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NEW

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, SEAS, LAKES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, WITH TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE POPULATION, COMMERCE, AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCOMPANIED WITH AN ATLAS.

BY JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S.
AND
RICHARD C. MORSE, A. M.

FOURTH EDITION REVISED AND CORRECTED.

NEW-HAVEN:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.

1823.

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1823

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighth day of August, in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JEDIDIAH MORSE, and RICHARD C. MORSE, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Authors and Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:—"A New Universal Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, containing a description of the various countries, provinces, cities, towns, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world. With an Appendix, containing an account of the monies, weights and measures of various countries, with tables illustrating the population, commerce, and resources of the United States. Accompanied with an Atlas. By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S. and Richard C. Morse, A. M. Third edition, revised and corrected."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE basis of the present volume, so far as relates to the Eastern Continent, is the New Edinburgh Gazetteer, in six volumes, "executed by six different authors of literary eminence, each taking a separate department." This work is an ample digest of the most valuable geographical materials recently published in Great Britain, and appears generally to have faithfully noticed all the modern changes; a point of the more importance, since the common Gazetteers published in England still continue the insertion of obsolete divisions, and even describe the most noted kingdoms with boundaries which have long since ceased to exist. Besides the information derived from the Edinburgh Gazetteer, the articles of the Eastern Continent have been improved from a variety of sources, particularly from the works of the best German geographers.

In regard to our own country, the principal dependence in respect to what may be called *permanent geography*, has been on the various geographical works of the senior author; the information in which has been gradually collected during a space of more than thirty years, partly by correspondence with gentlemen of the first intelligence in the various States, and partly by consultation of standard works, as they have appeared from time to time. Much information has also been recently collected by correspondence, and extensive personal travels. The valuable works which have lately been published on various parts of the country, have been systematically, and, it is believed, faithfully digested. A catalogue of the publications to which we are principally indebted, is annexed to this preface.

Particular attention has been given to the accounts of Missionary Stations. The principal authorities in this department of the work are the London Missionary Register, the Missionary Herald, published in Boston, and the Reports of the several Missionary Societies. Most of the tables in the Appendix, and the principal articles relating to the United States, were prepared by SIDNEY E. MORSE, A. M. In the tables on the Commerce and Resources of the United States, he derived much assistance from the Statistical works of Pitkin and Seybert; but the statements are generally exhibited in a new form, and are frequently the result of laborious calculations: many of them, also, are brought down to the present time from other sources.

Abbreviations, though long since abandoned in Great Britain, are still used by German Geographers, and have been adopted by us. When not carried to excess, they are attended with obvious advantages. In the present volume, they are used only in words of frequent occurrence, and the explanation is generally obvious.

NEW-HAVEN, August 8th, 1821.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE sale of the third edition of this work, consisting of 3,000 copies, in the short space of fifteen months, demands the grateful acknowledgments of the authors.

In a work of this nature, it is impossible to avoid error. All that can be reasonably required of the General Geographer, is a diligent collection, and faithful use, of the best materials. To accomplish this we have spared neither industry nor expense; yet none can be more sensible than we ourselves, that some articles will be found defective, and some statements erroneous. We shall be much obliged by any communications, which will enable us to improve a future edition. To the Heads of the different departments of the General Government, and to all the gentlemen, who have obligingly furnished us with information for the improvement of the present edition, we tender our sincere thanks.

NEW-HAVEN, March 27th, 1823.

A

CATALOGUE,

OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS CONSULTED IN COMPILING THIS GAZETTEER.

Americana Archæologia, or Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, 1st vol. 8vo. Worcester, 1820.

American Medical and Philosophical Register, 4 vols. 8vo. New-York, 1814.

American Missionary Register, New-York.

Blodget's Statistical Manual for the United States, 1810.

Blunt's Picture of New-York, 1817.

Bouchette's Topographical Account of Canada, and maps, 8vo. London, 1815.

Bourne's Map of Ohio, 1820.

Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana, 8vo. 1814.

Cannibich's Lehrbuch der Geographie, 7th edition 8vo. pp. 695, Sondershausen, 1820.

Carrigain's map of New-Hampshire, 1818.

Cincinnati Directory, 12mo. 1819.

Connecticut and Rhode-Island Gazetteer, by Pease & Niles, 8vo. 1819.

Connecticut, map of, by Warren & Gillet, 1821.

Darby's Tour from New-York to Detroit, 8vo. 1819.

Dearborn's Memoir of the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, 2 vols. 8vo. Boston, 1819.

Drake's Picture of Cincinnati, 12mo. 1815.

Dwight's Statistical Account of New-Haven, 1811.

Dwight's Travels in New-England and New-York, 4 vols. 8vo. New-Haven, 1821.

Eddy's map of New-York, 1818.

Edinburgh Review.

Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-Western States, by William Darby, 8vo. 1818.

Emigrant's Directory, or Western Gazetteer, by Samuel R. Brown, 8vo. 1817.

Field's Statistical Account of the county of Middlesex in Connecticut, 1819.

Forbes' Sketches of Florida, 8vo. 1821.

Greenleaf's Statistical View of Maine, 8vo. 1816.

Harmon's Journal of Travels in the interior of N. America, 8vo. 1820.

Hassel's Statistische Uebersichts-Tabellen, folio, Gottingen, 1809.

Hassel's Geographisch-statistisches Handwörterbuch, octavo, 2 vols. in one, Weimar, 1817.

Kentucky, Munsell's Map of, 1818, 6 sheets.

Kramer's Geographie der Staaten des deutschen Bundes, 8vo. Bremen, 1818.

Lay's Map of New-York, 1820.

Lewis and Clarks Expedition to the sources of the Missouri and to the Pacific Ocean, 2 vols. 8vo. 1814.

London Missionary Register.

Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819, '20, 8vo. 2 vols. with an atlas. Philadelphia, 1823.

Melish's maps.

Missionary Herald. Boston.

M'Murtrie's Sketches of Louisville, 8vo. 1819.
Morris' Statistical Account of Litchfield county, Conn. 1815.
Morse's Report on Indian Affairs, 8vo. pp. 400. New-Haven, 1822.
Murray's Historical account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.
Murray's Historical account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1817.
National Calendar for 1820, 1821, and 1822, 12mo. Washington City.
National Gazette, Philadelphia.
National Intelligencer, for 11 years, (1812—1823.)
New-Hampshire Gazetteer, by E. & P. Merril, 8vo. 1817.
New-Hampshire Collections, Historical, Miscellaneous, &c. Concord.
New-York Gazetteer, by H. G. Spafford, 8vo. 1813.
New-York State, Topographical and Statistical Manual of, 2d edit. 8vo. 1822.
Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore, 23 vols. royal 8vo.
North American Review, Boston.
North Carolina, Price & Strother's map of, 3 sheets.
Nuttal's Travel's in Arkansas Territory, 8vo. pp. 296. Philadelphia 1821.
Ohio Gazetteer, by John Kilbourn, A. M. 12mo. 1821.
Pike's Expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, Arkansas, &c. 8vo. 1810.
Pitkin's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, 2d edition, 8vo. Hartford, 1817.
Quarterly Review, London.
Rees' Cyclopedia, American edition.
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Roads and Canals, 1808.
Schoolcraft's View of the Lead Mines of Missouri, 8vo. 1819.
Schoolcraft's Narrative of the Expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, 8vo. 1821.
Scoresby's Account of the Arctic Regions, 2 vols. 8vo.
Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States, 4to. Philadelphia, 1818.
Shaw's description of Boston, 12mo. 1817.
Silliman's Tour from Hartford to Quebec, 12mo. New-Haven, 1820.
Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts, New-Haven.
Smith's View of Upper Canada, 12mo. 1813.
Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana, 8vo. 1812.
Sturges' map of Georgia, 1818.
Tanner's New American Atlas, 1822. Folio.
Thomas's Travels in the Western country, 12mo. 1819.
Van Zandt's description of Illinois and Missouri, 8vo. 1818.
Webster's Description of the Azores islands, 8vo. pp. 244. 1821. Boston.
Whipple's Geographical and Statistical View of Maine, 1816.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

an.	ancient.	N. C.	North Carolina.
A. Turkey.	Asiatic Turkey.	N. J.	New-Jersey.
cap.	capital.	N. Y.	New-York.
C. H.	Court house.	Pa.	Pennsylvania.
co.	county.	p-t.	post town.
Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.	p-v.	post village.
dep.	department.	Pop.	Population.
Eng.	England.	r.	river.
Eu. Turkey.	European Turkey.	R. I.	Rhode-Island.
fr.	from.	S. C.	South Carolina.
Hind.	Hindoostan.	Sq. m.	Square miles.
isl.	island.	Switz.	Switzerland.
Ken. or Ky.	Kentucky.	s-p.	seaport.
m.	miles.	Ten.	Tennessee.
La.	Louisiana.	t.	town.
Mass.	Massachusetts.	ter.	territory.
Md.	Maryland.	Va.	Virginia.
Mo.	Missouri.	U. States.	United States.
N. H.	New-Hampshire.	Vt.	Vermont.

Note.—In all places in the United States, when the population is expressed without date, it is understood to be according to the census of 1820.

A

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAL

AA, r. Switzerland, runs into lake Lucerne; another of this name falls into the lake of Waldstadten; and another into the Aar, 3 m. S. W. of Brugg.

Aa, r. France, rises near Rumilly, dep. of the Pas de Calais, becomes navigable at St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches, and falls into the sea below Gravelines.

Aa, r. Netherlands, in Overyssel, falls into the lake of Giter, the issue of which is into the Zuyder Zee, near Blockzyl.

Aa, r. Prussian Westphalia, in Munster, joins the Old Yssel above Hardenberg.

Aa, r. Russia, in Courland, which is formed by the union of the Muss and the Memel, and passing by Mittau, falls into the Gulf of Riga.

Aabenrade. See *Apenrade*.

Aach, r. Baden, rises near the sources of the Danube and falls into the lake of Constance at Radolfzell.

Aach, t. Baden, 32 m. N. W. of Constance.

Aachen. See *Aix la Chapelle*.

Aachen. See *Stockach*.

Aahuus, or *Ahus*, in the bishopric of Munster, a rich bailiwick, comprising four towns and twenty parishes, and yielding a revenue of above 16,000 florins, or 1500*l*. sterling.

Aahaus, t. 32 m. N. W. of Munster. Pop. 1,600.

Aaland. See *Aland*.

Aalborg, one of the four bishopricks of N. Jutland, in the N. part of the peninsula. Pop. about 90,000.

Aalborg, the capital of the above, is a large and populous town, and, after Copenhagen and Odensee, the most opulent in Denmark. It carries on a good trade in corn and excellent herrings. The harbor is deep and safe, though at one place rather difficult of entrance. 30 m. N. of Wiborg. Lat. 57° 3′ N. Lon. 9° 55′ E.

AAR

Aalen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Kocher. Lon. 10° E. Lat. 48° 47′ N. Pop. 2,099.

Aalst. See *Alost*.

Aalten, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 3,520.

Aamara, a seaport of Barca, Africa, 60 m. S. E. of Tabarca.

Aar, or *Aren*, r. Switzerland, which rises in the canton of Bern, and falls into the Rhine near Coblentz.

Aara, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, 25 m. S.W. Madian.

Aaraban, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the river Khabur, 18 m. S. E. of Ras-ain, 53 E. N. E. of Racca. Lat. 36° 21′ N. Lon. 40° E.

Aarau. See *Arau*.

Aarberg, t. Switzerland, 9 m. fr. Berne.

Aarburg, t. on the Aar, Switzerland, has a castle.

Aardenburg, t. Netherlands, 11 m. N. E. of Bruges. Pop. 1,376.

Aaret, t. Norway, 8 m. S. of Stavanger.

Aargau, *Argow*, *Argovia*, a Swiss canton. It has the cantons of Zug and Zurich on the E. the Rhine on the N. the cantons of Basil and Solothurn on the W. with those of Berne, Lucerne, and part of Zug on the S. Extent, 650 sq. m. Pop. 132,763. Chief town, Arau.

Aarhuus, one of the four bishopricks of N. Jutland, extending from the Categat to the bp. of Wiborg. Pop. about 140,000. Sq. miles 2,547.

Aarhuus, capital of the above bp. lies on a pleasant level between the sea and an inland lake, connected by a canal dividing the town into two equal parts. It enjoys a good trade with Livonia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, England, France, and Spain. The chief article of export is corn. 48 m. S. of Aalborg. Lon. 10° 13′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ N. Pop. 4,052.

Aaroe. See *Arröe*.

Aaronsburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa. 15 m. E. Bellefont, 40 W. by N. fr. Sunbury.

Aaron's Island, or *St. Aaron*, an isl. on the N. W. coast of France, on which St. Malo is built.

Aarwangen, v. Switz. canton of Berne, 12 m. E. of Solothurn.

Aarweiler. See *Ahrweiler*.

Aasy, t. France, dep. of the Aisne, with good iron works, 5 m. S. W. of Château-Thierry.

Abaco. See *Providence, New*.

Abacooche. See *Coosa*.

Abacu, a point of land on the S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 26° 44′ W. Lat. 32° 50′ N.

Abacuna, r. S. America, which joins the Orinoco near the fall of Atures.

Abadan, t. of the pachalic of Bagdad, near the Persian Gulf. 40 m. S. E. of Bassora.

Abade, v. Egypt, on the Nile. On the same site was built, in a superior taste, the ancient Greek city of Abydos. 80 m. S. Cairo.

Abadeh, a walled t. Persia, prov. Fars. Lat. 31° 10′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Abahaner, a country of Chinese Tartary, inhabited by the Mongul Turtars, near the wall of China.

Abaite, r. Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, runs E. and falls into the Rio Francisco. The largest diamond ever produced in Brazil, was found in this river.

Abakan, r. Asia, which joins the Enesei, 16 m. S. of Abakansk.

Abakansk, t. Russia, on the Abakan, prov. of Kolhyvane. 340 m. E. of Kolhyvane. Lat. 54° 0′ N. Lon. 91° 14′ E. Pop. 1,250.

Abano, t. Austrian Italy, in Padua, noted for its hot sulphurous baths. Pop. 3,000.

Abasa, *Abascia*, or *Abghas Great* and *Little*, a country of Asia, bounded N. by Circassia, S. by Mingrelia, and S. W. by the Black sea. The inhabitants are a bold, rebellious, and independent people, subsisting chiefly by hunting and plunder. Some of the tribes have chiefs of their own; others consider themselves under the protection of Russia; and several acknowledge no authority. Pop. about 150,000.

Aba-Ujvar, district, Hungary, above the Theiss. It is rich in metals, precious stones, wood, and wine like Tokay. Pop. 120,000.

Abawi, the name given by the Abyssinians to the great river which passes through their country, and which they consider, erroneously, as forming the principal head of the Nile. The name signifies in their language, "The Father of Waters."

Abba del Kuria, isl. in the Indian ocean, 50 m. W. S. W. of the isl. of Socotra.

Abbefiort, seaport, Norway, 48 m. S. W. Christiania.

Abbeville, t. France, dep. of Somme; celebrated for the manufacture of fine cloth. 9 leagues N. W. of Amiens, 22 S. of Calais, and 40 N. W. of Paris. Pop. 18,000.

Abbeville, district, S. C. on Savannah r. Chief t. Abbeville. Pop. 23,167, slaves, 9,615; engaged in agriculture, 7,343, in commerce, 57, in manufactures, 229.

Abbeville, p-t. Abbeville district, S. C. 118 m. W. Columbia. It has a magazine, arsenal, and goal.

Abbots, p-v. Muskingham co. Ohio.

Abbotsbury, t. England, 8 m. W. S. W. of Dorchester.

Abbotshall, v. Scotland, Fife shire, on N. shore of the frith of Forth. Abundance of coal is found here, rising to the surface of the ground. Pop. 2,879.

Abbots-Langley, v. England, Hertford co. 20 m. from London. Pop. 1,300.

Abbotstown. See *Berwick*.

Abbruck, isl. Russia, near the isl. of Oesel.

Abcoude, t. Netherlands, 5. m. S. Amsterdam.

Abda, a prov. on the W. coast of Morocco, famous for its breed of horses. Pop. 500,000.

Abdulgunge, t. Hindostan, prov. of Oude, 15 m. N. Chazypore.

Abeares, t. Arabia, prov. Hedsjas, 80 m. N. of Saade.

Abeile, r. Tartary, branch of the Jihon.

Abelin, a castle and hamlet, Palestine, on a fine eminence, 8 m. from Acre.

Abella, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 30 m. N. of Balaguer.

Abenberg, t. Bavaria, 22 m. N. of Eichstadt. Pop. 1,000.

Abenoja, t. Spain, 20 m. S. W. of Ciudad Real.

Abenrade. See *Apenrade*.

Abensberg, a district and t. in Bavaria, on the river Abens, 20 m. E. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 11° 52′ E. Lat. 48° 46′ N. Pop. 1,054.

Aber, v. Wales, Caernarvon shire, on the sea coast. Pop. 534. 6 m. from Bangor.

Aberavon, t. Wales, at the mouth of the Avon.

Aberbrothock, or *Arbroath*, seaport, Scotland, Angus co. Pop. 8,150. 58 m. N. E. Edinburgh, 12 S. W. Montrose.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, seaport, Wales, 18 m. fr. Denbigh, 23 fr. Caernarvon. Pop. 1,053.

Abercorn, v. Scotland, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh.

Abercorn, t. Georgia, on Savannah river, 18 m. N. W. Savannah, 5 fr. Ebenezer.

Abercrombie, t. Effingham co. Lower Canada, 36 m. N. W. Montreal.

Aberdeen, city, Scotland, in Aberdeen shire, on the Don, a mile from the sea. It is called Old Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the town of that name about a mile distant, from which it is quite separate, both in civil and ecclesiastical constitution. An university, called King's College, was founded in 1506. It has professorships of divinity, civil law, medicine, humanity, Greek, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, and Oriental languages. Belonging to the university are a very considerable number of bursaries or endowments for the support of students; the total number of whom in 1816—1817, was 187. The library contains 12,935 volumes of printed works, and several curious manuscripts. Pop. 1,911.

Aberdeen, seaport, Scotland, Aberdeen co. and the principal city of Scotland N. of the river Forth. A fine bridge, of a single arch, of 132 feet span, of granite, was erected recently in Union-street, at an expense of 10,000*l*. There are twenty one places for divine worship in this city, for different denominations of Christians. An university, called Marischal College, was founded here in the year 1593. The buildings, which occupy a considerable area towards the north-east part of the city, have been erected at different periods, and are very irregular. An observatory has been constructed over a portion of them lately, elevated about sixty feet above the court below, and commanding a spacious view. This institution has a good library, containing about 10,000 volumes.—The two universities, King's College and Marischal College, are quite distinct and independent of each other, and some attempts for their union under one system have proved abortive. Marischal College was attended by 220 students during the winter session 1816—1817, besides 105 stu-

dents of divinity, alternately attending each university. Trade and manufactures are actively prosecuted to a large extent. The latter chiefly consist of woollen, linen, and cotton, in all their different stages. The principal exports are grain, fish, thread, hosiery, cotton, and linen goods, and not less than 7,000 tons of granite yearly, for paving the streets of London. Pop. 33,639. 108 m. N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 8′ W. Lat. 57° 9′ N.

Aberdeen, co. Scotland, bounded N. and E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine. Pop. 135,075.

Aberdeen, t. Brown co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 9 m. S.E. of Ripley, 17 S.W. from West-Union. Pop. 87.

Aberdour, v. Scotland, Aberdeen shire, 8 m. from Frazerburgh.

Aberdour, v. Scotland, Fife shire, 10 m. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1,800.

Aberfeldie, v. Scotland, on the Tay, 76 m. N. W. Edinburgh.

Aberford, t. England, 8 m. fr. Leeds.

Aberfors, t. Russia, gov. of Wiborg, 30 m. W. of Fredericksham.

Aberfoyle, v. Scotland, Perth shire, 9 m. E. Kippen.

Aberfraw, t. in the isl. of Anglesea, 20 m. E. S. E. of Holyhead. Pop. 1,054.

Abergavenny, t. England, Monmouth co. 17 m. fr. Monmouth. Pop. 2,815.

Abergeley, a seaport in N. Wales, Denbigh co. 12 m. fr. Aberconway. Pop. 1,044.

Aberlady, v. Scotland, Haddington shire, on the S. shore of the Forth, 16 m. from Edinburgh.

Aberlemno, v. Scotland, Angus shire, has two singular obelisks, covered with rude sculptures. 4 m. S. of Brechin.

Abernethy, t. Scotland, Perth shire. Here is a circular pillar, 74 feet high, and 16 in diameter; consisting of 64 regular courses of hewn stone. 7 m. from Perth. Pop. 1,035.

Abernethy, v. Scotland, Elgin shire, 30 m. S. E. of Inverness. Pop. 1,709.

Abertann, t. of Bohemia, circle of Elnbogen. Pop. 900.

Aberystwith, seaport, S. Wales, Cardigan shire, 39 m. N. of Cardigan. Pop. 2,264. Lat. 52° 17′ N. Lon. 4° 20′ W.

Abestad. See *Afrestad*.

Abex, a name given to the region along the W. coast of the Red sea, between Abyssinia and Egypt. It consists chiefly of mountains and deserts, and has been very little explored. Between Lat. 17° and 24° N.

Abi-Atrah, r. Persia, running into the Caspian sea, 30 m. N. N. W. of Ashor.

Abia, r. in the N. part of the isl. of Borneo, with 14 feet water on a bar at the mouth in spring tide, opposite to the isle of Usoolkan.

Abiad, Bahr el, r. Africa, is considered as the head of the Nile. It rises in the mountains of the Moon, several hundred miles S. of Darfoor.

Abiad, t. on the coast of Abex, on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatick plants.

Abia-Grosso, t. Austrian Italy, dutchy of Milan, on the Naviglio canal, 12 m. S. W. of Milan. Pop. 2,875.

Abild, t. Sweden, prov. of Halland, 20 m. N. of Halmstadt.

Abineau. See *Long Point*.

Abingdon, t. England, Berkshire, on the Thames. Pop. 4,801. 6 m. S. of Oxford, and 56 W. N. W. of London.

Abingdon, t. Harford co. Md. 20 m. N. E. Baltimore. Pop. 300.

Abingdon, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Va. near the S. W. corner of the state, 260 m. from Richmond. A cave, arched with a massy rock, penetrates 300 feet into the hill on which the town stands. It has several apartments, and a brook running through it.

Abington, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass, 18 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,920.

Abington, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. 145 m. N. E. Harrisburgh, 15 N. E. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,012.

Abington, t. Montgomery co. Pa. 12 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,455.

Abington Society, p-v. Windham co. Ct.

Abipones, warlike Indians who inhabit between 28° and 30° S. lat. on the banks of the river Plata. Number about 5,000. During the five winter months the country which they inhabit is inundated, when they retire to live in the islands or on the tops of trees.

Abisca, prov. of Peru, E. of the Andes, and S. of Cuzco. It is little known, consisting entirely of woods, rivers, and lakes, being the refuge of many barbarous nations of Indians, who have been driven out of the more frequented parts of the country.

Abi[illegible], Persia, in Khorassan, on the river of the same name, 10 m. W. of Asserabad, and 40 W. of Jorjan. Lat. 37° 10′ N. Lon. 54° 5′ E.

Abiscoun, r. Persia. It falls into the Caspian 20 m. W. Abiscoun.

Abimes, Quartel des, that part of the island of Guadaloupe which looks to the north-east.

Abisso, or *Abissa*, r. Sicily, which falls into the sea between Syracuse and Cape Passaro.

Abitibbi, a small lake, Upper Canada; also the name of a river which running N. joins Moose river near its mouth at James bay.

Abitigas, a numerous and warlike nation of barbarous Indians, in the province and jurisdiction of Turma in Peru, who live a wandering life in the woods.

Abiverd, or *Baverd*, t. Persia, in Khorassan, 350 m. S. S. W. of Samarcand. Lat. 38° 16′ N. Lon. 76° E.

Abkuren, r. Persia, running into the Bend Emir, 14 m. S. E. of Baiza.

Ablach, r. Germany, which falls into the Danube, near Scheer, in Wirtemberg.

Ablaiket, t. Russian Tartary. Here are the remains of a great temple, said to have been erected before the year 1671, by Ablai, a Kalmuck chief, to the gods of his nation; the whole surrounded by a wall of 15 feet high. Though now in a state of rapid decay, some MSS. regarding the Mongols and Tanguts, were here preserved, during last century. 540 m. S. E. of Tobolsk. Lon. 82° 14′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Abo, the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura jocki, which runs through the town. It has a commodious harbor, and drives a considerable trade with other towns in Finland, in corn, cattle, fish, wood, iron, tar, and cloth. Its foreign commerce extends to England, Holland, and, in a small degree, to the Mediterranean. Here are manufactories of cloth, silk, cotton, ropes, and paper, along with a sugar refinery; there are likewise two dock-yards, and

one of the best glass houses in the Russian dominions. Pop. in 1791, 11,500. Gustavus Adolphus founded here an academy in 1628, which, in 1640, was raised to the rank of a university. A number of Finnish and Russian youths here qualify themselves for the bar or pulpit. Lon. 22° 7′ E. Lat. 60° 28′ N.

Abomey, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, which lies a little inland from the Slave Coast of Africa, and is noted for the ferocious despotism of its government. The roof of the king's house is said to be adorned with human skulls, and piles of heads, erected on each side of the gates. Pop. 24,000. Lon. 0° 55′ E. Lat. 7° 50′ N.

Aboro, t. and district, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, on the river Ancobra, immediately behind Axim.

Aboro, a market t. in the kingdom of Acra, on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Aborroen, a seaport, Brazil, prov. of Seara.

Aboucais, mt. of Arabia, 3 miles from Mecca, where, according to a tradition among the Mahometans, Adam was buried.

Abouillona, or *Abellionte*, lake, Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of Mount Olympus. A river called Lupat issues from the west end of the lake, which is navigable by boats to the sea of Marmora. 8 m. from Bursa.

Aboukir, t. of Egypt, with a castle, 10 m. N. E. of Alexandria. This was the point [illegible] by Sir Ralph Abercromby to effect his landing in 1801.

Aboukir Bay, formed on the W. side by the point of land on which the town is situated, and on the east by that which lies at the mouth of the Rosetta branch of the Nile. In this bay was fought by Lord Nelson, in 1801, the famous battle of the Nile, in which thirteen French sail of the line were taken or destroyed. The country around is barren.

Aboutige, or *Abutige*, t. of Upper Egypt in the Thebais, on the W. bank of the Nile, a little S. of Siout. The best of opium is made out of the abundance of poppies which grow here. 170 m. S. of Cairo. Lat. 26° 50′ N.

Abrantes, fortified town on the Tagus, in Portuguese Estremadura, 45 m. E. Lisbon.

Abrelhos, *Abrolhos*, or *Abreogos*, *Point of*, on the coast of Brazil, in Lon. 30° 51′ 30″ W. Lat. 18° 19′ 30″ S. Near this point are some hidden rocks or sand banks, on which numbers of vessels have suffered shipwreck. These sand banks are more than 20 leagues from the continent, and, calculated from their centre, lie in Lon. 39° 19′ W. Lat. 17° 51′ 20″ S.

Abries, or *Aurieu*, t. France, dep. of the Upper Alps, 16 leagues E. S. E. of Gap. Pop. 1,386.

Abrojos, or *Baxos de Babuca*, a bank E. of Turks-Island, W. I. Lon. 70° 40′ W. Lat. 21° 5′ N.

Abron, r. France, which runs into the Loire, between Avril and Lamotte.

Abrug-Banya, or *Abrobania*, t. Transylvania, on the Ompa, 21 m. from Alba Julia. It is the principal of what are called the metal towns. Lon. 22° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 28′ N.

Abruzzo, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. and W. by the states of the Church, and S. by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro, and Capitanata. It is divided into 3 provinces: Abruzzo Ultra I. Pop. 157,000. Chief town Teramo; Abruzzo Ultra II. Pop. 233,000. Chief town Aquila; and Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 232,000. Chief town, Chieti.

Abs. t. France, dep. of the Ardeche, 8 m. N. W. of Viviers.

Absecombe, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.

Absharon, peninsula of Persia, projecting into the Caspian sea. It forms the district of Baku and is part of the Persian territory annexed to Russia. It is an inexhaustible source of the Naptha. Here a few Guebres have established themselves, together with temples, near to what is esteemed perpetual fire, the object of their adoration. Lat. 40° 10′ N.

Abstotten. See *Abstetten* and *Amstetten*.

Abtenau, t. Austria, in Saltzburg, 20 m. S. S. E. Saltzburg.

Abtegemund, v. in Wirtemberg, on the Kocher, 6 m. S. W. of Ellwangen.

Abu-Arisch, a territory of Arabia, near the Red Sea, extending from 15° 20′ to 17° 40′ N. lat. Its principal towns are Abu-Arisch, Gesan a seaport, Harradi, and Sabea. Salt is obtained from the hills in the vicinity, and exported.

Abu-Arisch, city Arabia, in Yemen, 80 m. E. Loheia. Lon. 42° 30′ E. Lat. 16° 45′ N.

Abucay, t. on the N. W. coast of the isl. of Mindanao. Lon. 125° 24′ E. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Abucees, *S. Joseph de los*, a settlement of Indians in S. America, on a branch of the Putumayo. Lon. 75° 22′ W. Lat. 0° 36′ N.

Abu-Dahea, a rocky islet in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25° 19′ N.

Abu-Mealle, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25° 19′ N.

Aburra, *S. Bartolome de*, t. of New Granada. Lon. 75° 17′ W. Lat. 5° 51′ 30″ N.

Abury, v. Eng. Wiltshire, celebrated for a stupendous assemblage of stones, of great antiquity, artificially arranged. 6 m. fr. Marlborough, 81 fr. London.

Abuschureia, isl. near the E. shore of the Red sea. Lat. 16° 54′ N.

Abuschuscha, isl. in the Red sea. Lat. 27° 20′ N.

Abusir, or *Busir*, t. Egypt, on the Nile, 40 m. S. Damietta.

Abusir, two fortified eminences, 120 m. W. of Alexandria, in Egypt.

Abutcha, r. Siberia, runs into the Yana. Lon. 132° 44′ E. Lat. 66° 30′ N.

Abutige. See *Aboutige*.

Aby, t. Sweden, in W. Bothnia, 10 m. S. Pitea.

Abyssinia, an extensive kingdom of Africa, bounded E. by the Red sea, N. by Sennaar, W. and S. by Sennaar, Kordofan and vast and barbarous regions; about 770 m. long, and 550 broad. The ranges of mountains, with which it is every where intersected, preserve the air cool, and afford a supply of water sufficient to maintain fertility. The declivities of the mountains afford the most agreeable situations, upon which most of the towns and villages are built. In consequence of this physical structure, Abyssinia is exceedingly fertile, and is exempted in a great measure from that sand which dooms so large a portion of Africa to sterility. Wheat is raised in considerable quantity; teff grows on every soil, and affords the bread which is in universal use. One of the most important natural curiosities of Abyssinia, is the great plain of salt, between Amphila and Massuah. It covers a flat plain, about four days journey across. It is perfectly pure and hard for about two feet deep. It is cut with an adze into pieces, which not only serve as seasoning to food, but even circulate as money in Abyssinia. The digging of the salt is attended with considerable danger,

from the vicinity of the Galla, who frequently attack those employed, as well as the caravans, which convey the salt to Antalo.—The government is a despotism; the power of the sovereign has no limit; there is no assembly of the people, nor any nobles to controul its exercise. But this absolute power is set at open defiance, not only by a number of savage tribes established in the heart of his dominions, but by the governor of the smallest province, by every one in short who can collect around him a body of armed men. Civil war rages thus almost without intermission. This perpetual state of civil war and confusion seems to be the main cause of that peculiar barbarism and brutality, by which the manners of Abyssinia are characterised. Dead bodies lie in the streets, without being allowed the rites of sepulture, but are left to be devoured by the dogs and hyænas. They eat raw flesh, and when on a journey, are in the habit of cutting steaks from a living animal, then closing up the wound and driving him on. Marriage in Abyssinia is a very slight connection, formed and dissolved at pleasure. Although the Abyssinians profess Christianity, their religion still retains a large share of Judaical observances. They abstain from the meats prohibited by the Mosaic law; practise circumcision, and keep both the Saturday and Sunday as Sabbaths. The Coptic patriarch of Cairo continues still to be the nominal head of the church, from whom the Abuna, the resident head, receives his investiture. Their veneration for the Virgin is unbounded. Their saints are very numerous, and surpass in miraculous power even those of the Romish calendar. The foreign commerce of Abyssinia is carried on entirely by way of Massuah, whence the communication with the interior is maintained by the channel of Adowa. The imports are chiefly lead, block tin, gold foil, Persian carpets, raw silks from China, velvets, French broadcloths, coloured skins from Egypt, glass beads and decanters from Venice. The exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves. The population is variously estimated from 2 to 3,000,000.

Absal, r. Persia, flows into the Persian gulf.

Acabet Assollom, a seaport of Barca in Africa, 60 m. S. E. of Tabarca.

Acadia, the name by which Nova Scotia was called when it belonged to the French. See *Nova Scotia*.

Acadia, co. Louisiana. Pop. 6,174. Chief t. Godberrys, between lake Maurepas and the Mississippi.

Acaguiry, t. Hindostan, in Golconda; 36 m. N. W. Adoni.

Acama, or *Cape St. Epiphany*, a promontory of the island of Cyprus.

Acanti, r. in the province of Darien, which falls into the sea between Cape Tiburon and the bay of Caledonia.

Acapulco, or *Los Reyes*, t. Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Its port is one of the finest in the world, and capable of containing any number of vessels in perfect safety. The principal trade of Acapulco is with Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, to which it has for a long period sent out annually a large vessel, called a galleon. The lading from Acapulco to Manilla generally consists of silver, a very small quantity of cochineal from Oxaca, of cocoa from Guayaquil and Carraccas, wine, oil, and Spanish wool. The value of the precious metals, exported in a single vessel, including what is not registered, amounts in general to about 200,000*l*. or 250,000*l*. The galleon generally sails from Manilla in the middle of July, or beginning of August, when the south-west monsoon is already completely established. Its cargo consists of muslins, printed calicoes, coarse cotton shirts, raw silks, china, silk stockings, articles of jewelry, spices, and aromatics. The voyage formerly lasted from five to six months, but now only three or four. As soon as the intelligence arrives at Mexico, that the galleon has been seen off the coast, the roads are covered with travellers, and every merchant hastens to treat with the supercargoes who arrive from Manilla. Acapulco, owing to its position, is extremely unhealthy; and the unfortunate inhabitants, besides being tormented with earthquakes and hurricanes, breathe a burning air, full of insects, and vitiated by putrid emanations. Bilious fevers, and the *cholera morbus*, are very frequent, and the Mexicans, who descend from the table land to purchase goods, on the arrival of the galleon, are frequently the victims of those diseases. Pop. 4,000, mostly people of color. At the time of the arrival of the Manilla galleon, this number is increased to 9,000. Lat. 16° 50′ 29″ N.

Acaraga, r. Paraguay, which enters the Uruguay, near the city of Assumption.

Acari, r. in Brazil, which enters the Amazon at its mouth.

Acariez, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 9 m. E. of Naxia.

Acarigua, r. Venezuela, rises near the town of Araure, and running south, enters the La Portuguesa, a branch of the Apure.

Acarretto, a port in S. America, province of Darien. Lon. 77° 24′ W. Lat. 8° 39′ N.

Acasabastlan, r. in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico, runs into the Golfo Dolce, 50 m. S. of Vera Paz.

Acassa, r. in French Guiana, enters the sea between the Ayapuco and Cape Orange.

Acayuca, t. 100 leagues S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 94° 46′ 30″ W. Lat. 7° 53′ N.

Acazutla, a port on the Pacific ocean, in Guatimala. Lon. 99° 3′ W. Lat. 14° 42′ N.

Accaba, mountains in Asia, between Palestine and Arabia Petræa, N. E. of the upper extremity of the Red sea.

Accaba, or *Calaat el Accaba*, fortress of Arabia Petræa, 150 m. E. S. E. of Suez. The harbour is of difficult access, dangerous, and full of rocks. Lon. 39° 45′ E. Lat. 28° 45′ N.

Accar. See *Akker*.

Accetura, t. Naples, 19 m. S. S. E. Acerenza.

Acrites, r. in Caraccas, S. America, which enters the Oronoco.

Accoloretto, t. Italy, in the papal duchy of Spoleto, 7 m. S. W. of Todi.

Accomac, co. Va. on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 15,966; slaves, 4,480; engaged in agriculture, 3,979; in commerce, 170; in manufactures, 341. At the court-house is a post-office. Chief t. Drummondtown. 270 m. E. Richmond, 214 S. E. Washington.

Accumulo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ulterior, 17 m. N. W. of Aquilla.

Aceglio, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Milan.

Acere, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, in Pavia.

Acerensa, t. 80 m. E. Naples.

Acerno, or *Acierno*, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 14 m. E. N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 14° 50′ E. Lat. 40° 45′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Acerra, t. Naples, 8 m. N. N. E. of Naples.

Ach. See *Aach.*

Acha, three small rivers in Bavaria. The first falls into the Danube near Donaworth; the second a little above Ingoldstadt; the third falls into the Inn below Oettingen.

Achasse, r. France, which falls into the Rhone.

Acheen, a kingdom occupying the N. W. extremity of the island of Sumatra, and reaching about 50 miles inland.

Acheen, the capital of the above kingdom, is on a river about 2 m. from the sea. It contains 8,000 houses. Lon. 95° 46′ E. Lat. 5° 36′ N.

Acheen-head, a cape on the N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95° 40′ E. Lat. 5° 26′ N.

Achen-Achense, a lake in the Tyrol.

Achen. See *Achim.*

Acheson's Haven, v. Scotland, Haddingtonshire, on the S. shore of the frith of Forth.

Achiachica. See *Angelos.*

Achibamba, r. New Grenada, in Quito, which enters the Amazon.

Achigan River, Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption, 12 m. from its mouth.

Achill, isl. on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 38′ N.

Achilty, lake, Scotland, Ross-shire.

Achim, in Hanover, a village on the Weser. Pop. 984.

Achmim, or *Echmim*, t. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 200 m. S. of Cairo. Lon. 31° 55′ E. Lat. 26° 40′ N. Pop. 18,000.

Achmunein, v. Upper Egypt, 120 m. S. of Cairo. Pop. 5,000.

Achorstown, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Achtia. See *Sevastopol.*

Achtirka, t. Russia, in Slobodsk Ukraine, on a river of the same name. Pop. 12,788. Lon. 35° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 23′ N.

Achtube. See *Aktuba.*

Acken, town, castle, and bailiwick, on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 9 m. from Zerbst. Lon. 12° 9′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 2,529.

Acken. See *Aix La Chapelle.*

Ackerhuus, Ackersund. See *Aggero.*

Acklin's Keys, two islands in W. Indies. Lon. 74° 30′ W. Lat. 21° 53′ N.

Ackworth, t. England, Yorkshire, where there is a benevolent institution for the children of Quakers. Pop. 1,322.

Acletta, district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons.

Acolastre, and *Acolin*, two rivers of France, which fall into the Loire, near Nevers.

Aconcagua, province of Chili, bounded on the N. by Quillota, E. by the Andes, S. by Santiago, and W. by Quillota. It produces grain, fruits, and copper in abundance. Pop. 8,000.

Aconcagua, t. Chili, in Aconcagua province.

Aconcagua, r., S. America, which enters the Pacific in 33° S. lat.

Acori, r. province of Para, in Brazil, which falls into the Amazon.

Acoury, or *Ackoru*, t. Hind. 12 m. N. W. of Attock, on the Indus.

Acquabella, a cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Venice.

Acqua de Corsari, a harbour on the W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

Acqua della Fico, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 15 m. W. of Squillace.

Acqua-Negra, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, 2 m. N. N. E. of Caneto.

Acqua-Negra, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, 3 m. W. of Cremona.

Acquara, t. Naples, in the principato Citra, 13 m. S. W. of Cangiano.

Acquasco, p-v. Prince George's co. Md. 42 m. S. S. W. Annapolis, 38 S. E. Washington, on Patuxent river.

Acqua-Viva, t. Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 10 m. N. E. of Ascoli.

Acqui, or *Aqui*, t. Italy, 17 m. S. S. W. of Alessandria, and 44 S. E. of Turin. Pop. 6,660.

Acra, or *Megarish Ussier*, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed, 60 m. N. of Hajar.

Acra, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, about 26 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth. It is the most healthy situation of any on this coast, and carries on the most extensive trade, both with the Europeans and with the interior. Both the English and Dutch have forts at Acra; here is also a Danish fort. Lon. 0° 10′ W. Lat. 5° 31′ N.

Acre, an ancient city of Palestine, a sea-port in the pachalic of Acre, which extends from the Mediterranean on the west to the river Jordan on the east. Acre stands on a bay, in a situation rendered unhealthy from the neighbouring marshes. Severe distempers are therefore prevalent during every summer; and in 1760, no less than 7000 persons fell victims to the plague. The town is small, but very populous and well fortified. Some trade is carried on in the export of cotton, and the import of rice; but the harbour is bad, though better than most others on the coast. Europeans, however, enjoy much liberty, and a great degree of respect, as well from the government as the people, who are a mixture of Turks, and Arabs. Population 18,000 or 20,000. This city has been celebrated from remote antiquity. During nearly two centuries it became the principal theatre of the crusades. In March, 1799, this city was besieged, without success, by the French, under Bonaparte. Since the siege, the fortifications have been considerably enlarged. Distant 23 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem, 27 S. of Tyre.

Acre, a pachalic of Syria, in A. Turkey on the Mediterranean, inclosed by the pachalics of Damascus and Tripoli. It contains, including the country of the Druses, above 400,000 inhabitants, and supports a standing army of 1,900 men.

Acri, r. Naples runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Acrington, t. England, Lancashire, 9 m. E. of Blackburn. Pop. 3,266.

Acron, a division of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast of Africa. The principal seaport is Apam, 50 m. E. N. E. of Cape Coast.

Acropoli. See *Agropoli.*

Acsu, t. Little Bukharia, 108 m. E. of Cashgar. Lon. 75° 15′ E. Lat. 43° N.

Acton, t. Eng. Cheshire, on the Grand Trunk Canal, 4 m. fr. Nantwich, 177 fr. London.

Acton, t. in Richelieu and Buckingham cos. Lower Canada, E. of Montreal.

Acton, t. in Windham co. Vt. 33 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 245.

Acton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 24 m. N. W. of Boston. Pop. 1,047.

Acul, s-p. of St. Domingo, 8 m. S. S. W. of Cape Francois; another, 16 m. S. W. of Los Cayes.

Acworth, p-t. in Cheshire co. N. H. 36 m. W. of Concord. Pop. 1,472.

Adaes, t. Texas, 450 m. N. W. of N. Orleans.

Adaguesa, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Vero, 12 m. N. W. of Balbastro.

Adair, t. Ireland, 8 m. S. W. of Limerick.

Adair, co. Ken. Chief t. Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 8,765, slaves 1,509; engaged in agriculture 2,223, in commerce 27, in manufactures 196. At the C. H. is a post office.

Adaja, r. in Spain, runs into the Douro at Aniano.

Adak, one of the Aleutian islands. Lon. 184° 4′ E. Lat. 53° 40′ N.

Adalgues, or *Adalgious*, t. Kurdistan, on lake Van, 15 m. E. of Aklat.

Adam, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, 10 m. N. N. W. of Galatz.

Adamas, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 18 m. N. E. of Cordova.

Adampe, a territory on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from Acra to the Volta.

Adams, t. in Coos co. N. H. 64 m. N. of Concord. Pop. 363.

Adams, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 29 m. N. Lenox. Pop. 1,836.

Adams, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. S. W. of Watertown, 166 m. W. N. W. of Albany. Pop. 2,467.

Adams, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 20 m. N. E. Lancaster.

Adams, p-t. Dauphine co. Pa. 133 m. fr. Washington city.

Adams, co. Pa. bordering on Maryland. Chief t. Gettysburg. Pop. 19,370; engaged in agriculture, 3,514, in commerce, 65, in manufactures, 1,526.

Adams, p-v. Hyde co. N. C. 153 m. S. E. Raleigh.

Adams, co. Mississippi, on Mississippi r. Chief towns, Natches and Washington. Pop. 9,892, slaves, 1,299; engaged in agriculture, 4,060, in commerce 10 in manufactures, 22.

Adams, t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 10 m. N. Marietta. Pop. 620; in 1820, 324.

Adams, co. Ohio, on Ohio river, between Scioto and Brown cos. Chief t. Westunion. Pop. in 1820, 10,406; engaged in agriculture, 1,560, in commerce 15, in manufactures, 380.

Adams, t. Darkes co. Ohio. Pop. 343.

Adams, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois.

Adam's Bridge, a ledge of sand-banks between the coasts of Ceylon and Coromandel.

Adam's Peak, mt. Ceylon island, 60 m. N. E. of Colombo.

Adam's Point, on the W. coast of N. America, S. of the river Columbia. Lat. 46° 15′ N.

Adamsville, p-v. Marlboro' co. S. C.

Adana, a pachalic of Anatolia in A. Turkey, on the Mediterranean, enclosed by Itschil and the pachalics of Konieh, Merasche and Aleppo.

Adana, t. A. Turkey, on the river Adana, 10 or 12 m. from the sea, 170 S. S. W. of Sivas, and 150 S. E. of Konieh. Lon. 35° 6′ E. Lat. 36° 59′ N.

Adana, r. A. Turkey, flows into the Mediterranean, Lon. 35° 17′ E. Lat. 36° 48′ N.

Adanad, t. Hind. in Malabar, 25 m. S. S. E. of Calicut.

Adanaque, or *Andanaque*, t. Kurdistan, on the Deaal, which flows into the Tigris, N. of Bagdad.

Adda, a Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Volta.

Adda, r. in Italy, runs through the Valteline into the lake of Como, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Addenbrook, Point, on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 232° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Adderbury, t. Eng. Oxfordshire, 3 m. fr. Banbury.

Addingham, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 6 m. fr. Skipton.

Addington, Cape, on the W. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 226° 23′ E. Lat. 55° 26′ N.

Addison, t. Washington co. Maine, 15 m. W. of Machias. Pop. 519.

Addison, co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, and on Otter Creek. Chief t. Vergennes. Pop. 20,469; engaged in agriculture, 5,115, in commerce 72, in manufactures 1,098.

Addison, p-t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 69 m. S. W. of Montpelier, and 10 W. Middlebury. Pop. 1,100.

Addison, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. 15 m. S. Bath. Pop. 652.

Addison, t. Somerset co. Pa. W. S. W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 755.

Addison, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 4 m. N. Gallipolis. Pop. 636.

Adebuil, t. Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 7 m. N. W. of Lucerne.

Adel, or *Adaiel*, a territory of Africa, immediately S. E. of Abyssinia. It stretches from Zeila to the Straits of Babelmandel, and is divided among a number of war-like tribes, who carry on almost perpetual war with Abyssinia. Zeila is the chief town.

Adelebsen, t. in Calenberg, Hanover. Pop. 1,131.

Adelfors, t. Sweden, in Jonkoping. Lat. 57° 26′ N.

Adelgians. See *Adalgues*.

Adelmannsfelden, t. Wirtemberg, in Jaxt. Pop. 1,032.

Adelnau, t. Prussia, in Posen. Pop. 1,135.

Adelphi, four islands in the Grecian Archipelago in Lon. 24° 4′ E. Lat. 39° 22′ N.

Adelphi, p-t. Ross co. Ohio, 16 m. N. E. Chillicothe. Pop. 132.

Adelsberg, t. Austria, in Inner Carniola, between Laybach and Fiume, capital of a circle of the same name, 12 m. E. N. E. of Trieste.

Aden, a small state of Arabia, in Yemen, bounded S. by the Indian ocean, W. and N. by the dominions of the Imam of Yemen, and E. by the country of Jafa.

Aden, s-p. cap. of the state of Aden, situated on the rocky peninsula in the S. W. extremity of Arabia, formerly the most opulent city of Arabia. The surrounding country is fertile, and could export gold, ivory, coffee, and gum. Lon. 45° 10′ E. Lat. 12° 56′ N.

Adendorf, a lordship in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to Russia; 8 m. fr. Bonn.

Adenore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 6 m. S. of Golconda.

Aderampar, t. Hind. in Travancore, 35 m. N. E. of Porcah.

Aderno, t. Sicily, in Val Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna.

Adersbach, v. Bohemia in the circle of Konig-

ingratz. In the neighbourhood is a famous rock above 4 miles long, 1 broad and 160 feet high; composed of many thousand parts, its surface is sandstone, 24 feet thick, and a cataract pours down it of 60 feet perpendicular height.

Adjasse. See *Ajaccio.*

Adiconi, a port of Venezuela.

Adige, r. rises in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of Tyrol, and runs into the gulf of Venice near the mouths of the Po. It passes by Tyrol, Brixon, Trent, Verona, and Rovigo.

Adijiara, r. Great Bukharia, flows into the Harret, opposite Arhenz.

Adjodin, or *Paukputtun*, city Hind. in Moultan, on the river Setlege. Lon. 73° 30′ E. Lat. 30° 21′ N.

Adirbeitzan. See *Azerbijan.*

Adlar, r. in Bohemia, which falls into the Elbe near Konigingratz.

Adlerberg. See *Arlberg.*

Adlersberg. See *Adelsberg.*

Adlington, t. Eng. Cheshire, 5 m. from Macclesfield.

Adlington, t. Eng. Lancashire, 4 m. from Wigan.

Admiralty Bay, on the N. coast of Tavia Poenamoo the most southern island of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty Island, isl. discovered by the Dutch, near Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean.

Admiralty Island, large isl. on the W. coast of North America, between King George the Third's Archipelago and the continent, about 180 m. in circuit. Lon. 225° 10′ to 226° 31′ E. Lat. 57° 2 to 58° 24′ N.

Admiralty Islands, a number of small isls. at the entrance of Admiralty bay, New-Zealand. Lon. 185° 2′ W. Lat. 40° 48′ S.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of 20 or 30 islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by the Dutch in 1816. Lat. 1° 58′ 50″ to 2° 20′ S. The most western island lies in lon. 143° 37′ 38″ E.

Admont, t. Austria, on the Ens, in Inner Austria, circle of Judenburg, 6 m. N. E. Rosenmann. Pop. 750.

Admuncotta, t. Hind. 6 m. S. of Darampoory.

Ado, isl. Russia, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 20° 14′ E. Lat. 60° 19′ N.

Adolphus, Point, on the N. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon 224° 28½′ E. Lat. 58° 18′ N.

Adom, or *Theton*, t. on the Danube, in Hungary, 12 m. S. of Buda.

Adom, a small territory in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa.

Adoni, t. and district, Hind. in Golconda, 188 m. N. of Seringapatam, 130 S. W. of Hydrabad.

Adonis. See *Eide.*

Adorf, t. Saxony, on the Elster, near the frontiers of Bohemia, 12 m. from Egra. Pop, 1,310.

Adour, r. France, rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the bay of Biscay, 3 m. below Bayonne.

Adowa, the capital of Tigrè in Abyssinia, and residence of the sovereign since the Galla gained possession of Gondar. It has an extensive manufacture of cotton cloths, and is the channel of communication between the coast and the interior. Cattle, corn, and salt, constitute their chief articles of barter. About a thousand slaves pass through Adowa, to be shipped at Massuah and other ports on the Red sea. Lon. 39° 5′ E. Lat. 14° 12′ 30″ N. Pop. 8,000.

Adra, t. Spain, on the Mediterranean, 45 m. S.E. of Granada. Lon. 3° 10′ E. Lat. 36° 4′ N.

Adra, r. Spain, in Granada, falls into the Mediterranean near the town of Adra.

Adra, r. Turkey, in Europe, which joins the Marizza at Adrianople.

Adra, t. Syria, 15 m. N. E. of Damascus.

Adragno, t. Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 20 m. E. N. E. of Mazzara.

Adramiti, now *Ydramit*, t. in Natolia, on the E. coast of the gulf of Adramiti.

Adria, t. in Austrian Italy, on a peninsula formed by the river Tartaro and an arm of the Po, 15 m. E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12° 2′ E. Lat. 45° 2′ N. Pop. 7,200.

Adriampatam, t. Hind. 37 m. S. E. of Tanjore.

Adrianople, (called by the Turks *Adranah*,) on the Marizza, in Eu. Turkey, 130 m. N. W. of Constantinople. The Marizza, which is navigable to its embouchure in the Archipelago, promotes materially both foreign and inland trade. The principal merchants are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, but the town is also inhabited by Wallachians, Turks, and other oriental tribes. An important branch of commerce is the wine and fruit raised in the adjacent country. It still continues a favourite place of retreat with the sultans. Pop. 100,000. Lon. 23° 20′ E. Lat. 44° 10′ N.

Adrianopoli. See *Argyro Castro.*

Adriatic Sea, or *Gulf of Venice*, a part of the Mediterranean which extends from S. E. to N. W. between Italy and Illyria, from lat. 40° to 45° 55′ N. The ebb and flow of the tide, which is not observable in other parts of the Mediterranean, takes place daily in the shores of the Adriatic, though in a much less degree than in the ocean.

Adrichoa. See *Andrichoa.*

Adshibey, a new fortress of Russia, on the coast of the district of Oczakow.

Adshider, a fortress of Russia in the government of Cherson, on the Dniester.

Adsjar, t. Arabia, on the S. side of the Persian gulf. Lon. 48° 20′ E. Lat. 26° 8′ N.

Adventure Bay, a spacious bay on the east coast of Bruny's Isle, off Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 147° 30′ E. Lat. 43° 20′ S. See *Bruny's Isle.*

Adventure Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 144° 30′ W. Lat. 17° 5′ S.

Adsaneta, t. Spain, in Valencia, 25 m. S. W. of Pensicola.

Adsel, t. Russia, gov. of Riga, 20 m. S. W. of Dorpat.

Adserballig, v. Denmark, in duchy of Sleswick.

Adsiud, or *Atschud*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, 9 m. W. S. W. of Birlat.

Adsul, t. Eu. Turkey, in Wallachia, 5 m. E. of Jalonitza, and 6 N. W. of Kirsova.

Ægades Islands, (the *Insulæ Ægusæ* of the Romans) in the Mediterranean, W. of Sicily.

Aegelstawick, s-p. Sweden, near Stockholm.

Aeron, r. Wales, runs into Cardigan Bay.

Aerschott, or *Arschot*, t. Netherlands, 7 m. N. E. of Louvain, 20 S. E. of Antwerp.

Aerskaia, t. Siberia, on the Irtisch, 60 m. N. W. of Tara.

Afdim, Afdimu, Aitimo, or *Audimo*, v. of Cyprus, 16 m. W. of Baffa.

Affarii, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Marizza, 45 m. S. E. of Philipopoli.

Affleck's Canal, inlet in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 226° 19′ E. Lat. 56° 7′ N.

Affnoo, a caravan station between Fezzan and Tombuctoo, 120 m. N. E. of Tombuctoo.

Afghanistan, a considerable kingdom, between Persia and Hindostan, bounded E. by the Indus, N. by a range of lofty mountains, separating it from Bulkh and Budukhshan, W. by Persia, Herat being its frontier town, and S. by Baloochistan. It lies between 29° and 36° N. lat. and 61° and 71° E. lon. comprehending the ancient kingdoms of Zabulistan, (Ghizne and Kandahar) and Kabulistan. The inhabitants of this country are in general Mahometans of the Soony sect. They are a generous, hospitable, and brave people, but illiterate, ferocious, and seditious. Their army is principally composed of well mounted cavalry; they have also some artillery, and a few corps of infantry, armed with swords and matchlocks. Many of the districts are still inhabited by the aboriginal Hindoos. The towns are mostly inhabited by Hindoos of the Punjab, or Mahometans of Persian or Mogul descent; but in Kabul there are persons from all parts of the East. The population is supposed not to exceed 3,000,000. The government is despotic; but the Afghans being divided into clans, the authority of the sovereign is not often exercised over them. Kandahar *was* the capital, but it has been transferred to Kabul.

Africa, one of the four great quarters of the world. It is the third in magnitude, and probably in population, though it is less known, and has fewer political relations with Europe, than either Asia or America. It forms a peninsula, connected with Asia by the isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, W. by the Atlantic, E. by the Red sea and the Indian ocean. Its greatest length from Cape Serra to Cape Aguilhas, includes from about the 37th of N. to the 35th of S. lat. and its greatest breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, about the 18th of W. to the 51st of E. lon. It is 4,320 m. long, and 4,140 broad. Africa is distinguished from the other quarters of the world by its immense sand deserts. The Sahara, or the great Desert, occupies a large proportion of Africa N. of the mountains of the Moon. Very little is known about the interior of Africa. Few travellers have penetrated that burning region. The population has been commonly estimated at 150,000,000; Hassel estimates it at about 99,000,000, and the square miles at 11,652,442. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, and Congo or Zaire. The principal ranges of mountains are the Mountains of the Moon and the Mount Atlas chain. The principal exports are slaves and gold. The internal commerce is carried on almost entirely by caravans. Africa is divided into 1. *Northern Africa*, or the countries N. of the tropic of Cancer; 2. *Southern Africa*, or the countries south of the tropic of Capricorn; 3. *Eastern Africa*, or the countries lying on the east coast between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn; 4. *Western Africa*, or the countries on the west coast between the tropics; 5. *Central Africa*, or the countries in the interior between these four divisions.

Africa, seaport, 90 m. S. E. of Tunis.

Aftan, r. Arabia, runs into the Persian gulf, 36 m. S. E. of El-Catif.

Afva, isl. in the Baltic, between the island Aaland and the coast of Finland.

Afvestad, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, on the Dal-Elf, not far from Fahlun.

Agadeep, t. in Bengal, 14 m. S. of Plassey.

Agadeer, or *Santa Cruz*, the most southern port in the empire of Morocco.

Agades, a large town in the interior of Africa, between Fezzan and Cassina, the capital of a kingdom called Asben. Lat. 20° 20′ N.

Agalicpour, r. Syria, flows into the Mediterranean, 12 m. S. S. W. of Scanderoon.

Agama, s-p. on the isl. of Cyprus, 25 m. N. Baffa.

Aganis, isl. on the E. coast of Ceylon.

Agara, t. Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Siwas, 7 m. W. of Tocat.

Agaron, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 15 m. N. W. Tiagar.

Agarum, t. Hind. in the Mysore, 6 m. E. S. E. of Bangalore.

Agastoboli, or *Agatoboli*. See *Athaboli*.

Agathenburg, t. Hanover, in Bremen. Pop. 273.

Agathonisi, isl. 3 m. S. of the isle of Samos.

Agaton. See *Gatton*.

Agattoo, one of the Aleutian islands, 20 m. E. of Attoo.

Agawam, p-v. Hampden co. Mass. 2 m. S. W. of Springfield.

Agawam, the name of Westfield r. towards the mouth.

Agde, t. France, in Herault, on the Herault, 1 m. from its mouth, 8 leagues S. W. of Montpelier. Pop. 7,200.

Agen, t. France, cap. of Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 leagues S. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 1° E. Lat. 44° 12′ N. Pop. 10,834.

Ager, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre.

Agerola, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,181.

Aggerhuus, or *Christiania*, the most southerly of the bishopricks of Norway. Sq. miles, 37,327. Pop. 390,000. Also, a royal bailiwick, on the west side of the gulf of Christiania, three miles from the town of that name.

Aggeroe, isl. in the gulf of Christiania.

Aggersund, isl. in the Cattegat.

Aggi, r. Persia, which flows into the Aras.

Aghadoe, v. Ireland, 3 m. N. N. W. of Killarney.

Aghisi. See *Agveh*.

Aghnish, *Point*, on W. coast of Ireland, in Galway co. Lat. 53° 8′ N.

Aghor, r. Persia, prov. of Mekran, runs into the Indian ocean, near Cape Arubah.

Aghrim, v. Ireland, 28 m. E. of Galway.

Aghris, cape of Ireland, 11 m. W. of Sligo.

Agia Laura, t. Eu. Turkey, 19 m. S. E. of Saloniki.

Agimeer. See *Ajmeer*.

Agioi Saranto, t. of Eu. Turkey, on the coast opposite the island of Corfu.

Agioloi Bassardseck, t. Eu. Turkey, 127 m. N. E. of Adrianople.

Aglar. See *Aquileia*.

Aglie, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont, 7 m. S. W. of Ivrea. Pop. 3,235.

Agnadello, t. Austrian Italy, in Milan, 12 m. N. of Lodi.

Agoas Ouentas, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 m. E. N. E. of Abrantes.

Agomisu, isl. in Hudson's bay, N. N. E. from Albany fort.

Agon, t. France, dep. of La Manche. Pop. 1,556.

Agoona, district on the Gold Coast of Africa, between 5° and 5° 30′ N. lat.

Agosta, isl. in the Adriatic, off Dalmatia.

Agosta, t. on the coast of Sicily, 18 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 15,000.

Agot, isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France.

Agou, or *Agoen*, isl. Sweden. Lat. 61° 32′ N.

Agows, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. So late as the 17th century, they were converted to Christianity. Their language is entirely different from the Abyssinian, and is said by Mr. Salt to bear a resemblance to some of the English country dialects.

Agra, province of Hind. bounded N. by Delhi, S. by Malwaff, E. by Oude and Allahabad, and W. by Ajmeer.

Agra, city, cap. of the above province, and seat of the British civil authority; is on the river Jumna, 800 m. N. W. Calcutta. It is now in a ruinous state. About the middle of the 16th century, the emperor Akbar built here a palace and an extensive fort of red free stone, and changed its name to Akbarabad. In 1803, it was captured by the British army from the Mahrattas. In 1813, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. Corrie arrived here with Abdool Messe, a native convert; the journal of whose proceedings has excited so widely a zealous concern for the success of Missions in India. The Society possess a building, called the Kuttra, where Abdool resides, and where worship is held. In 18 months, about 50 persons with their children, embraced the Christian religion. Some of them were Fakeers, or Religious Mendicants; 6 were Mahometans of the first respectability; the rest were of the labouring classes of the people. Schools are opened in the Kuttra and in three other places, and about 100 Heathen and Mahometan children attend them. The converts are poor, but chiefly support themselves, the men by weaving, and the women by spinning

Agragansk, fortress of Asiatic Russia, on the Caspian, 65 m. N. of Derbend.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, t. Austria, cap. of Croatia, at a little distance from the right bank of the Save. Pop. 17,266. It carries on considerable trade and navigation. Lon. 16° 3′ E. Lat. 45° 49′ N.

Agram, province of Croatia in Austria. Pop. 178,126. The part on the S. side of the Save was annexed in 1816 to the kingdom of Illyria.

Agramont, t. Spain, in Catalonia. Pop 3,000.

Agreda, t. Spain, in Soria. Pop. 3,200. Lon. 1° 47′ W. Lat. 41° 53′ N.

Agropoli, t. Naples, 22 m. S. S. E. of Salerno.

Agua, *Cape*, Spain, on the coast of Murcia.

Agua de Peixes, t. Portugal, 15 m. S. of Evora.

Agua, seaport on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Aguada, r. Spain, in Salamanca, which joins the Duero at St. Martin.

Aguada, point, at the mouth of the gulf of Darien.

Aguas Calientes, city of New Spain, 140 leagues N. N. W. of Mexico, and 35 of Guadalaxara.

Aguatulco, s-p. Guaxaca, on the Pacific. Lat. 15° 44′ N.

Agveh, t. in Natolia, on the Black sea, 10 m. E. of Erekli.

Agueira, t. Portugal, prov. of Beira, 21 m. E. N. E. of Lamego.

Aguigan, one of the Caroline islands. Lat. 14° 43′ N.

Aguilar, t. Spain, in Navarre, 12 m. S. W. of Estella.

Aguilar, t. Spain, 32 m. S. of Cordova.

Aguilar del Campo, t. Spain, 40 m. N. W. of Burgos.

Aguirra, r. in Guiana, falls into the Orinoco, at its mouth.

Agurande, t. France, dep. of the Indre.

Ahanta, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, bounded on the west by Appollonia, on the east by the Fantee territories. It is the richest district upon the coast.

Ahdun, t. Persia, 30 m. S. S. W. Candahar.

Aher, t. Persia, 20 m. N. of Tabris.

Ahkooly, t. Hind. in the Mysore.

Ahlden, t. Hanover, on the river Leine.

Ahlen, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Werre. Pop. 1,816.

Ahmedabad, capital of the province of Gujerat in Hind. on the Sabermaty, which falls into the gulf of Cambay. One of the best fortified cities in Hindostan.

Ahmednagur, t. Hind. in the Carnatic Bala-ghaut, well fortified, with extensive cotton factories,

Ahmedpore, t. Hind. in Orissa, 34 m. S. of Cuttack.

Ahpmoojeenee-Gamook, lake in Maine, N. of Moosehead lake, discharges its waters by the river St. John into the bay of Fundy.

Ahr, r. Prussia, which joins the Rhine at Sinzig.

Ahberg, t. in Germany, in the Bavarian circle of the Rezat, 3 m. S. W. of Ohrenbau.

Ahrenfels, v. 17 m. N. N. W. of Coblentz.

Ahrensburg, v. Denmark, dutchy of Holstein, 13 m. from Hamburg.

Ahweiler, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Ahr. Lon. 70° 3′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N. Pop. 1,779.

Ahsa. See *Lachsa*.

Ahun, t. France, dep. of Creuse, Lon. 2° E. Lat. 49° 5′ N. Pop. 1,850.

Ahuwan, t. of Persia, 30 m. S. S. W. of Damegan.

Ahwas, *Ahwazi*, or *Haviza*, t. Persia, in Khuzistan, 40 m. N. of Bussorah.

Ahwas Rirer. See *Karun*.

Aja, *Cape*, the south point of the Crimea.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, the capital of Corsica, and the birth-place of Napoleon Bonaparte. It lies on a bay of the same name, 676 m. from Paris; is well fortified and better built than the other towns of the island. Pop. 6,570.

Ajan, the name of the eastern coast of Africa, from Cape Guardafui to Magdasho.

Aias, t. in Natolia, 25 m. W. of Angora.

Ajas, s-p. Turkey, 20 m. N. of Scanderoon. Lon. 36° 5′ E. Lat. 36° 45′ N.

Aiasaluck, (an. *Ephesus*,) v. Asia Minor, in Natolia, 39 m. S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27° 23′ E. Lat. 38° 3′ N.

Aibling, t. in Bavaria, 22 m. S. E. of Munich.

Aichach, t. Bavaria, 12 m. E. N. E. Augsburg.

Aichberg. See *Egenburg*.

Aichstettein, t. Bavaria. Pop. 1,380.

Aichstetten, t. Wirtemberg. Pop. 500.

Aidab, port, A. Turkey, on the Red sea. Lat. 22° 12′ N.

Aidona, t. Sicily, 4 m. N. E. of Piazza.

Ajello, t. Naples, prov. of Abruzzo Ultra. II.

Aieta, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra.

Ajetto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra.

Aigen, t. Austria, 105 m. W. of Vienna.

Aigle, or *Hals*, t. Switzerland, 36 m. E. N. E. of Geneva.

Aigle, promontory on the coast of France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

l'Aigle, t. France, dep. of the Orne, 14 leagues N. E. of Alencon. Pop. 5,947.

Aignai, or *Aigney-le-Duc*, t. France, dep. of Cote d'Or, 10 leagues N. W. Dijon. Pop. 766.

Aignan, t. France, dep. of Gers. Pop. 1,413.

Aigre, t. France, dep. of Charente, 7 leagues N. W. Angouleme. Pop. 1,428.

Aigre-Feuille, t. France, dep. of Lower Charente.

Aiguebello, t. Savoy, 6 leagues E. of Chamberry.

Aigue-Perse, t. France, in Puy de Dome. Pop. 2,536.

Aigues, r. France, falls into the Rhone near Orange.

Aigues-Mortes, t. France, in Gard, 7 leagues S. S. W. of Nismes. Pop. 2,800.

Aigues-Vives, t. France, 12 m. S. W. Nismes.

Aiguillon, t. France, at the confiux of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2,380.

Aiguines, t. France, dep. of Var, 18 m. N. E. of Barjols.

Aijaltan, t. Syria, 35 m. S. of Tripoli.

Ajighur, t. Hind. 25 m. E. of Chatterpore.

Ajitmul, t. of Agra, in Hind. 25 m. W. Cawnpore.

Aikmane, r. Palestine, runs into the Mediterranean, 9 m. N. of Acre.

Aiko, isl. Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21° 10′ E. Lat. 61° 13′ N.

Ailah, s-p. Arabia, in Hedsjas, on the Red sea, called Elath, in Scripture. 108 m. E. of Suez. Lon. 40° 5′ E. Lat. 28° 55′ N.

Aillas, t. France, dep. of Gironde, 6 m. N. E. of Bazas.

Ailveston, t. England, Huntington co. 58 miles from London.

Aimargues, t. France, 3½ leagues from Nismes.

Ajmeer, or *Rajpootana*, an extensive province in the centre of Hindostan, bounded N. by Delhi and Moultan, S. by Malwa and Gujerat, E. by Delhi and Agra, and W. by Sinde.

Ajmeer, city, cap. of the above. Lon. 74° 48′ E. Lat. 26° 35′ N. Near it is a remarkable place of Hindoo superstition, called Phokur, or Pooshkur, it being a common saying, that all the pilgrimages of the world are of no avail, without bathing in the waters of Phokur. In 1819, a Baptist missionary was sent here to establish schools as a means of introducing the Gospel.

Aimoutier, t. France, dep. of Upper Vienne, 5 leagues S. E. St. Leonard.

Ain, a department of France, bordering on Savoy and Switzerland. Pop. 322,608.

Ainabachti. See *Lepanto*.

Ainade, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut.

Ain-azel, *Ain-bartha*, *Ain-beseeze*, *Ain-dilla*, *Ain-el-graab*, *Ain-gitrain*, *Ain* on *Heide*, *Ain-milsa*, *Ain-el-trab*, *Ain-thyllah*; villages in the South of Algiers, near the Sahara.

Ain-charin, v. Palestine, 5 m. fr. Jerusalem.

Aincreville, t. France, dep. of Meuse, 3 m. S. W. Dun.

Ain-dain, r. France, falls into the Rhone, above Lyons.

Ain-gebel, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, 40 m. S. W. Mosul.

Ain-haroof, t. Syria, 150 m. S. S. E. of Aleppo.

Ain-musa, or *el Aayon-moussa*, the wells of Moses, Arabia, 10 m. from Suez.

Ainduren, v. Wirtemberg. Pop. 1,100.

Ainos, or *Ainus*, aborigines of Jesso and Saghalien, commonly called Wild Kuriles. Formerly they were an independent nation, waging wars with the Japanese, even so lately as the 17th century; but have been subdued by that nation.

Ainsa, t. Spain, in Arragon, 18 m. N. Balbastro. Pop. 500.

Ainsworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire. Pop. 1,422.

Aintab, t. Syria, 40 m. N. of Aleppo, 130 S. W. Diarbekir. Lon. 37° 25′ E. Lat. 36° 25′ N.

Ajo, *Cape*, Spain, on the coast of Biscay.

Ajos, isl. Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24° 24′ E. Lat. 65° 38′ N.

Ajos, v. Paraguay, 24 leagues E. Assumption.

Aios Constantinos, t. Candia, 32 m. S. E. Canea.

Aiotitlan, v. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, on the Pacific.

Aiou, a group of Islands. Lon. 131° 10′ E. Lat. 0° 24′ N.

Air. See *Ayr*.

Air, t. Bedford co. Pa. S. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,760.

Airagues, t. France, dep. of the mouths of the Rhone, 13½ leagues N. W. of Aix.

Airano, t. Italy, 10 m. S. E. of Como.

Airdrie, t. Scotland, 12 m. E. of Glasgow.

Aire, t. France, dep. of the Landes, 9 leagues N. N E. of Pau, and 22 S. S E. of Bordeaux.

Air, or *Arien*, t. France, dep. of Pas de Calais, 13 m. from St. Omer.

Airolo, *Airola*, *Ertels*, or *Orient*, v. Switz. canton of Ticino, 21 m. S. Altoff.

Airon, r. France, which runs into the Loire.

Airraux, or *Airrault*, t. France, dep. of Deux Sevres, 14 leagues N. E. of Niort. Pop. 2,070.

Aisa, t. Spain, in Arragon, 7 m. N. Jaca.

Aisch, r. Bavaria, which joins the Regnitz at Brandenlohe.

Aise, r. France, joins the Orne, above Caen.

Aise. See *Asse*.

Aislingen, t. Bavaria, 4 m. S. of Dillingen.

Aismunderly, t. England, in Yorkshire, near Rippon. Pop. 521.

Aisne, a dep. of France, consisting of portions of the Isle de France, Champagne, and Picardy. Pop. 432,237. Chief trade in grain.

Aisne, or *Aine*, r. France, which after a course of 40 leagues, unites with the Oise, near Compeigne.

Aix, a small isl. France, near Rochefort, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lon. 46° 5′ N.

Aix, city of France, formerly capital of Provence, now in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It is on a plain, N. of the Arc; 16 leagues S. E. of Avignon, 7 N. of Marseilles, and 163 S. by E. of Paris. Pop. 26,900. It is one of the oldest towns in France; built 120 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aquæ Sextæ* from its famous springs. The chapel of Notre Dame de l'Esperance is much frequented by the pious Catholics.

Aix, t. in Savoy, 12 m. N. of Chamberry, celebrated for its warm baths. Pop. 1,600. Lon. 5° 48′ E. Lat. 45° 40′ N.

Aixe, t. France, dep. of Upper Vienne. Pop. 2,160. 4 m. from Limoges.

Aix-en-Othe, t. France, dep. of the Aube. Pop. 1,570. 4 leagues W. S. W. Troyes.

Aix-la-Chapelle, t. in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, between Juliers and Limburg. The French give it the name of Aix-la-Chapelle, from the circumstance of Charlemagne's having built here a chapel appropriated to a convent of nuns, and frequently resorted to it for his own devotions. It is divided into the inner and outer town. In 1807, it had 3,080 houses, 27,164 inhabitants. It was long the favourite residence of Charlemagne, and for some time the capital of his empire; hence it was long customary to hold here the coronation of the emperors of Germany. Its baths, eight in

number, issue from five springs, and are much celebrated. They are much resorted to in time of peace. This city held the second rank among the imperial towns of Westphalia. Two celebrated treaties of peace have been here concluded; one in 1668, between France and Spain, the other in 1748, between the different powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession. It was entered by the French troops in 1794, and remained in the hands of France till the fall of Buonaparte, a period of 20 years, during which it was the capital of the dep. of the Roer, and the head of an arrondissement. It now belongs to Prussia. 25 m. N. E. Liege, 36 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 5° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Aizenay, t. France, dep. of Vendee, 15 leagues N. W. Fontenoy. Pop. 3,500.

Aizey-le-Duc, t. and barony of France, dep. of Cote d'Or, 9 leagues N. W. of Dijon.

Akalsike. See *Akiska*.

Akamapet, t. Hindostan, in the Carnatic. 25 m. S. E. Calastri.

Akanimina, t. on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, near cape Apollonia, ⅗ths of a league from the shore.

Akara, t. of the Arabian Irak, pachalic of Bagdad, 10 m. S. E. Sura.

Akasaka, t. of Japan, on the S. coast of the isl. of Niphon. 100 m. E. Meaco, 140 W. S. W. Jeddo.

Akbar-abad. See *Agra*.

Akbar-nagur. See *Rajemal*.

Akdasch, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the Kur. 30 m. S. W. of Schamaghi.

Akebar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 m. N. W. Bagdad.

Aken, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 2,877.

Akermann, fort, Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dneister. 68 m. S. W. of Oczakow, 65 S. E. of Bender. Lon. 31° 14′ E. Lat. 46° 8′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Akhisar, t. A. Turkey, on the site of the ancient Thyatira, 40 m. S. E. of Pergamo. Lon. 27° 49′ E. Lat. 38° 15′ N.

Akili, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black sea, 25 m. E. N. E. of Constantinople.

Akiska, *Aghalsighe*, or *Ghalsig*, province A. Turkey, in Armenia, on the S. W. confines of Georgia. It is a fertile and populous country, and its mountains contain the richest minerals. The town is open, and without fortifications, but has a strong and lofty castle. Its inhabitants are of various nations, Armenians, Turks, Jews, and Christians, and carry on an active trade with Battum, a port on the Black sea, 100 miles distant. Besides mosques it contains two churches for the Christians; and the Jews have a synagogue. 90 m. N. N. W. of Erivan, 100 S. W. of Teflis.

Akka, a station of Lower Suse, S. of Morocco, bordering on the desart of Sahara It is the rendezvous of the caravans from all parts of Morocco, whence they proceed across the desert to Tombuctoo. Pop. 10,000, including the vicinity.

Akkas, t. of Russia, in Finland. Lon. 23° 39′ E. Lat. 61° 11′ N.

Akker, t. Syria, pachalic of Tripoli, on Mount Bargylus, supposed to be the Ker mentioned in scripture. 30 m. E. of Tripoli, 66 N. W. of Damascus.

Akia, isl. in the North Sea near the west coast of E Greenland. Lon. 46° W. Lat. 60° 38′ N.

Akmetschet, or *Akmedsgjid*, t. in the plain of the Crimea, in Russian Taurida, on the gulf of Negropila, with a road for vessels.

Akschinsk, v. Russian Tartary, in Dauria, near the Amur, on the bank of the Onon. The fortress was built in 1756, and is one of a chain of posts on this part of the Russian frontier. Lon. 132° E. Lat. 50° N.

Akserai, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, 60 m. N. E. Konieh.

Akshehr, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of the mountain Akshehr. 60 m. S. S. E. Karahissar. Lon. 31° 21′ E. Lat. 38° 28′ N.

Aksheshehr, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black sea; 90 m. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 31° 10′ E. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Aktuba, r. Asiatic Russia, issuing from the Volga, and rejoining it before falling into the Caspian sea.

Akunpore, t. Hindostan, 15 m. E. S. E. Fyzabad.

Akutan, one of the Aleutian islands.

Ala, t. Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige. Pop. 4,000.

Alabama, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Georgia, from which it is separated in part by the Chatahoochee; S. by Florida and the gulf of Mexico; W. by the state of Mississippi. The western boundary begins on Tennessee river, at the mouth of Bear creek, and proceeds by a direct line to the N. W. corner of Washington county, and thence due south, to the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary here commences, and proceeds eastwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; thence, up the same, to the parallel of 31° N. lat. and thence due east, along that parallel, to the western boundary of Georgia. The area of the state is estimated at 44,000 square miles. It is divided into 24 counties. A ridge of highlands divides the waters which fall into the Tennessee on the north from those which flow into the gulf of Mexico on the south. North of this ridge is a limestone region; south of it the whole country is alluvial. The soil is generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the rivers. The country bordering on Tennessee river, for the space of 100 miles east and west, and 40 from north to south, is regarded by some as the garden of North America. Thousands of emigrants from the neighbouring states have resorted hither within a few years. Madison county, which lies in this region, 7 or 8 years ago was a mere wilderness. In 1820 it contained more than 17,000 inhabitants, and produced 15,000 bales of cotton or 4,500,000 pounds. Cotton is the staple production of the state, and the great article of export.

Alabama has been but recently settled, and the population has increased with astonishing rapidity. In 1810, there were less than 10,000 inhabitants; in 1816, 29,683; in 1818, 70,594, and in 1820, 127,901, of whom 41,879 were slaves. Engaged in agriculture, 30,642, in commerce, 452, in manufactures 1,412. The settlements at present are principally confined to the banks of the great rivers. The counties on the Tennessee contain more than one third of the whole population. The Indians formerly occupied the whole state, but their title has been almost extinguished by the government of the United States. The Cherokees, however, still own a section in the N. E. part of the state; and the Choctaws, a section in the N. W. part.

Alabama and Mississippi formed a part of Georgia till 1800, when they were separated from it, and established by act of Congress as a separate government, under the name of the Mississippi Territory. In 1817, Alabama was separated from Mississippi and became a territorial government, and on the 3d of March, 1819, was admitted into the Union as an independent state. In the act of Congress admitting Alabama into the Union, two townships of land were granted to the state, for the support of a college; and one section, or thirty-sixth part of every township, was given for the support of schools. Five per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the state, were also appropriated to making roads and canals for the benefit of the state. A military road was lately completed, connecting Florence on the Tennessee with the city of N. Orleans, by which the distance to that city is lessened 300 miles. Cahawba is the seat of government.

In 1821, a petition was made to Congress by a convention of the state, to have annexed to Alabama that part of Florida, which lies between the rivers Apalachicola and Perdido. This tract consists of a slip of coast 50 miles wide, extending along [illegible]ds of the state of Alabama, and includes the town of Pensacola.

Alabama, p-t. Monroe co. Alabama, on Alabama river, 10 m. below Fort Jackson.

Alabama, r. in the state of Alabama, is formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and flowing S. S. W. unites with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay. From its mouth to the mouth of the Cahawba, 210 miles, it has 4 or 5 feet water; and from the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, 3 feet in the shallowest places. It is navigable for sloops to Fort Claiborne.

Alabaster, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands, on the great Bahama bank. The climate is healthy. It produces pine-apples for exportation. There is a small fort and garrison on the island. Lon. 76° 22′ to 76° 56′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ to 26° 30′ N.

Alachua Savannah, in E. Florida, 75 m. W. St. Augustine, 50 miles in circumference, without a tree or bush, but is encircled with hills, covered with forests and orange groves, on a very rich soil. The ancient Alachua Indian town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed to Cuscowilla, two miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site.

Alacranes, a long range of hidden rocks, shoals, and banks, on the S. side of the gulf of Mexico, opposite the coast of Yucatan, east from Stone Bank, and west from Cape St. Antonio. N. Lat. 23°, between 89° and 91° W. Long. Navigators pass round them, though there are some good channels and soundings.

Adaline Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam, extending from 9° 5′ to 9° 40′ N. Lat.

Alaftaro, t. Russia, in Finland, 34 m. N. N. E. of Abo.

Alagao, t. on the S. coast of St. Michael's, the largest of the Azores, 8 m. E. of Delgada.

Alajarvi, t. Russia, in Finland, circle of Wasa, from which town it is distant 60 m. to the E. Lon. 23° 41′ E. Lat. 62° 39′ N.

Alaid, a lofty peak, in the sea of Okhotsk, 20 m. N. W. of Cape Lopatka.

Alais, *Alets*, or *Ales*, t. France, dep. of the Gard, 13½ leagues N. Montpelier; trades in grain, olives, oil, wine, silk, and in the manufactures of its territory. Pop. 8,944. Lon. 4° E. Lat. 44° 8′ N.

Alam, t. France, dep. of Upper Garonne; houses about 100; 7 leagues N. E. St. Bertrand.

Alamagan, or Conception Island, one of the Ladrones, 18 m. in circuit. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Alan, *Point*, or *Cape*, W. coast of N. America, gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 54′ E. Lat. 48° 2′ N.

Alanche, t. of France, dep. of the Cantal. Pop. 2,500. 4 leagues W. S. W. of Mercoeur.

Aland, isl. in the Baltic, near the point of meeting of the gulf of Bothnia and Finland, between the coasts of Finland and Upland in Sweden, is 40 m. long, 30 broad; has 8 parishes, and 11,260 inhabitants; and was ceded to Russia, 1809. Lon. 20° E. Lat. 60° 18′ N.

Alanieh, t. A. Turkey, on the site of the ancient Coracesium, in Cilicia. 110 m. S. S. W. of Konieh. Lon. 21° 29′ E. Lat. 36° 34′ N.

Alapaew, t. A. Russia, cap. of the gov. of Perm. Pop. 1,000. 80 m. N. N. E. Ekaterinburg. Lon. 61° 14′ E. Lat. 56° N.

Alara, t. isl. of Majorca, 9. m. N. N. E. Palma. Pop. 2,400.

Alarcan, t. Spain, in Cuenca, 42 leagues S. E. Madrid.

Alas, t. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102° 35′ E. Lat. 4° 15′ N.

Alasey Mountains, a ridge in Asiatic Russia, which divides the sources of Omecon and Kovima rivers, and terminates on the Frozen ocean.

Alassac, or *Alassoc*, t. France, dep. of the Correze, 12 m. W. Tulle. Pop. 3,160.

Alassona, t. Turkey, in Rumelia, at the foot of Mount Olympus. Pop. 3,000.

Alass Strait, between the islands of Lomboc and Sumbawa in the Eastern sea.

Alatamaha, r. Georgia; formed by the union of the Oconee and Oakmulgee. It runs S. E. and empties into the Atlantic by several mouths, between Sapelo and St. Simond's islands, 60 miles S. W. of Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of 30 tons, as far as Milledgeville on the Oconee branch, 300 miles from the ocean. The bar at the mouth has 14 feet at low water.

Alatri, t. Italy, in the states of the Church, 40 m. E. S. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 14′ E. Lat. 41° 43′ N.

Alatyr, t. A. Russia, gov. of Sinbirsk, at the confluence of the Alatyr with the Sura; 102 m. from Sinbirsk. Lon. 46° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 45′ N. Pop. 1,354.

Alava, one of the three subdivisions of Biscay. Sq. miles 1,093. Pop. 57,500.

Alava, the S. point of the isl. Revilla Gigedo, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 228° 59′ E. Lat. 35° 6′ N.

Alavieska, t. Sweden, in E. Bothnia, 30 m. S. Brahestad. Lon. 24° 13′ E. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

Alavo, t. Russia, in Finland, 60 m. S. E. Wasa. Lon. 23° 26′ E. Lat. 62° 35′ N.

Alaurh, t. France, dep. of mouths of the Rhone, 5 m. N. E. Marseilles.

Alausi, t. New Grenada. It manufactures cloths, baizes, and cotton garments. Lon. 78° 39′ W. Lat. 2° 12′ N.

Alausi, r. New Grenada, flows down the W. side of the Cordilleras, into the bay of Guayaquil.

Alaseia, or *Aliasey*, r. Siberia, runs into the Frozen ocean. Lon. 142° 14′ E. Lat. 72° 40′ N.

Alcaudete, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 8 leagues E. S. E. of Cordova, and 9 W. Jaen. Pop. 4,000.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, t. Eng. Warwick co. at confluence of the Aln and Arrow, engaged in needle making. Pop. 1,862. 8 m. N. W. Stratford on Avon, 102 N. W. London.

Alcmar, or *Alckmaar*, t. Netherlands, cap. of North Holland. Pop. 10,000. They trade in corn, cheese, butter, flower-roots, and seeds. A canal leads through it to unite the Zuyderzee with the North sea. 24 m. N. N. W. Amsterdam.

Alcmaer, isl. South Pacific, on the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135° 46′ E. Lat. 3° 53′ S.

Alcoa, r. Portuguese Estremadura, flows into the Atlantic.

Alcobaca, t. Portuguese Estremadura, near the sea, 17 m. S. S. W. Leira. Pop. 1,500.

Alcohete, t. with a castle, Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon.

Alcolea, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, 6 m. N. of Carmona; also, a place on the Cinca, in Arragon, 15 m. S. Balbastro.

Alconchel, fort of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Alcaraque, 12 m. S. Olivenza.

Alcora, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the sea and the river Mijares. Here are the best manufactures of earthen ware in the kingdom.

Alcoutini, t. and castle, of Portugal, in Algarve. Pop. 1,000. 20 m. N. N. E. Tavira. Lon. 7° 24′ W. Lat. 37° 26′ N.

Alcoy, t. Spain, in Valencia, with manufactures of cloth, soap, and paper. It has fruitful environs. Pop. 14,600. 20 m. N. Alicante.

Alcudia, t. in the N. E. part of the isl. of Majorca, opposite to Minorca. Pop. 1,000.

Alcudia de Carlet, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2,000. 5 leagues S. Valencia.

Aldan, r. Siberia, rises on the confines of China, and joins the Lena in lon. 128° 20′ E. lat. 63° 25′ N. On its banks, in Yakutzk, the finest sables are obtained.

Aldborough, s-p. Eng. Suffolk co. on the Ald, with a quay for fishing vessels. Pop. 1,067. 3 m. fr. Oxford, 94 fr. London.

Aldborough, t. Eng. West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, the Roman *Isurium Brigantium*; Roman antiquities are still discovered here. Pop. 464. 1 m. fr. Boroughbridge, 208 fr. London.

Aldborough, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Alde, or *Olde*, isl. on the coast of Norway. Lon. 5° 10′ E. Lat. 61° 25′ N.

Aldea de Araguria, t. Brazil, government of Goyas, on the Toccantins. Lon. 49° 46′ W. Lat. 10° 20′ S.

Aldea de Carajas, t. Brazil, on the Negro, 170 m. W. Fort Rio Negro.

Aldea de Curua-rasu, t. Brazil, government of Goyas. Lon. 52° 51′ W. Lat. 12° 10′ S.

Aldea del Muro, or *Aldea del Poco*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, the Augustobriga of Ptolemy, 6 m. E. Soria.

Aldea del Rio, v. Spain, in Cordova, 4 leagues from Anduxar. Pop. 3,000.

Aldego, r. Upper Italy, runs into the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

Aldekerk, v. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 600. It has manufactures of silk, ribbons, linens, and other stuffs.

Aldenah, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 20 m. S. Cologne, 30 N. W. Coblentz.

Aldenberg, t. Prussia, grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 12 m. N. E. Cologne.

Aldenburg, t. Germany, dutchy of Anhalt Bernburg, 4 m. N. Bernburg.

Aldenham, v. and parish, Eng. Hertfordshire, 1 m. E. of the Colne. Pop. 1,015. 2 m. N. E. Watford.

Aldenhoven, t. Prussia, grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1,050. 3 m. W. S. W. Juliers.

Alderburgh, t. Eng. Wiltshire, near the Avon and Salisbury canal. It has a manufactory of fustian. Pop. 448. 3 m. fr. Salisbury, 77 fr. London.

Alderholm, isl. Sweden, in Norrland, formed by three branches of Gefle r. 80 m. N. Stockholm.

Alderley Superior and *Alderley Inferior*, two townships, Eng. Cheshire. Pop. 985. 5 m. from Macclesfield, 172 fr. London.

Alderney, isl. of Great Britain in the English channel, 7 m fr. Cape la Hogue in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, whereon a light-house has been erected lately. Pop. 1,300. 18 m. N. E. Guernsey.

Alderney, New. See *Ourry's Island.*

Aldeya de Atalha, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 5 m. S. of Arronches.

Aldeya Gallega, t. Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. Pop. 1,800.

Aldford, t. Eng. Cheshire. Pop. 391. 6 m. fr. Chester, 174 fr. London.

Aldie, p-v. Loudon co. Va. 35 m. N. W. Washington.

Aldoma, r. Siberia, falls into the sea of Okhotsk, at Aldomish bay.

Aldstone Moor, or *Alstone Moor*, t. Eng. Cumberland co. on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. About 1,100 men are employed in its lead mines. Pop. 5,079. 11 m. fr. Hexham, 19 fr. Penrith, 302 fr. London.

Alece, r. Calabria Ultra, in Naples, falls into the sea near Cape Spartivento.

Alegre, t. France, dep. of the Upper Loire. Pop. 900. 18 leagues S. S. E. Clermont-Ferrand.

Alegrete, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 7½ miles S. E. Portalegre. Pop. 1,100.

Alekseſskoi, t. Asiatic Russia, 90 miles S. S. E. Sinbirsk. Lon. 50° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 15′ N.

Alembaddy, or *Alambaddy*, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, 74 miles E. S. E. Seringapatam.

Alemparve, or *Allamparra*, fort of Hind. on the sea-coast of the Carnatic, 57 m. S. W. Madras.

Alen, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 760; on the Weser, 13 m. S. S. E. Munster.

Alen, r. Hanover, in Calenberg, falls into the Weser, near Lippoldesberg.

Alenby, t. Norway, 50 m. S. Drontheim.

Alencon, t. France, cap. of the department of the Orne. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Montsor, Labarre, and Lancret. Pop. 13,234. Its trade is in cloth, in linen, coarse and fine, but particularly in point-lace. It has extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting houses. There are free stone quarries in the neighbourhood; and at the village of Hertre, about a league W. of the town, is found the mineral called the Alencon diamond, which has equal lustre, though not the same hardness, as the true stone. 8 leagues N. Mons, 16 S. S. E. Caen, 35 S. W. Paris.

Alentejo, or *Alemteio*, the largest province in Portugal, on the Atlantic. 108 m. in length and in breadth; contains 4 cities, 105 towns, and 358 parishes. Sq. m. 10,575. Pop. 380,480. It is divided into the jurisdictions, Evora, Beja, Elvas, Portalegre, Ourique, Villa Viciosa, Crato and Aviz. Chief t. Elvora.

Aleppo, pachalic, A. Turkey, bounded N. by Adana and Merasche, E. by Orfa, S. by the desert of Arabia, Damascus, and Tripoli, and W. by the Mediterranean. Pop. 800,000.

Aleppo, city of Syria, capital of the above pachalic. It is on 8 small hills, intersected by Kowick r. It is in circuit 3½ miles, and including the suburbs, 7 or 8. The city is surrounded by a wall, and has 9 gates. Near the N. E. corner is a castle on a hill, encompassed by a ditch; a bridge of 7 arches is thrown over the ditch on the S. It is a magazine for military stores. Aleppo is the 4th city of the Ottoman Empire, exceeded only by Constantinople, Cairo, and Damascus. It is well built. The streets are broader than usual in the East, are paved, and have two foot-paths raised six inches high. The houses are surrounded by terraces, on which the inhabitants sleep in summer. The seraglio or palace of the pacha is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and another to Europeans. The mosques are built of free stone, with a dome in the middle, covered with lead. About 20 caravanseras or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices one story high, are dispersed through the city, and coffee houses with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. Pop. 250,000, chiefly Turks and Arabs; among them are 30,000 Christians, and 5,000 Jews. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo after dusk. Its manufactures are of silk and cotton; its exports, cloth from Antioch, Merdin, Orfa and Antab; osnaburghs from Aleppo and Damascus, and printed cottons from Diarbeker; also galls, different drugs, copper, and a variety of other articles. The imports from Europe are cloths, Lyonese stuffs and bonnets after the fashion of Tunis, from France, merceries, indigo, tea, sugar, paper, soap, and a great variety of coral ornaments, 4 caravans annually proceed through Natolia to Constantinople; others arrive from Bagdad and Bassora with coffee brought from Mocha on the Red Sea, round the Persian gulph; as also muslins and shawls from India. Aleppo is healthy; but visited once in about 10 years by the plague. 70 m. S. E. Alexandretta, 234 N. Damascus. Lon. 37° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 11′ N.

Aleppo, t. Green co. Pa. Pop. 570.

Aleria, t. on the E. coast of the Isl. of Corsica. 20 m. S. E. Corte.

Aleschany, market t. Eu. Turkey, in the E. of Wallachia, on Chricou r.

Aleschki, or *Aleszki*, t. and fort, Russia in E. Nogai, cap. of a circle in Taurida.

Alesham, or *Aylesham*, t. Eng. Norfolk co. near Thyrn r. The chief manufacture is stockings. Here is a mineral spring, deemed efficacious in chronic diseases. Pop. 1,760. 12 m. N. Norwich, 121 N. N. E. London.

Alessandria or *Alexandria*, t. Sardinia, with a citadel on the E. bank of the Tanarano. It is the see of a bishop, who belongs to the archiepiscopal diocese of Turin. It contains a cathedral, 12 parishes, 2 collegiate churches, 17 monasteries and nunneries. Pop. 35,216. Its fairs in April and October, are attended by merchants from Italy, France, and Switzerland. 38 m. S. W. Milan, 44 E. Turin.

Alessano, t. Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 12 m. S. S. W. Otranto, 200 E. S. E. Naples. Pop. 7,000.

Alessio, t. Turkey in Albania, 12 m. N. Durazzo, and 96 S. E. Ragusa.

Aleth, t. France, on Aude r. dep. of the Aude. Pop. 1,000.

Aleutan or *Aleutian Islands*, a chain of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, stretching from the Peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia, to Cape Alaska in North America, under the government of Irkurtzk, in Russia; about 40 in number. Several volcanoes exist among these Islands and earthquakes are common. Behring's Island, Attoo, and Oonalashka, are the largest. Lat. 55° N. Lon. 165° to 195° E. Only a few are inhabited.

Alexain, v. France, dep. of the Mayenne, 4 leagues N. Laval.

Alexander, bay, on the E. coast of the Caspian sea. Lon. 71° 25′ E. Lat. 43° 37, N.

Alexander, cape on the W. coast of New Georgia, one of the Solomon's islands. Lon. 156° 6′ E. Lat. 6° 45′ S.

Alexander, cape on the S. coast of an isl. at the entrance of Duncan's canal, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon 227° 18′ E. Lat. 56° 36′ N.

Alexander, p-t Genesee co. N. Y. 6 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 1,496.

Alexander, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 837.

Alexander, co. Illinois, at the angle between Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Pop. in 1820, 626. Engaged in agriculture, 116.

Alexander's Peak, group among the Aladin isl. in the S. part of the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 9° 8′ N.

Alexanderville, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, on Miami r. 7 m. below Dayton.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, s-p Syria, at the S. E. part of a bay in the Mediterranean. Its road is the only one in Syria affording good anchorage. It is unhealthy owing to the miasmata from the marshes, and proves fatal to the crews of vessels. Europeans seek refuge in summer in the neighbouring village of Beilan. About half a mile S. is an octagonal castle, built of hewn stone. The walls are low, but each side is defended by a tower. To the N. is an old square tower, inaccessible on account of the morass. 30 m. N. Antioch, 70 N. W. Aleppo.

Alexandria, t. Russia, in Cherson, 70 m. W. Ekaterinoslav, 150 S. W. Kiev. Lon. 32° 52′ E. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

Alexandria, t. Russia, in Volhynia, on the Hovyn, 50 m E. S. E. Lucko. Lon. 26° 20′ E. Lat. 50° 45′ N. *Alexandria* is also the name of a number of small places throughout Russia, particularly in Pultowa, and Ekaterinoslav.

Alexandria, city, ancient capital of Egypt, founded 331 A. C. by Alexander the Great. On an island opposite to the mouth of the harbour, is the *pharos*, or light house, one of the wonders of the ancient world. Alexandria formerly engrossed the commerce of India; goods being brought up the Red sea, landed at Bernice, carried across to the Nile, there embarked and conveyed down the river, and through a canal from its main bank, to the city. Itwas the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography; those learned men only were valued who had been bred in its school. The library surpassed all others which antiquity could boast. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope transferred the India

trade to a different channel. Alexandria is situated at the W. extremity of the Egyptian coast, on the borders of the Lybian desert, upon a neck of land, between the sea and lake Mareotis. It communicates with the Nile by a canal, which also supplies the city with water. The old town is partly inclosed with walls nearly six miles in circumference; but the ruins of the ancient city can be traced over three times that circuit. Pompey's pillar is 94 or 95 feet high, composed of 3 pieces of the finest granite, one for the pedestal, another for the shaft, and the third for the capital. The mean diameter is 7 feet 9 inches. The two obelisks, one thrown down and the other standing, vulgularly called *Cleopatra's Needles*, are each 58 feet 6 inches high, and the breadth of the base is 7 feet. They are composed each of a single block of granite, and entirely covered with hieroglyphics. The reservoirs with which ancient Alexandria was supplied with water, excavated the whole ground upon which that city stood. A conduit, from the canal of Cleopatra, extended the whole length of the city, conducting the water into the cisterns. The catacombs begin at the extremity of the old city, and extend along the coast; they consist of small sepulchral grottos cut in the rock, which is a soft calcareous substance; the interior of the galleries is plastered with mortar, difficult to break; each cavity contained three coffins piled over each other. New Alexandria is built chiefly along the coast. The population has been estimated as high as 20,000, though the settled residents may not exceed 5,000. Turks compose the officers of government and the garrison; the Copts are numerous, but held in contempt. The mercantile transactions are in the hands of the Jews. The approach from the W. is difficult, the Lybian shore being a dead flat, presenting no object perceptible at a distance. The first land-mark is two eminences, with a tower on each, called Aboukir. There are two harbors, the old and the new: the old harbor is safe, and affords a sufficient depth of water; the new is shallow, has a rocky bottom, and is exposed to the N. winds, which blow with great violence. Lon. 30° 5′ E. Lat. 31° 16′ N.

Alexandria, t. Washington co. Maine, 30 m. N. of Machias.

Alexandria, t. Grafton co. N. H. 27 m. N. of Concord. Pop. 707.

Alexandria, p-t. Hunterdon, N. J. Pop. 2,271.

Alexandria, p-t. Huntington co. Pa. 89 m. W. Harrisburg, 10 N. W. Huntington. Pop. 280.

Alexandria, co. District of Columbia. Pop. (except the city) 1,485; slaves 422; engaged in agriculture, 306; in commerce 32; in manufactures, 50.

Alexandria, city, and port of entry, in the District of Columbia, on the W. bank of the Potomac, 7 m. S. of Washington. The public buildings are a court house, and 6 churches, viz: 2 for presbyterians, 2 for episcopalians, 1 for quakers, and 1 for Roman Catholics. Pop. 8,218; slaves, 1,335. It has a commodious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships, and is a place of extensive trade, especially in the article of flour. Exports in 1810, $930,634. Shipping in 1816, 11,811 tons.

Alexandria, p-t. in the parish of Rapide, Louisiana, on Red river, 120 m. from its mouth, 80 below Nackitosh, and 350 by water from New-Orleans. It is laid out regularly in squares. On the public square stands an elegant court house of brick, now erecting. The College of Rapide is a large handsome brick building. There is a steam saw and grist mill, half a mile below the town. Alexandria is a flourishing place, and is settled almost wholly by Americans.

Alexandria, p-t. Campbell county, Ky.

Alexandria, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Scioto, which separates it from Portsmouth, 45 m. S. Chillicothe.

Alexandriana, p-t. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 157 m S. W. Raleigh.

Alexandrovka, settlement, Asiatic Russia, in Caucasus, on Kuma r. Pop. 448.

Alexandrovskaia, fort, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper, 40 m. below Ekaterinoslav, 114 N. E. Cherson.

Alexandrow, chief t. of a circle, in Vladimir, Russia. Here was erected the first printing press in Russia. 48 m. E. Moscow.

Alexandrow, or *Alexandrowka*, t. Russia in Podolia.

Alexiewka, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the extreme limit of Europe.

Alexin, t. Russia, in Thoula, on the Oka.

Alexin, t. Wallachia, 48 m. N. E. Bucharest.

Alexis, p-t. Nackitosh co. Louisiana.

Alexo, isl. of the Atlantic, on the coast of Pernambuco, Brazil.

Alexopol, cap. of a circle, in Pultawa, Russia, 30 m. S. Pultawa.

Alfacar, t. Spain, 5 m. N. E. Granada.

Alfaha. See *Halfaia*.

Alfondega da Fe, t. Portugal, in Tras los Montes, 12 m. N. Torre de Moncorvo.

Alfaques, harbor, Spain, in the mouth of the Ebro, 9 m. S. Tortosa.

Alfaro, t. Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. Pop. 4,700. 9 m. S. W. Tudela.

Alfaya, t. W. Africa, on the Kalinkie r. which falls into the Rio Grande, 50 m. from the sea, and 80 S. W. Teemboo.

Alfeld, t. Hanover, on Leine r. Pop. 2,076. 15 m. S. Hildesheim, and 30 S. Hanover.

Alfeld, v. grand duchy of Baden, 4 m. N. Neidenaa.

Alfeo, or *Carbon*, r. the largest in the Morea, falls into the Ionian sea, on the W. coast, 6 m. from Olympia. On its banks were held the Olympic games.

Alfeo, r. isl. of Sicily, emptics into the Mediterranean at Syracuse.

Alford, t. England, Lincolnshire. Pop. 1,169. 30 m. E. Lincoln, 140 N. London.

Alford, v. Scotland, Aberdeen co. near which a battle was fought in July 1645, between the Royalists under Montrose, and the covenanters commanded by Baillie, who was defeated. 15 m. S. W. Inverury, 28 N. W. Aberdeen.

Alford, t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 570.

Alford's store, p-v. Hancock co. Georgia, 42 m. N. Milledgeville.

Alfordsville, p-v. Robeson co. N. C.

Alfordstown, t. and cap. Moore co. N. C. 30 m. W. N. W. Fayetteville.

Alfred, t. Prescott co. U. Canada, on Ottawa r.

Alfred, p-t. and half shire, York co. Maine, 24 m. N. of York. Pop. 1,271.

Alfred, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 10 m. S. E. Angelica. Pop. 1,701.

Alfreton, market t. England, Derby co. in which stockings and earthen ware are manufactured. Pop. 3,396. 14 m. W. Derby, 141 N. London.

Algaiola, s-p. W. coast of the isl. of Corsica, at the embouchure of the Aregno into the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. N. E. Calvi, 38 S. W. Bastia.

Algaira, or *Aliara*, r. Spain, in Cuenca, which falls into the Cabriel.

Algar, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 8 leagues from Xerez de la Frontera.

Algar, Cape, on the N. W. coast of the isl. of Majorca.

Algarva, or *Algarbia*, the S. province of Portugal, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic. Sq. miles, 2,780. Pop. 127,615.

Algas, r. Spain, in Arragon, which falls into the Materana near Nonaspe.

Algau, formerly a district of Suabia, now divided between Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden. It lies between the lake of Constance, the Lech, the Danube and the Tyrolese Alps.

Algenesi, or *Algemesia*, t. Spain, in Valencia; near which grow great quantities of Pita, of which they make cordage, and spin a thread fine enough for lace. 18 m. S. Valencia. Pop. 4,500.

Algeri, or *Algheri*, t. on the W. coast of Sardinia, 79 m. N. W. Cagliari.

Algesheim, a walled t. grand dutchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 1,430.

Algeziras, a maratime t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeziras and the rock of Gibraltar; hence it is often called Old Gibraltar. Pop. about 4,500; 7 m. W. Gibraltar.

Alghise, t. Austrian Italy, in Bresciano, on Savarona r. Pop. 3,000.

Algiers, N. Africa, one of the Barbary states, on the Mediterranean, between Morocco and Tunis, extending S. to the Atlas mountains. It is the ancient Numidia and Mauritania Tingitania. The mountains are covered with vineyards and forests, except Jurjura, 60 miles S. E. Algiers, whose top is covered with snow during great part of the year. The largest river is Shelliff, which has a course of 300 miles; the Adjidi rolls S. into the desert, and is lost in a lake on its borders. The soil produces wheat and barley, and all the fruits and vegetables of Europe. It contains mines of lead and iron. Near the lake of Marks is a solid mountain of salt, and the lake when it dries up in summer, leaves its bed deeply incrusted with it. The salt pits near Arzew are about 6 miles in compass. The manufactures consist in silk, particularly sashes and handkerchiefs, and in carpets, and a coarse kind of linen. The exports are coral, wool, bees wax, ship timber, ostrich feathers, grain, pulse, hides, goat and sheep skins, camel's hair, cattle, sheep, of the annual value of 42,175*l*. The imports consist of European manufactures and colonial produce. Linens, muslins, and hardware are prominent articles. The towns are inhabited by Moors, Jews, and Turks, with a few Europeans; the plain country by the Arabs; and the mountains by Brebers, or Berebbers. See *Barbary*. Algiers is divided into 3 provinces: the W. or Tlemsam or Tremecen borders on Morocco; chief towns, Tlemsan and Oran: the central or Algiers proper; and the E. or Constantina; chief towns, Constantina and Bona.

Algiers, city, capital of the above country, on the Mediterranean, and on the declivity of a hill, on which the houses rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, and terminate nearly in a point at the summit. It is 1½ miles in circuit. The largest street is not above 12 feet wide, in which are the mansions of the opulent, the warehouses of the principal merchants, and the markets for corn, bread, meat, fish, &c. Pop. estimated from 180,000 to 200,000. The largest buildings are the dey's palace and the seraglio, both of great magnitude with marble pillars of curious workmanship. It has 60 mosques; the finest is 60 feet by 40, three stories high, and supported by pillars of white marble, imported from Genoa; the walls are of white stone, brought from the ruins of Oran Aqueducts convey water from the country to 150 fountains, dispersed through the city. Round the city is a wall about a league in circumference; 12 feet thick, thirty feet high towards the land side, and 40 feet towards the sea. It is strengthened by fortifications at its 5 gates. The harbor is formed by two moles, one running N. and the other N. E. and meeting at an island called the Lantern. It is 130 fathoms long, 80 broad, and 15 feet deep. The entrance is defended by a round castle and batteries of brass guns. Lon. 3° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 42′ N.

Algon, isl. Sweden, on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18° 26′ E. Lat. 63° 9′ N.

Algonquins, Indians, a large tribe in the neighborhood of the Assiniboins, on both sides of the line which divides the U. S. from U. Canada, W. of the Mississippi.

Algoso, t. Portugal, in Tras los Montes, 20 m. W. S. W. Miranda de Duero.

Algristan-Head, promontory on the N. W. coast of Scotland, Ross co. Lon. 5° 44′ W. Lat. 57° 46′ N.

Alhama, t. Spain, in Murcia. Pop. 3,500.

Alhama, t. Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a hill, on Montril r. 25 m. S. W. Granada.

Alhama le Seca, t. Spain, in Granada, 10 m. N. N. W. of Almeria.

Alhambra, t. Spain, in Arragon, 7 m. S. Teruel.

Alhambra. See *Granada, Town of*.

Alhamrud, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian sea, 30 m. W. Fehrabad. Lon. 52° 30′ E. Lat. 35° 48′ N.

Alhandra, t. in Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 15 m. N. E. Lisbon. Pop. 1,350.

Alhaur, r. Natolia, which runs into the Sakaria, 8 m. S. Almeria.

Alhaurin, v. Spain, in Granada, 3 leagues S.W. Malaga.

Alhol Vedros, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 6 m. S. E. Lisbon.

Aliabad, v. Persia, in Mazanderan, 30 m. S. E. of Fehrabad, and 39 N. E. of Teheran.

Aliabali, isl. in the Caspian sea, near the W. coast. Lon. 68° 6′ E. Lat. 39° 5′ N.

Alianskoi, fort, Russia, 120 m. S.W. Kolhyvane. Lon. 79° 34′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N.

Alibeg-keri, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 24 m. E. Salistria.

Alica, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 29 m. W. S.W. Florence.

Alicant, t. Ceylon, 10 m. S. Calitoor.

Alicante, t. Spain, in Valencia, on a peninsula in a bay of the Mediterranean. The harbor is one of the best in Valencia. 37 m. N. E. Murcia, 75 S. Valencia. Pop. 16,950. Lon. 9° 24′ W. Lat. 38° 35′ N.

Alicata, fortified t. on the S. coast of the Val di Mazzara, Sicily, 18 m. E. S. E. Girgenti.

Alicudi, or *Alicuri*, one of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, 15 m. W. Lipari.

Alicun, t. Spain, 12 m. from Granada.

Alignay, one of the Philippine islands. Lat. 9° 51′ N.

Aligne. See *Marcans*.

Alkhamman, t. Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, 20 m. from Mosul.

Alima, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat 19° 20′ N.

Alinagore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 10 m. W. Tricolore.

Alingas, t. Sweden, 5 m. S. of Bohus. Lon. 12° 19′ E. Lat. 57° 58′ N.

Alipee, t. Cochin, populous; the residence of many of the merchants who are agents for houses at Bombay. Exports: pepper, grain, and timber. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

Alishung, dist. of Afghanistan, India, between 35° and 36° N. lat. and 68° and 69° E. lon. surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with snow. Chief t. Penjshehr.

Aljubarrota, market t. Portuguese Estremadura, 10 m. S. of Leiria. Pop. 1,000.

Aljucen, t. Spain, Estremadura, 7 m. N. Merida.

Aljustrel, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 16 m. W. S. W. Beja. Pop. 1,500.

Alixen, t. France, dep. of the Ardeche, 6 m. E. N. E. of Valence.

Alkaisan, fort, in Asiatic Turkey, 106 m. W. Bagdad.

Alkmaer. See *Aleckmaer*.

Allahabad, province of Hindostan, between 22° and 26° N. lat. and 79° and 83° E. lon. bounded N. by the provinces of Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, and W. by Malway and Agra. Seven-eighths of the inhabitants are supposed to be Hindoos, the remainder Mahometans.

Allahabad, city, cap. of the above province, at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, 820 m. from the sea by the course of the river. Every summer multitudes of pilgrims resort hither from all parts of India. The fort stands in lat. 25° 27′ N. and lon. 81° 50′ E. 490 m. W. N. W. Calcutta. It is a station of the Baptist Missionary Society, made in 1814.

Allah-sher, or City of God, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It is spread upon the declivities of 3 or 4 hills, and exhibits remains of a wall which once encompassed it. Here there is a cathedral, large and ornamented with carving, gilding, and portraits; but of 24 churches of that communion, only 6 are in repair and served by priests. The Greeks have a bishop and chief priest. The town is situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whither a caravan goes and returns regularly. It is greatly frequented, especially by Armenian merchants. The coffee-houses and baths are much resorted to. There are about 300 Greek families. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, so liable to earthquakes. 30 m. S. E. Sart or Sardis, and 5 days' journey from Smyrna.

Allaine, t. France, in Brittany, 10 leagues E. Vannes. Pop. 4,360.

Allais, or *El Aice*, t. Sennaar, cap. of one of the three governments into which that country is divided.

Allande, t. Spain, Asturia, 28 m. W. of Oviedo.

Alla Torre, district of Austrian Italy, middle division of the Valteline, valley of Malenker.

Allegah, t. in the E. province of Algiers, on a small river. Its vicinity is covered with large heaps of ruins, 20 m. E. Constantina.

Alleghany, co. N. Y. on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. Pop. 9,330; engaged in agriculture 2,167; in commerce 9; in manufactures, 193. Chief t. Angelica.

Alleghany, co. Pa. at the junction of Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. Chief t. Pittsburg. Pop. 34,921; engaged in agriculture 4,303; in commerce, 145; in manufactures, 1,902.

Alleghany, t. Cambria co. Pa. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 947.

Alleghany, t. Huntington co. Pa. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 773.

Alleghany, t. Venango co. Pa. N. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 671.

Alleghany, t. Armstrong co. Pa. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,413.

Alleghany, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,388.

Alleghany, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 372.

Alleghany, co. Md. the N. W. end of the State, on Potomac river. Chief town, Cumberland. Pop. 8,654; Slaves 796; engaged in agriculture 1,675; in commerce 35; in manufactures 391.

Alleghany, mountains. U. S. commence in the N. part of Georgia, and running N. E. nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of 250 miles, pass through N. Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania to New-York. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi.

Alleghany, r. rises in Pennsylvania, and runs first N. W. into New-York, and then by a bend to the S. W. again enters Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio. It is a steady stream, and navigable for keel boats of 10 tons to Hamilton, 260 m. above Pittsburg.

Allegransa, isl. or rock, the most N. of the Canaries; barren and uninhabited, resorted to, to gather orchilla.

Allemance, p-v. Guilford co. N. C. 77 m. W. Raleigh.

Allemand, r. falls into the Mississippi from the S. E. 43 m. S. Natches.

Allemans, t. France, dep. of the Lot and Garonne, on the Drot, 28 m. N. N. W. Agen.

Allemond, v. France, dep. of the Isere, 6 leagues E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,000.

Allen, r. England, runs into the Stour, near Blandford.

Allen, Isle of, Ireland, Kildare co. 5 m. N. E. Kildare.

Allens, t. Cumberland co. Pa. near Harrisburg. Pop. 2,995.

Allen, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,847.

Allen, co. Kentucky. Chief t. Scottsville. Pop. 5,327; slaves, 723; engaged in agriculture 1,599. The post-office is 160 miles from Frankfort.

Allen, co. Ohio, formed 1820, in a part of the Indian reservation.

Allenburg, t. East Prussia, in Tapiau, on the Alle, 30 m. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,350.

Allendale, t. England, Northumberland co. divided into East and West, 9 m. from Hexham, 291 from London. Pop. 2,006.

Allendorf, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra, 24 m. W. Muhlhausen. Pop. 3,433.

Allendorf, t. Hesse Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen, 6 m. N. E. Giessen. Pop. 1,030.

Allan's Creek, r. N. Y. rises in the S. part of Genesee co. and running N. E. empties into Genesee river, in Caledonia. Many mills are erected on it.

Allen's ferry, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana.

Allen's fresh, p-v. Charles co. Md. 43 m. S. Washington, on Wicomico river.

Allen's Island, in the gulf of Carpentaria, New Holland. Lon. 139° 26′ E. Lat. 17° 5′ S.

Allenstein, in Polish *Olsztan*, t. East-Prussia, 60 m. S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20° 25′ E. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Allenstown, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. S. E. Concord. Pop. 433.

Allenstown, p-t. Monmouth co. N. J. 11 m. E. Trenton.

Allenstown, p-t and cap. Lehigh co. Pa. on Lehigh river, 52 m. N. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,291.

Allensville, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.

Allensville, p-v. Warren co. Ten.

Allentown, p-v. Montgomery co. (N. C.) S. W. Raleigh.

Allentrop, t. on the Soubeck, in Prussian Westphalia, 9 m. S. Arensberg.

Allepie, t. Hind. on the Malabar coast, 40 m. N. Cochin, 60 N. Quilon, 120 N. Cape Comorin. Pop. 13,000. Pepper and other spices are procured here for the E. India ships. It is a missionary station, containing a church, house and garden, and a school-house. The number of scholars amounts to 70, including 26 orphans. The congregation, consisting of school-children, Syrians, Roman Catholics, and heathen, has increased to 200.

Aller, r. Hanover, in Luneburg, falls into the Weser below Verden.

Aller, v. England, Somerset co. 6 m. S. Bridgewater.

Allerberg, t. Bavaria, 16 m. S. Nuremberg. Pop. 1,570.

Allerton, t. Eng. West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1,093. 33 m. from Bradford, 199 from London.

Allerton (*Chapel,*) t. England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 m. from Leeds. Pop. 1,362.

Allerton Bywater, t. England, W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 m. from Pontefract. Pop. 292.

Allevard, t. France, dep. of Isere, 7½ leagues N. E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,060.

Alley, p-t. Queens co. N. Y.

Allier, r. France, after a course of 72 leagues falls into the Loire, 3 m. below Nevers.

Allier, dep. of France, 59 miles long. Pop. 154,558. Divided into four arrondissements.

Alligator, r. N. C. runs through Alligator Swamp into Albemarle sound.

Alligator, bay, on the S. coast of Jamaica.

Allighur, English fort, Hind. situated between the Ganges and the Jumna. Lon. 78° 24′ E. Lat. 27° 55′ N.

Allinaghur, t. Hindostan, 20 m. N. Chazypore.

Allinghery, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 38 m. S. W. Arcot.

Allinghy, t. Hind. 30 m. S. W. Dindigul.

Allipore, t. Hind. 30 m. from Gwalior.

Allistar, or *Allestar*, t. peninsula of Malacca, 2 or 3 leagues from the mouth of a river.

Allitory, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 5 m. S. W. Trichinopoly.

Alloa, s-p. Scotland, Clackmannan co. on the N. bank of the Forth. The harbor is safe and commodious, having 16 feet of water in neap, and 22 in spring tides. It has a dry dock for receiving large vessels. The collieries employ a great number of people, and produce about 35,000 tons yearly for export. From the distilleries above 1,000,000 gallons of spirits are sometimes shipped in a year. Here is a glass-house, wherein ordinary green glass bottles are made. The imports are grain, limestone, ironstone, and goods from the Baltic. Pop. 3,000. 27 m. from Edinburgh, 5 from Stirling.

Allonby, t. England, Cumberland co. Pop. 655. 309 m. from London.

Alloor, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 16 m. N. Nellore, 114 N. Madras.

Allos, t. France, near a lake, 7½ leagues N. E. Digne. Pop. 1,400.

Alouettes, point, in the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Saguenay river.

Allow, two rivers, Eng. falling into the Tyne.

Alloway Creek, t. Salem co. N. J.

Alloway, r. Salem co. N. J. runs into the Delaware.

All-Saints, islands near Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies.

Allsaints, parish, Georgetown district, S. C.

All-Saints, bay of the Pacific, on the coast of New-Albion. Lon. 243° 38′ E. Lat. 31° 44′ N.

Allum, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 11 m. N. W. Palamcotta.

Allut, t. Ceylon, 15 m. N. E. Candy. Lon. 81° 2′ E. Lat. 7° 56′ N.

Alluye, or *Halluye*, t. with a castle, France, dep. of the Eure and Loire, 150 houses, 13 m. S. S. W. Chartres.

Allymagrum, t. Hind. in Dindigul, 15 m. W. Ootampaleam.

Almada, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 9° 9′ W. Lat. 38° 37′ N.

Almaden, t. Spain, in La Mancha, 39 m. S. W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,600.

Almaden de la Plata, t. Spain, on the Celar, 32 m. N. Seville.

Almagre, t. Spain, in La Mancha. Pop. 3,000.

Almaguer, city, New-Granada, 21 m. S. Popayan. Lon. 76° 54′ W. Lat. 1° 56′ N.

Almajora, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 4,000. Lon. 0° 49′ W. Lat. 39° 53′ N.

Almali, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 42 m. S. W. Satalia. Lon. 29° 42′ E. Lat. 36° 38′ N.

Almanchery, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 11 m. N. Bomranzepollam.

Almansa, or *Alnanca*, t. Spain, in Murcia, 54 m. S. W. Valencia. Pop. 6,000.

Almansor, r. Spain, runs into the Mediterranean at Castello de Monteroy on the coast of Granada.

Almaraz, t. Spanish Estremadura, 36 miles from Talavera de la Reyna. Pop. 1,000.

Almarhha, s-p. Arabia, 2 m. E. Cape Almarhha, on the W. coast of the Red sea. Lon. 33° 3′ 40″ E. Lat. 29° 1′ 41″ N.

Almas, t. Hungary, at the influx of the Drave into the Danube.

Almasan, t. Spain, in Soria, 16 m. S. Soria. Pop. 2,000.

Almazarron, t. Spain, on the coast of Murcia.

Alme, r. Prussian Westphalia, which runs into the Lippe.

Almeida, a strong fort in Portugal, prov. of Beira. It has a regular citadel. Pop. 2,500. 113 m. N. E. Lisbon.

Almeloo, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 20 m. E. N. E. Deventer. Pop. 4,000.

Almenara, t. Spain, in Catalonia, where in 1710 the Spaniards were defeated by Charles III.

Almendra, t. Portugal, in Beira, 6 m. N. W. Castel Rodrigo.

Almendral, t. Chili, 3 miles from Valparaiso.

Almendralejo, t. in Spanish Estremadura, 12 m. S. Merida.

Almendro, t. Spain, in Seville, 18 m. N. N. E. Ayamonte.

Almenesches, t. France, dep. of the Orne, 18 m. N. Alencon.

Almeria, a maritime town, Spain, 54 m. S. E. Granada, on a gulf of the same name. Pop. 7,200.

Almeria, t. Mexico, on the coast, 50 m. N. Vera Cruz, 150 m. E. Mexico.

Almirante, r. Florida, runs S. E. into Pensacola bay.

Almirante, Bay, coast of Veragua, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien. At its entrance are many small islands and hidden rocks. Lat. 9° 5′ N. Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Almissa, s-p. Dalmatia, 16 m. from Spalatro. Pop. 1,600.

Almodovar, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 9 m. S. Ourique.

Almodovar, del Campo, t. Spain, in La Mancha, 18 m. S. Ciudad Real. Pop. 3,000.

Almodovar del Pinar, t. Spain, 25 m. E. S. E. Cuenca.

Almonacid, t. Spain, New Castile, 9 m. S. E. Toledo. Another, 15 m. S. Leon.

Almonbury, t. England, in Yorkshire, 1 m. from Huddersfield. Pop. 4,613.

Almond, r. Scotland, flows into the frith of Forth, 5 m. N. W. Edinburgh.

Almond, r. Scotland, runs into the frith of Tay.

Almont, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, 90 m. S. W. Fehrabad.

Almonte, t. Spain, in Seville, 15 m. S. E. Moguer.

Almora, a subdivision of Kemaon, N. E. part of Hind. separated from the British territory by a lofty range of mountains, and subject to the rajah of Napal. Its capital, Almora, is in lon. 79° 40′ E. Lat. 29° 35′ N.

Almstadt, t. Sweden, 4 m. E. Christianstadt.

Almunda, t. Hind. 14 m. S. W. Vizianagram.

Almunecar, t. Spain, has a good harbour, and a castle, 36 m. S. S. W. Granada. Pop. 2,000.

Almunia, t. Spain, in Arragon, 22 m. from Saragossa. Pop. 3,000,

Almurradiel, t. Spain, in La Mancha, 24 m. from Manzanarez.

Alna, formerly *New Milford*, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 10 m. N. Wiscasset. It is a flouring farming town. Pop. 978.

Alnemouth, *Ainmouth*, or *Alemouth*, s-p. Eng. in Northumberlandshire, at the mouth of the Alne. 5 m. from Alnwick. Pop. 353.

Alnwick, or *Alnewick*, t. Eng. Northumberlandshire, near the river Aine, once fortified, 34 m. N. N. W. Newcastle. Pop. 5,426.

Alnwick, t. Northumberland co. Up. Canada, on Rice Lake, W. Kingston.

Alnwick, t. Northumberland co. New Brunswick, on the sea coast.

Alney, isl. Eng. in the Severn, near the city of Gloucester. The single combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, took place here.

Along, r. Asia, which runs into the gulf of Siam. Lon. 109° 21′ E. Lat. 8° 40′ N. Also a town, on this river, 30 m. N. N. W. of Ligor.

Aloo, Straits, in the Eastern seas, between Lomablem and Pantar isles.

Alopha, r. Syria, flows into the Mediterranean, 2 m. S. Bairout.

Alora, t. Spain, in Granada, 18 m. N. W. Malaga.

Alore, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery, 30 m. E. Nander.

Aloren, isl. on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22° 18′ E. Lat. 63° 35′ N.

Alorno, t. Hind. 8 m. N. Goa.

Alosen, Cape, of the island of Elba.

Alost, or *Aalst*, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Dender, which is navigable to the town. 13 m. S. E. Ghent, 15 N. W. Brussels. Pop. 11,000.

Alota, t. on the coast of Corsica, near the gulf of Ajaccio.

Alpalhao, v. Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 m. N. N. W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,200.

Alpedrinna, t. Portugal, in Beira, 13 m. N. N. E. Castello-Branco.

Alpedriz, market t. in Portuguese Estremadura, 8 m. S. W. Leiria.

Alperspach, t. in the Black Forest, near Hornberg. Pop. 1,300.

Alphen, t. Holland, on the Rhine, between Leyden and Woerden. Pop. 2,000.

Alphen, t. Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. Pop. 1,000.

Alphington, v. Eng. in Devonshire, 2 m. from Exeter. Pop. 911.

Alphonso, isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 54° 50′ E. Lat. 7° 4′ S.

Alpnach, or *Altnacht*, t. Switzerland, in Underwalden, 6 m. S. Lucerne.

Alpon, Vecchio, r. Italy, in the Veronese, falls into the Adige.

Alpour, t. Hind. 100 m. W. S. W. Hydrabad. Lat. 16° 40′ N.

Alps, mountains, Europe, divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; they are in the form of a crescent, and are divided into the Maritime, the Cottian, the Grecian, the Pennine, the Rhœtian, the Tyrolese, and Tridentine including those of Suabia, the Noric, the Carnic, and the Julian. The maritime Alps are so called from their proximity to the Mediterranean. Over the Pennine Alps, along Mount Simplon, Bonaparte passed into Italy to fight the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The Alpine mountains are in height from 4,000 to 12,000 feet, separated only by narrow vallies. Mont Blanc is 15,500 feet high, being the highest mountain in Europe. It is in Savoy, and is seen from Dijon and Langres, a distance of 140 miles.

Alps, the *Suabian*, or *Wirtenberg*, a chain of mountains, 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth, which separates the channel of the Danube from that of the Neckar, and occupies the S. E. corner of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is a continuation of the mountain tract called the Black Forest.

Alps, Lower, dep. of France, formed of the N. E. part of Provence. Extent, 373 sq. leagues. Pop. 147,910.

Alps, Upper, dep. of France, having N. and E. the Cottian Alps, which separate it from Piedmont. Extent, 251 sq. leagues. Pop. 121,523.

Alresford, t. Eng. in Southamptonshire, 6 m. N. E. Winchester.

Alrewas, v. and parish of Eng. Staffordshire, on the Trent. Pop. 1,121. 7 m. N. E. Litchfield.

Alroe, isl. in the gulf of Horsens, in Jutland. Lon. 10° 30′ E. Lat. 55° 52′ N.

Alsace, province of France, now formed into the departments of the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*.

Alsace, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,640.

Alschausen, a castle in Suabia, near Biberach, 9 m. S. Buchau. Pop. 1,600.

Alsen, isl. in the Baltic, lying between isl. Funen and the E. coast of Sleswick. Pop. 15,045.

Alsens, v. Bavaria, in Sponheim. Pop. 1,100. 9 m. S. Kreutznach.

Alsfeld, t. Germany, in Hesse. Pop. 3,020. 50 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Alshash, province of Great Bukharia, on the river Sihon. Lat. 43° N.

Alsheim, a market t. in Hesse. Pop. 1,030. 10 m. N. Worms.

Alsingsund, strait in the Baltic, near Sunderburg, separates the isl. of Alsen from the main land of Sleswick.

Alsleben, or *Alschleben*, t. and castle of Prussia, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale. Pop. 1,070. 9 m. S. S. W. Bernburg.

Also-Sajo, v. Hungary, in Gomor co. Much quicksilver and cinnabar are obtained here.

Alstadt, t. in Saxe-Weimar. Pop. 620. 28 m. N. N. E. Erfurt.

Alstead, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 38 m. W. of Concord. Pop. 1,611.

Alston, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. fr. Preston. Pop. 609.

Alston, t. N. C. near the sea, 20 m. W. Brunswick.

Alswang, or *Alswanger*, castle and t. on the Baltic, in Courland, Russia, 10 m. W. Goldingen.

Altabonita, bay on the N. E. coast of Cuba.

Alta Gracia, city and cap. of Satagos, in New Granada; also, t. Buenos-Ayres, 20 m. S. S. W. Cordova; 3 settlements in Guiana; one in Tucuman; and one in Venezuela.

Altai, mountains in Asia, commence near the sea of Aral, and terminate on the Pacific ocean at East cape, in lon. 170° W. They traverse about 5,000 miles under different names, the Kolhyvan-Voskresentz, Korbolokinsk, Alaskaia, Oubinsk, or Vobrosk, Buktarminsk, Teletsk, Tcharinsk, Kunetzk, Krasnoyarsk. The highest part of the chain is computed to be 10,730 feet above the level of the sea. They contain iron, copper, and lead ore, and gold and silver mines. Here was found an insulated mass of native iron of 1,440 lbs. weight.

Altamaha. See *Alatamaha*.

Altamura, t. Naples, prov. of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 15,000. 6 m. N. E. Gravina.

Altar, t. Mexico, prov. of Sonora. The name also of a lofty mountain of Quito.

Altarad. See *Arad, Old*.

Altavilla, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 18 m. S. E. Salerno. Pop. 2,390.

Altbreisach. See *Breisach*.

Altburg, v. Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1,400.

Altena, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Lenne and Nette. Pop. 3,300. 30 m. N. E. Cologne.

Altena, a district in S. Holland, bet. the Maese and Biesboch.

Altenau, a mining t. of Hanover, in the Hartz, 9 m. fr. Goslar. Pop. 1,100.

Altenbeechen, v. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 3 m. E. of Leppspring. Near it is a productive iron mine.

Altenberg, t, in the mining country of Saxony, 18 m. S. of Dresden. Pop. 1,380.

Altenbruck, or *Oldenbrock*, t. Hanover, 27 m. N. W. of Stade. Pop. 2,600.

Altenburg, principality in Germany, which is divided into two parts by the county of Gera. It belongs to the house of Gotha, and is now partitioned between the branches of Gotha and Saalfeld. The former possesses seven bailiwicks, in which there are 616 square miles, and 96,000 inhabitants. The soil of this part is very productive, the stock of cattle good, and the people industrious and comfortable. The Saalfeld portion consists of three bailiwicks, of 154 square miles, and about 25,000 inhabitants. The states of the principality are composed of nobility, and of the deputies of the towns of Altenburg, Saalfeld, and Eissenberg.

Altenburg, cap. of the above principality, was formerly a free town of the empire. Pop. 9,500. 20 m. S. Leipsic.

Altenburg, or *Hungarian Altenburg*, t. Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube. It has an active trade in horned cattle and fruit. 17 m. S. of Presburg, 40 S. E. Vienna. Pop. 3,400.

Altenburg, t. with a medicinal bath, on the Danube, in Lower Austria, near the frontiers of Hungary.

Altenburg, market t. in Transylvania, on White Korosch river.

Altenburg, market t. in Lower Austria, on the confines of Moravia, 14 m. fr. Crems.

Altendorn, t. Westphalia, 37 m. E. Cologne.

Altengard, t. Sweden, in Dronthein. Pop. 1,973. Lon. 23° 4′ E. Lat. 69° 58′ N. It is the most northern place in Europe where agriculture is pursued.

Altenheim, t. Baden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,300.

Altenhofen, market t. Austria, in Carinthia, on the Metnitz, with a castle. 4 m. N. E. Veit.

Altenkirchen, t. Prussian Cleves and Berg. It was the scene of several obstinate conflicts between the French and Austrians in 1796. 15 m. N. N. E. Coblentz.

Altenkirchen, market t. of Pomerania, near the point of the peninsula.

Altenlandsberg, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg. Pop. 1,027.

Altenmarkt, or *Altenwicht*, a market t. in Upper Bavaria, 26 m. N. W. Saltsburg.

Altenmarkt, two market towns in the Austrian dominions; one near the Ens, in Styria, 14 m. N. E. Rottenmann; the other in Lower Austria, 4 m. S. W. Baden.

Alten-Oettingen, t. Bavaria. Pop. 1,400.

Altenstadt, v. France, in Lower Alsace, 9 leagues N. N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,000.

Altenstadt, v. Wirtemberg. Pop. 500.

Altensteig, t. with a castle, in Lower Austria, 55 m. N. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Altentrop, t. in the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 50 m. E. Dusseldorf.

Altenwerder, Hanover, an island in the Elbe, belonging to Luneburg. Pop. 1,015.

Alter de Chaon, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 84 m. E. N. E. Lisbon.

Altgebhartsdorf, v. Saxony, in the S. E. of Upper Lusatia. Pop. 2,680.

Althorp, harbor on the N. W. coast of King George the Third's archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia. There are islands at its entrance; on each side of which is a spacious

navigable channel. Lon. 223° 55′ E. Lat. 58° 11′ N.

Altikon, district, with a v. in the Swiss canton of Zurich. Pop. 900.

Altin, Altay, or *Teletsk*, lake, Asiatic Russia, in Kolhyvane, 84 m. long by 56 broad. The source of the river Biya.

Altisried, t. Bavaria, 6 m. fr. Kemptem. Pop. 1,750.

Altkamitz, v. Prussian Silesia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. 1,240.

Altkirch, t. dep. of the Upper Rhine, in France, 6 m. S. W. Muhlhausen. Pop. 1,625.

Altlustheim, v. Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Spires. Pop. 920.

Altmark, a division of the Mark of Brandenburg, on the W. side of the Elbe. It contained 30 years ago, an extent of 1,670 square miles, 13 towns, 6 royal bailiwicks, 27 manors, 494 villages, 16,938 houses, and 98,305 inhabitants.

Altmark, t. Prussia, in Little Pomerania, 9 m. S. S. E. Marienburg.

Alto, San Andres del, 4 villages in S. America; two in Quito, one in Brazil, and one in Peru.

Altobelo, isl. near the N. coast of Hispaniola, seen at a great distance. Lon. 71° 18′ W. Lat. 17° 38′ N.

Altomonte, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; has mines of gold, silver, iron, and salt, 10 m. S. W. Cassano.

Altomunster, t. Bavaria, 20 m. N. W. Munich. Pop. 750.

Alton, market t. Eng. Southamptonshire, 47 m. W. S. W. London. Pop. 2,316.

Alton, p-t. Stafford co. N. H. on the S. end of Lake Winnipiseogee, 22 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 2,058.

Alton, p-t. Madison co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. Near it is a coal mine. It is a new settlement, regularly laid out, and is destined to become the commercial capital of the state.

Altona, or *Altena*, a large city, 2 m. W. Hamburgh, on the Elbe, belonging to Denmark. Houses 3,120. Pop. 23,083, Lutherans, Calvinists, Catholics, Anabaptists and Jews. The latter pay yearly for toleration and protection 2,000 ducats. They have a large synagogue. The number of vessels is upwards of 100, which trade in the ports of the Baltic and North seas and the Mediterranean, and are employed in the fisheries for herring, cod, whale, and seals. Here are manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy with 7 teachers, a library, a house of correction, and an orphan-house.

Altorf, t. Switzerland, cap. of Uri, near the river Reuss, surrounded with rising grounds and beautiful gardens. Here the tyrant Geisler proceeded to those indignities which through the patriotism of William Tell, laid the foundation of the Swiss independence. Pop. 4,000. 20 m. S. E. Lucern. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 46° 50′ N.

Altorf, or *Altdorf*, t. Bavaria, capital of a dist. of the same name, in the circle of Rezat, formerly in the territory of the imperial city of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1803, 2,070, of whom 220 belonged to the now suppressed university. The culture of hops and brewing are important branches of its industry. 12 m. E. S. E. Nuremberg, 34 E. N. E. Anspach. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 49° 27′ N.

Altorf, t. Wirtemberg, 5 m. N. E. Ravensburg. Pop. 2,034.

Altorf, v. and castle Baden, near Ettenheim. Pop. 1,140, Christians and Jews.

Altorf, v. France, dep. of Lower Rhine, 3 leagues W. S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 721.

Altreusch, a market t. Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, S. of Iglau.

Altringham, or *Altrincham*, t. Eng. Cheshire. It has manufactories of yarn, worsted, and cotton, an annual fair and a weekly market. Pop. 2,032. 179 m. fr. London.

Altschweiher, v. in the grand dutchy of Baden. Pop. 1,720.

Altsohl, mining t. Hungary, in the lower circle of the county of Sohl, on the r. Gran. Pop. 1,770. There are 2 chalybeate springs in its suburbs. 88 m. E. N. E. Presburg.

Alstadt, t. Wirtemberg, near Rotweil. Pop. 1,600.

Altstadt, t. Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1,150.

Altsted, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 5 m. N. W. Aahaus.

Altun Kupri, or *Altoun Kopri*, the *Golden Bridge*, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Bagdad, on the N. bank of the Little Zab, or Altun. Here is a Turkish garrison. Pop. 2,000. 210 m. fr. Bagdad, 90 S. E. Mosul. Lon. 43° 20′ E. Lat. 35° 45′ N.

Altun-Su, r. Asia, flows into the Tigris, 10 m. above Tecrit in Kurdistan.

Altun-Tash, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 20 m. N. W. Kutayeh.

Altura, v. Spain, in Valencia, 1 m. fr. Segorbe, Pop. 2,200.

Altwarp, t. on the Frische Haff, Pomerania, 7 m. E. Uckermunde.

Altwasser, v. Prussia, in Silesia. Pop. 560. 2 m. N. Waldenburg.

Altwolfach, v. Baden. Pop. 1,350.

Altzenau, t. Hesse, 5 m. S. E. Hanau. Pop. 500.

Altzey, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selsach. Pop. 3,051. 23 m. N. W. Worms.

Alum-creek, Ohio, runs into the Big Walnut, 8 m. S. E. Columbus.

Alumpore, t. Bengal, 20 m. W. Midnapore.

Alunkar, district in the N. part of Afghanistan, between 35° and 36° N. Lat.

Alur, or *Alvar*, a district, N. W. part of Agra, India.

Alva, t. Portugal, in Beira, 8 m. N. W. Lamego.

Alva, v. Scotland, Sterlingshire. Pop. 909. 4 m. N. Alloa.

Alva de Tormes, t. Spain, in Leon, 12 m. S. S. E. Salamanca. Here is a palace of the duke of Alva, in good preservation, and strangers are shewn the chamber occupied by the duke. It was one of lord Wellington's stations, in the campaign of 1812. Pop. 1,300.

Alvallada, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 16 m. N. Purique.

Alvanna, t. Spain, in Guypuscoa, 9 m. S. Vittoria.

Alvano, t. Portuguese Estremadura. Pop. 1,900.

Alvar, fort, Hind. and cap. of a district, 77 m. from Delhi. Lon. 76° 46′ E. Lat. 27° 41′ N.

Alvarado, large r. of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, runs into the gulf of Mexico, 36 m. S. S. E. Vera Cruz.

Alvarado, t. Mexico, near the mouth of the above river, 39 m. S. S. E. Vera Cruz.

Alvarcoil, t. Hindostan, in Tinnevelley, 70 m. N. E. Cape Comorin. Lon. 78° 2′ E. Lat. 8° 50′ N.

Alvares, t. Portuguese Estremadura. Pop. 1,500.

Alvayaser, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 13 m. N. Thomar.

Alvechurch, t. Eng. in Worcestershire, 5 m. N. E. Bromsgrove. Pop. 1,344.

Alved, t. Sweden, E. Gothland. Lat. 58° 13′ N.

Alvenau, commune, Switzerland, in the Grisons. Near the village is a sulphureous bath.

Alvensleben, v. Prussia, in Magdeburg. Pop. 1,500.

Alverca, t. Portugal, on the Tagus, 6 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 1,200.

Alverd, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, 60 m. S. S. W. Fehrabad.

Alverthorpe, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 1½ m. fr. Wakefield. Pop. 3,756.

Alverton, t. Eng. in Staffordshire. 3m. fr. Cheadle. Pop. 934.

Alvidona, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 9 m. N. E. Cassano.

Al-Villar, t. Spanish Estremadura, 9 m. fr. Placensia. Here are the remains of the Roman aqueduct, which conveyed the excellent water of this place to Caparra.

Alvins-Winxendorf, t. Austria, on the Marosch. Pop. 3,300.

Alviso, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. E. Capua. Pop. 2,289.

Alvito, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 m. S. S. E. Evora.

Alvorninha, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 22 m. S. S. W. Leyria.

Alwen, r. Wales, runs into the Dee, 7 m. N. N. E. Bala.

Alyth, t. Scotland, Perthshire. It has yarn and brown linen manufactures, and 9 annual fairs. 12 m. W. Forfar. Pop. 2,563.

Alzira, or *Algecira*, fortified t. Spain, 20 m. S. Valencia, on the Xucar. Pop. 10,000.

Alzon, t. France, dep. of the Gard. 50 m. W. Nismes. Pop. 900.

Alzonne, t. France, on the Fresquel, dep. of the Aude. 10 m. W. Carcassone. Pop. 1,510.

Amachetrum, t. Hind. in Marawar, 30 m. S. W. Tanjore.

Amacore, r. Guiana, which runs from the Cordillera, E. into the Atlantic.

Amadabas, t. Hind. in Doulatabad, 23 m. S. W. Amednagur.

Amadan. See *Hamadan*.

Amadea, r. S. America, in Granada, joins the Meta near its source.

Amadia, t. A. Turkey, in Kurdistan, on a lofty mountain. At its base is a plain covered with villages; from which there is an ascent, by a narrow flight of steps cut out of the rock. It is a place of trade. 72 m. N. Mosul.

Amaguana, r. New Grenada, rises on the W. declivity of the Andes, and joins the Esmeraldas near the village of St. Antonio.

Amaillon, v. France, dep. of Deux Sevres, 30 m. N. N. E. Niort.

Amaiuca, r. S. America, runs into the Amazon, near the mouth of the river Napo.

Amak, or *Amager*, isl. Denmark. Lon. 38° 0′ E. Lat. 55° 40′ N. At one end of the island is a village of 600 inhabitants.

Amalaeva, r. Siberia, runs into the Frozen ocean. Lon. 128° 14′ E. Lat. 71° 10′ N.

Amalagan, or *Island of Concention*, one of the Ladrone islands, 3½ m. from Gugnan. Lon. 128° 14′ E. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Amalfi, or *Amalphi*, t. Naples, in Principatro Citra. 10 m. S. W. Salerno. Pop. 2,750.

Amambai, r. Buenos Ayres, runs into the Parana, opposite the isl. Salto.

Amance, t. France, dep. of the Upper Saone. Pop. 900. 15 m. N. Vesoul; another, 6 m. N. Nancy, in the dep. of the Meurthe.

Amancouh, *Amankoh*, or *Echkilge*, fort, Persia, in Khorassan; 15 m. S. Herat.

Amanda, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 7 m. W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,221.

Amandaville, p-v. Elbert co. Georgia.

Amangasacki, t. Japan, in Niphon island, 35 m. S. W. Meaco.

Amanguchi, t. Japan, cap. of Nangaro, and one of the wealthiest towns of Japan. 215 m. S. W. Meaco. Lon. 120° 34′ E. Lat. 34° N.

Amanibo, r. S. America, in Dutch Guiana, enters the Atlantic, Lat. 5° 57′ N.; also, a t. on the coast between Paramaribo and Cayenne.

Amantea, t. Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra, at the mouth of the Oliva. Pop. 2,700. 12 m. S. W. Cosenza.

Amansirifden, t. Arabia, 440 m. E. Mecca, 584 N. E. Mocha. Lon. 67° 30′ E. Lat. 20° 25′ N.

Amapalla, t. Mexico, in Nicaragua, on a point of land running into the Pacific, 12 m. fr. San Miguel.

Amapalla, large gulf on the W. coast of America, between Guatimala and Nicaragua; nearly 60 m. in length, and from 9 to 30 in breadth; also called the Gulf of Fonseca. 100 m. N. W. Leon. Lon. 88° 56′ W. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

Amapet, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 10 m. S. W. Trichinopoly.

Amara, t. Arabian Irak, 110 m. N. W. Bassora.

Amarante, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro E Minho, on the Tamega, near its junction with the Douro. Pop. 4,000. 23 m. S. E. Braga, 30 E. N. E. Oporto.

Amaratoor, t. Hind. in the Mysore, 12 m. E. N. E. Nagamungalum.

Amarchetta, t. Hind. in Golconda, 18 m. N. Rachore.

Amargos, isl. on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the river Valdivia.

Amargoso, r. Brazil, enters the Atlantic between point Tiburon and point Mello. Lat. 5° S.

Amargura, or *Gardner's* isl. in the Pacific. It has marks of volcanic eruptions. Lon. 175° 10′ W. Lat. 17° 57′ S.

Amaro, Juan, t. Brazil, in Todos Santos, near the river Panuaca. Lon. 40° 14′ W. Lat. 13° 17′ N. The other villages of this name in S. America are inconsiderable.

Amaruco, r. S. America, runs N. into the Orinoco, at its mouth. It is navigable for sloops 10 or 12 miles.

Amarumaiu, a large r, Peru, rises in the Andes, 13° 30′ S. lat. and enters the Amazon, in 4° 36′ S. lat.

Amasa, t. Japan, in the island of Niphon, 8 m. E. S. E. Jeddo.

Amasatrum, t. Hind. on the coast of the Carnatic, 10 m. N. Tondy.

Amasia, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Kizilermark, surrounded by mountains. The mosque with its two lofty minarets is of hewn stone. The baths are of hewn stone; in front of them are promenades under rows of trees. Water is raised from the river in buckets fixed to the circumference of large wheels nearly 30 feet in diameter, turned by the stream. The buckets empty themselves into reservoirs, and the water is thence conveyed in pipes to the baths and fountains. Wine, resembling sherry, is made here. It is the birth-place

of the famous geographer Strabo. Pop. 25,000, chiefly Christians. 200 m. E. Constantinople. Lon. 36° 12′ E. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

Amasreh, or *Amestros*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a point of land projecting into the Black sea, 150 m. E. N. E. Constantinople. Lon. 32° 24′ E. Lat. 42° 20′ N.

Amassia, t. on the S. E. coast of Timor. Lon. 125° 27′ E. Lat. 0° 18′ S.

Amathante, v. Cyprus, ½ m. fr. the S. shore, the site of an ancient city. 3 m. E. Limasol.

Amatiques, gulf at the bottom of the bay of Honduras. The Gulf of Dolce communicates through it with the bay.

Amato, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on Amato river, 7 m. S. E. Nicastro.

Amatta-foa. See *Toofoa*.

Amaxichi, t. Ionian islands, on Santa Maura. Pop 6,000. It is badly built with houses of only one story and is very filthy.

Amazons, *Maranon*, or *Orellana*, r. S. America, the largest in the world, formed by the Tunguragua and the Ucayale. The Tunguragua issues from the lake Lauricocha, in Peru, lat. 10° 29′ S. The Ucayale is formed by the junction of the Apurimac, and the Beni. It runs into the ocean under the equinoctial line, after a course of more than 4,000 miles. The mouth is about 180 miles wide; the tide water is distinctly felt at Obidos, 400 miles above. Among the rivers which fall into it from the N. are Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putumayo, Yupura, Yaguapiri, Curupatuba, and Yari, and from the S. Guallaga, Ucayale, Cuchivara, Yahuari, Yutay, or Yotau, Cayari, Madera, Topaios, Chingu, Guanapu, Muju. Its banks are clothed with immense woods, which afford a haunt for tigers, bears, leopards, wild boars, and venomous reptiles. Its waters swarm with alligators, some of them from 20 to 30 feet long. The turtles are most delicious and numerous, and various in species and size. In the neighbouring woods are a variety of birds of beautiful plumage, and innumerable apes. The vegetable productions are cacao, cinnamon, vanilla, pines, coffee, sugar canes, rice, maize, plantains, lemons, limes, oranges; also wax, storax, copal, and other balsams, resins, and medicinal plants; precious woods, such as cedar, red-wood, holly-wood, pine, and other woods, and some of extreme hardness like ebony. In the freshets the country for several hundred miles is laid under water.

Ambacko, t. on the E. coast of Celebes, in Tello bay. Lon. 121° 51′ E. Lat. 2° 20′ S.

Ambalah, t. Hind. in the Delhi, belonging to the Seiks.

Ambanivoules, people in the interior of Madagascar, at the foot of the Bamboo mountains. They supply the inhabitants of the coast with provisions.

Ambares, t. France, 4½ m. from Bordeaux, dep. of the Gironde. Pop. 2,178.

Ambarpet, t. Hind. in Golconda, 7 m. E. Hydrabad.

Ambato, *Assiento de*, cap. of a district of the same name in S. America, on the banks of a large river. In 1698 it was destroyed by an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi. It is in a fertile country and has an extensive commerce. 54 miles from Quito. Lon. 78° 25′ E. Lat. 1° 14′ S.

Ambato, r. New Grenada, runs with a tremendous stream, and is passed by a strong bridge braced with iron. It joins other rivers to form the Patate.

Ambazac, t. France, dep. of the Upper Vienne' 12 m. N. N. E. Limoges. Pop. 2,800.

Ambeer, ancient cap. of Jypore or Jyenaghur in Hind. Lon. 75° 53′ E. Lat. 26° 48′ N.

Ambelachia, *Ambelakia*, or *Amphilocha*, t. A. Turkey, in Rumelia, on the declivity of mount Ossa, and on the right bank of the Peneus, between Larissa and the Ægian sea. The number of dye-houses for Turkish red yarn is 24, and the yearly export over land to Germany, 2500 bales (about 7500 cwt.) of thread. Pop. 6,000.

Ambeli, t. Hind. in Canara, 30 m. E. S. E. Mangalore.

Ambenay, t. France, on the right bank of the Rille, in the dep. of the Eure, 18 m. S. W. Evreux. It has a considerable linen trade.

Amber, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y. 145 m. W. Albany.

Amber Bay, of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 50′ W. Lat. 19° 42′ N.

Amberg, t. Bavaria, in the circle of Regen and the seat of the court of appeal, on the Vils. Pop. 9,000. Here are an academy and lyceum, a hospital, several religious houses, and a convent of nuns, composed of ladies of noble families, who maintain a public school for young girls; also, a castle, arsenal, government buildings, and for the mint one of the finest buildings in Germany. It has manufactures of fire arms, earthen ware, tobacco, and iron, and a public repository for salt. Pop. of the district, 13,339, exclusive of the town.

Amberg, *Little*. See *Abenberg*.

Ambergrease-Key, isl. in the bay of Honduras, on the coast of Yucatan. It abounds with fresh water lakes; is stocked with game, and produces logwood and other dye-woods. Lon. 88° 48′ W. Lat. 18° 50′ N.

Amberieu, or *St. Germain d'Ambérieux*, t. France, in the dep. of the Ain. Pop. 2,850. 20 m. S. E. Bourg.

Ambert, t. France, on the Dore, dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. It contains manufactures of woollen stuffs, needles, thimbles, playing cards, and tape. Its paper is the best in France. Its export before the revolution was valued at 40,000*l*. Near here are the granite mountains, which separate Auvergne from Forez. op. 5,467. 27 m. E. Issoire.

Ambierle, t. France, dep. of the Loire. Pop. 2,000.

Ambil, one of the Philippine Islands. Produces wax and hemp. On it is a volcano.

Amblaire, or *Bilaie*, Netherlands, one of the Molucca islands, 6 m. S. Bouro. Lon. 227° 0′ E. Lat. 3° 55′ S.

Ambleside, t. Eng. Westmorelandshire, near which is the water fall of the Rydale, 274 m. N. London.

Ambleteuse, t. France, dep. of Pas de Calais, 4 m. S. Boulogne.

Amboah, t. Bengal, 3 m. S. Culna.

Amboilambs. See *Ancore*.

Amboisa, s-p. of Madagascar, in Antongil bay. Lon. 50° 5′ E. Lat. 15° 30′ S.

Amboise, t. France, at the confluence of the Amasse and Loire, 15 m. E. Tours. Pop. 5,660.

Ambon, t. France, dep. of the Morbihan, 9 m. S. E. Vannes.

Amboon, t. and district, Hind. 30 m. W. Arcot. 108 W. S. W. Madras.

Amboong, t. on the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116° 24′ E. Lat. 6° 16′ N.

Amboton, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 121° 8′ E. Lat. 12° 15′ N.

Amboul, or *Emboul*, v. cap. of Cayor, in W. Africa, 70 m. N. E. Goree.

Amburnay, t. France, between Lyons and Geneva, 17 m. S. E. Bourg.

Amboy, or *Perth Amboy*, city, and p-t. Middlesex co. N. J. on a point of land, at the union of Raritan river with Arthur kill sound, 35 m. S. W. New-York, 74 N. E. Philadelphia. It has one of the best harbors on the continent. Pop.798. Shipping in 1816, 10,899 tons.

Amboyna, Netherlands, isl. in the Eastern sea, the chief of the Molucca or Spice islands, all the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. It is between 50 and 60 miles in length. Pop. about 50,000. The clove tree has been carefully cultivated here for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year: the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 650,000 pounds; in some years it amounts to a million. It is a Missionary station, the most remote of the stations in the Eastern Hemisphere; and contains several churches, a seminary for educating Native Teachers to take charge of schools, and a printing press. 3230 m. S. E. Calcutta. Lon. 128° 15′ E. Lat. 3° 40′ S.

Amboyna, t. and cap. of the above island, situated in the peninsula of Letymor; on a bay whose entrance is between two high and steep points, about six miles asunder, and which penetrates about 21 miles inland, gradually becoming narrower. At the site of the town it is two miles across, with deep water. On the S. shore of the bay, and in front of Amboyna, is Fort Vittoria, mounting six pieces of cannon, and containing several public offices. The town is regularly built, in form of an oblong square, 300 rods long, and 100 broad. Most of the houses consist of only one story, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Lon. 128° 15′ E. Lat. 3° 40′ S. Pop. 6,000.

Amboyes, three small islands near the mouths of the river Camarones, on the coast of Benin, in Africa. Lat. 4° 15′ N.

Ambraretty, r. Hind. rises 8 m. S. Coimbatoor, and runs into the Cavery, 8 m. E. N. E. Caroor.

Ambrieres, t. France, dep. of Mayenne. Pop. 2,230. 6. m. N. Mayenne.

Abrix, r. of Congo, in Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° S.

Ambrosis, a cluster of islands, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77° 50′ W. Lat. 8° 58′ N.

Ambrym, isl. in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 15′ S.

Amchitche, one of the Fox islands. Lon. 178° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 22′ N.

Amcod, t. Hind. 51 m. N. Surat.

Ameapah, t. Hind. 22 m. E. Tanjore.

Ameca, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 40 m. S. W. Guadalaxara.

Amednagur, country, Hind. bounded N. by Candeish and Malwa, W. by the Balaghaut mountains, S. by Bejapour, and E. by Berar.

Amednagur, city, cap. of the above, at the foot of the Balaghaut mountains, 63 m. N. E. Poonah, 105 N. N. W. Bejapour. Lon. 74° 52′ E. Lat. 17° 6′ N.

Amedpour, t. Hind. in Orissa, 34 m. S. Cuttack.

Amernadab, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lat. 32° 10′ N. Lon. 73° E.

Am-Eis, t. Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 5 m. W. S. W. Lavamund.

Amelia, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 18 m. S. S. W. Spoleto. Lon. 12° 19′ E. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

Amelia, co. Va. Pop. 11,104; slaves, 7,400; engaged in agriculture, 373; in commerce, 27; in manufactures, 347. At the courthouse is a post-office, 58 m. S. W. Richmond.

Amelia, isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of E. Florida, 7 leagues N. St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Chief town, Fernandina.

Ameliasburg, t. Prince Edwards co. Upper Canada, on the bay of Quinti, S. W. Kingston.

Amendolaia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 2 m. W. Bova.

Amendolara, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m. N. E. Cassano.

Amenia, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 24 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 3,114. Here is a marble quarry.

Ameny, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian ocean. Lon. 72° 30′ E. Lat. 11° 37′ N.

Amer, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 10 m. W. Gerona.

Amerga, r. Siberia, flows into the Aldan. Lon. 135° 14′ E. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Ameria, t Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 72 m. E. Kutayeh. Lon. 32° 14′ E. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

America, one of the four grand divisions of the globe, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, which separates it from Europe and Africa, and on the W. by the Pacific, which separates it from Asia. Towards the N. its limits have not been discovered. Towards the S. it terminates in a point called Cape Horn. It is more than 9000 miles long, and on an average about 1500 broad, extending from lat 56° S. to beyond lat. 70° N. and from 55° to 170° W. lon. and contains according to Hassel, 16,504,254 square miles. The population is commonly estimated at 35,000,000. America excels the old world in the size and grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers. A range of mountains runs from N. to S. through the whole length of the continent, a distance of more than 11,000 miles: beginning at the southern extremity of the continent, in lat. 54° S. extending along the western coast, and terminating, it is supposed, in lat. 70° N. on the Frozen ocean. America excels the old world also in the abundance of precious metals. More than nine-tenths of all the silver in the world comes from the mines of Spanish America. In the course of three centuries it is estimated that they have yielded 316,000,000 lbs. of pure silver. This continent is divided by the isthmus of Darien, into North and South America.

North America comprehends I. British America: under which is included Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and the island of Newfoundland. II. The United States. III. The Spanish provinces of Mexico and Guatimala. There are two great ranges of mountains in N. America, the western and the eastern. The western is part of the great American range, and runs from S. to N. through Guatimala, Mexico, the United States, and British America. The part of this range which is in Mexico is called the Cordilleras of Mexico, and the part N. of Mexico, the Rocky mountains. The eastern range is wholly within the United States, and is called the Alleghany range. The principal lakes in N. America, are Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, Michigan, Winnipeg, and Slave Lake. The principal rivers are Mackenzie's, Nelson's, the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, Red river, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, del Norte, Colorado, and Columbia.

South America comprehends, I. The Spanish provinces of New Grenada, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres. II. Guiana, belonging to the English, Dutch, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. III. Brazil, belonging to the Portu-

guese. IV. Patagonia, belonging to the Aborigines. The principal mountains are the Andes, which run along the whole western coast, and are a part of the great American range. The principal rivers are the Amazon, La Plata, and Orinoco.

America, p-t. and cap. Alexander co. Illinois, on the Ohio r. 7 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. It is elevated above the floods of the river, and the navigation to this place is almost unobstructed.

Ameriscoggin river. See *Androscoggin*.

Amerongen, t. Netherlands, 14 m. E. S. E. Utrecht. Pop. 1,020.

Amerpore, t. Hind. on the N. W. side of Baymutty river, 10 m. E. Mockwanpore. Lon. 85° 28′ E. Lat. 27° 31′ N.

Amerschia, or *Amasia*, desert of Arabia, in Hedjas, N. of Yemen.

Amersfort, or *Amersfoord*, Netherlands, the second town in Utrecht, on the Eem, which is here navigable. Its inhabitants are employed in the tobacco trade, manufacture of dimities, bombazeens and other stuffs, and glass; and carry on an active commerce in corn. It has communication by canals with the principal towns in Netherlands. Pop. 8,584. 32 m. S. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 4′ E. Lat. 52° 12′ N.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, t. and bor. Eng. Buckinghamshire. Cotton, sacking, and lace, are its chief manufactures. Pop. 2,259. 26 m. N. W. London.

Ames, p-t. Athens co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Athens. Pop. 707.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, t. Eng. Wiltshire, on the Avon. It is the birthplace of Addison. *Stonehenge* is 2 m. W. of this town. It consists of 2 circles, and two ovals which are concentric. The outer circle is of 97 feet diameter, and was originally composed of 30 pillars, 14 feet high, on which were laid slabs 6 or 7 feet broad, and 3 or 4 thick; of these, 17 pillars and 6 slabs now remain. The interior circle was originally composed of 29 pillars; 9 of which remain. Of the ovals within the circles, there are two trilothons: stones placed as the lintel of a door, which are 16 or 17 feet high; and a single pillar 22 feet high. Pop. 723. 6 m. from Salisbury.

Amesbury, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the N. side of the Merrimack, 5 m. W. N. W. Newburyport. Pop. 1,956.

Amginskaia, v. and fort, Russia, on the Amga, 104 m. S. E. Yakutsk.

Amgong, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 20 m. E. Oudighir.

Amhara, a general division of Abyssinia, comprehending the provinces W. of the Tacazze.

Amherst, t. Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Chignecto bay, at the entrance of the rivers La Planch, Napan and Macon.

Amherst, p-t, and half-shire, Hillsborough co. N. H. 30 m. S. Concord, 48 N. W. Boston, 60 W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,622.

Amherst, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 8 m. N. E. Northampton, 85 W. Boston. Pop. 1,917. In 1821, a College was established here. Its officers are a President, 3 Professors and one Tutor. The number of students is 59. The library belonging to the institution contains 900 volumes, and the Society libraries have about 400 more. The charity fund is large, and the expense of living very moderate.

Amherst, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 768.

Amherst, co. Va. on James r. Pop. in 1820, 10,423, slaves, 5,577; engaged in agriculture 3,132, in commerce 170, in manufactures 146. At the courthouse is a p-v. 130 m. W. Richmond.

Amherst springs, p-v. Amherst co. Va. 124 m. W. Richmond.

Amherstburg, or *Malden*, t. and cap. Essex co. Upper Canada, on Detroit r. 3 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie, and 14 below Detroit. It has about 150 houses, and a good harbor with anchorage in 3½ fathoms.

Amianthus, v. Cyprus, near Pallandors. Asbestos is found near it. The Romans wrapt the dead bodies of their emperors in cloth made of it, and burnt them to preserve their ashes.

Amice, isl. off the E. coast of Africa, S. of Cape Delgado. Lat. 10° 35′ S.

Amiculdungama, t. Hind. in Mysore, 12 m. N. W. Bangalore.

Amiens, France, formerly the chief town of Picardy, and now the capital of the dep. of the Somme. It is situated on the Somme, 14 leagues from the sea. Pop. 40,000. Serge, and other woollen stuffs are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The definitive treaty of peace between England and France, was signed here on 25th March, 1802. 30 m. S. E. Abbeville.

Aminidab, t. Persia, in Khuzistan, 6 m. N. Yezdidkast.

Aminaigpollam, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 20 m. W. Trichinopoly.

Aminnio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, 54 m. N. Hornosand.

Amirabad, t. Bengal, 14 m. S. S. E. Islamabad.

Amirante Bay. See *Almirante Bay*.

Amissville, p-v. Culpepper co. Va. 86 m. W. Washington.

Amite, co. Mississippi, on Amite r. Chief t. Liberty. Pop. 6,853, slaves 2,838; engaged in agriculture 2,271, in commerce 7, in manufactures 28.

Amite, r. Mississippi, runs into the Iberville 40 m. above its entrance into lake Maurepas. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source.

Amitur, t. Hind. in Concan, 38 m. N. Gheriah.

Amity, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Amity, p-v. Washington co. Pa.

Amity, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,090.

Amlah, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 28 m. S. W. Amednagur.

Amlar, t. on E. coast of Panay, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 122° 35′ E. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Amlink, one of the Aleutian islands in the Pacific. Lon. 187° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

Amlwich, s-p. Wales, in N. E. corner of Anglesey, which has arisen from the state of a poor fishing town, in consequence of the opening of copper mines in 1768. The town is inhabited almost exclusively by miners and persons connected with the mines. Pop. 4,629. 18 m. from Holyhead.

Ammon, t. Palestine, called *Rabbah Ammon* in Scripture. It was the capital of the Ammonites, and when beseiged and captured by Joab, Uriah was killed here. In profane history its name was *Philadelphia*. 52 m. N. E. Jerusalem.

Ammer, mountains in the S. part of Algiers.

Ammersee, lake, Bavaria, 18 m. S. W. Munich.

Ammerweyer, *Ammerweiler*, or *Ammershweir*, t. France, dep. of Upper Rhine, 4 m. N. W. Colmar.

Ammonoosuck, Lower, r. N. H. rises in the White

Mountains, near the sources of the Merrimack, and runs W. into the Connecticut at Bath.

Ammonoosuck, Upper, r. N. H. runs into the Connecticut at Northumberland.

Amoas, v. Palestine, formerly named Emmaus, and then Nicopolis. There are two other villages in Palestine of the same name, one near lake Tiberias, another supposed to be mentioned by St. Luke. Amoas is often mistaken for the castle of *Emmaus*, whither Christ went after his resurrection. 22 m. from Jerusalem.

Amoeneburg, t. Upper Hesse. Pop. 1,050. 4 m. N. N. E. Mentz.

Amoerang, t. on N. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124° 12′ E. Lat. 0° 55′ N.

Amol, Amul, or *Amu*, city, in Great Bukharia, on the left bank of the Jihon, there called Amol, 150 m. W. Samarcand, 300 N. Herat. Lon. 60° 40′ E. Lat. 39° 30′ N.

Amol. See *Amul.*

Amond, r. Wales, falls into the Loughen.

Amora, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 120 m. S.E. Bagdad.

Amorbach, or *Amerbach*, t. Germany, 20 m. N. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,500.

Amorgo, isl. in the Greek Archipelago. Lon. 25° 50′ E. Lat. 36° 53′ N.

Amorgo Poulo, isl. in the Archipelago, 6 m. W. Amorgo. Lon. 25° 44′ W. Lat. 36° 45′ N.

Amoria, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria, 50 m. S. W. Angora.

Amoskeag falls, in the Merrimac, 15 m. below Concord, around which a canal is dug. The descent is 48 feet 3 inches in the course of half a mile.

Amotape, v. Peru, between Tumbez and Piura. Lon. 80° 42′ W. Lat. 4° 50′ S.

Amoul, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, 18 m. N. Daraporum.

Amoy, r. runs into the Hiwassee, a S. branch of Tennessee river.

Ampasita, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bessarabia, 35 m. E. N. E. Galatz.

Ampfing, v. on the Iser, in Bavaria, 15 m. S. Dingelfingen.

Amphila Bay, in the Red sea, on the coast of Abyssinia.

Amphilochia. See *Ambelachia.*

Amplepuis, t. France, dep. of the Rhone, 12 m. E. S. E. Roanne. Pop. 3,300.

Ampthill, t. Eng. Bedfordshire. Pop. 1,277. 12 m. N. Dunstable.

Ampurias, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 58 m. N. E. Barcelona. Pop. 2,200.

Amra, t. Hind. in Behar, 12 m. E. Noony.

Amra, r. Sweden, rises in Jamtland, and joins the Ragunda, 17 m. E. Stugun.

Amran, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 70° 35′ E. Lat. 22° 35′ N.

Amretsir (the Pool of Immortality), t. Hind. in Lahore, the chief place of religious worship of the Seik nation. It is on the high road between Cabul and Delhi, Cashmere and the Dekkan, and is a great emporium of trade.

Amrom, isl. Denmark, on the W. coast of Sleswick, belonging to Ripen. It contains 3 small villages inhabited by fishermen.

Amschelberg, t. Bohemia, 24 m. S. Prague. Lon. 14° 2′ 8″ E. Lat. 40° 42′ N.

Amstel, r. Netherlands, which runs through the city of Amsterdam, and discharges itself into the arm of Zuyder Zee called the Wye.

Amstelveen, v. Holland, 6 m. S. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,051.

Amsterdam, the largest, richest, and most populous city in the Netherlands, is on the arm of Zuyder Zee called the Y or Wye. In former ages it was a simple village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen. It was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and by successive accessions in size and population (particularly in the years 1585, 1599, 1612, and 1658,) became in the 17th century, one of the first trading cities of Europe. One great cause of its rapid progress was the decay of Antwerp. The river Amstel divides it into the Old or Eastern, and the New or Western Towns. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to build almost the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways. Several streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side it is defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch; and by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is provided with no fortifications; but the entrance to the harbor is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. The stadthouse stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone, (except the ground floor, which is brick,) is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among other edifices, are the magnificent East and West India houses, exchange, bank, admiralty, three weigh-houses, corn-exchange, and tower. In the old church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The new church contains the tombs of De Ruyter, Bentink, and Vondel. The Jews possess splendid synagogues. The principal public establishments are the arsenal and dock-yards, the academy, grammar school, anatomical and surgical college, the work-house, house of correction or rasp-huis, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The exchange, so long famous in the mercantile world, is a plain but stately fabric of freestone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It is fitted to contain about 4,500 persons, and is daily resorted to after midday by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. In former days, it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels enter the port with the same tide, and there commonly lay together in the harbor 600 vessels and upwards. The objects of this commerce were grain, wine, groceries, spiceries, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazil tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton, and other productions from the Levant and Barbary; the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silvery, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. In the town and adjoining country are manufactured all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galoon lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, and leather; there are also refineries of sugar, borax, camphire, cinnabar, sulphur, &c. Its commerce declined during the 20 years that preceded the general pacification of 1814. The immediate causes were the war with England in 1780, the interior troubles in 1787, and above all,

the occupation of the country by the French, the consequent war with England, and loss of the Dutch colonies. It is doubtful if this city will ever regain its former population and opulence, now that the Scheldt is open, and Antwerp in the enjoyment of that good government and wise regulations which formerly were found only in Holland. The population in 1785 was 230,000, but in 1812 below 200,000. It is 5 m. W. of the Zuyder Zee, 65 N. Antwerp, and 240 N. by E. Paris. Lon. 4° 40′ E. Lat. 52° 25′ N.

Amsterdam, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on Mohawk, r. 30 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,171.

Amsterdam, isl. near N. W. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 50′ N.

Amsterdam Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. It is 11 miles in circuit, 700 feet high, and has a very fertile soil. The interior of the island is inaccessible except by an entrance on the east. The whole is of volcanic formation. Seals resort to the shore in droves of 800 or 1000, and their capture has been followed as a profitable adventure. Lon. 76° 54′ E. Lat. 37° 47′ S.

Amsterdam, New, the seat of government of Berbice, in Guiana, is situated between the rivers Berbice and Canje, near their confluence, 52 m. S. S. E. Stabrook. Lon. 57° 15′ W. Lat. 6° 20′ N.

Amstoss, v. Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, with a chapel erected in memory of the overthrow of Frederick of Austria by the Swiss in 1405, 4 m. S. W. Rheineck.

Amstotten, v. Austria; where the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French in 1805. 8 m. S. W. Ips.

Amtshitka, one of the Aleutian islands, about 60 miles long.

Amtszell, t. Wirtemberg, district of the lake of Constance, 8 m. E. Ravensburg. Pop. 2,130.

Amuchta, one of the Aleutian islands, with a volcano.

Amul, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Arasbei, here crossed by a stone bridge. Here are the remains of a castle with thick brick walls; a large palace in the suburbs, of two stories; and three sepulchral towers: fire temples of the ancient Guebres. Pop. 800, who subsist by the culture of rice and cotton, and by the iron forges and cannon founderies in the neighbourhood. 120 m. E. N. E. Casbin. Lon. 52° 15′ E. Lat. 36° 40′ N.

Amulrie, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 66 m. from Edinburgh.

Amur, r. Asia, rising in Chinese Tartary, in the Kontaihan mountains, in 49° N. lat. and 109° E. lon. and flowing into the sea of Okhotsk, in about 53° N. lat. opposite Saghalin. It is formed by the confluence of the Argun and Schilka. Schilka is formed by the union of the Onon and Ingoda. It is called Schilka by the Tungoose; Saghalin Oula, signifying the Black mountain river, by the Tartars, and Ghelon Kiangh, or the Dragon river, by the Chinese. The Chinese keep a guard of armed boats at its mouth, and are jealous of the preservation of it.

Amusco, t. Spain in Leon, 10 m. N. Palencia.

Amuturi, r. New Granada, joins the Cazanare, and enters the Orinoco on the N. side.

Amwell, v. Eng. in Hertfordshire. Here is the source of the canal called New River, designed to supply London with water, 21 m. N. London, 1 S. W. Ware.

Amwell, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 16 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 6,749.

Amwell, t. Washington co. Pa. S. W. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,825.

Ana, t. Sweden, in Savolax, 80 m. N. N. E. Nyslot.

Ana, or *Anah*, t. in the Arabian Irak, or pachalic of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Euphrates. Pop. 3,000. 260 m. E. Damascus, 220 S. E. Aleppo. Lon. 41° 15′ E. Lat. 34° N.

Ana Capri, t. on the Neapolitan island of Capri. It stands in the middle of the island, nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to the town is by a staircase of 552 steps. See *Capri*.

Anacur, or *Nuachir*, t. Syria, 6 m. N. Acre.

Anadyr, r. Siberia, falls into the sea of Anadyr in 64° 30′ N. lat. 176° 30′ E. lon.

Anadyrskoi, fort, Siberia, on the Anadyr. Lon. 165° 14′ E. Lat. 66° 9′ N.

Anagni, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 23 m. S. E. Rome.

Anahuac, Indian name of New Spain.

Anaia-tuba, t. Brazil, in Para, on the N. side of Marajo isl. 20 m. E. Parana. Lat. 0° 12′ S.

Anaklea, t. Abasia, at the efflux of Enguri river into the Black sea.

Anakopia, t. Abasia, on the Black sea, 40 m. W. Isnagur. Lon. 39° 45′ E. Lat. 43° 30′ N.

Anak-Sungei, district, on the S. W. coast of Sumatra. Its capital is Moco Moco.

Anamaboe. See *Annamaboe*.

Anambas, islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 105° 56′ E. Lat. 3° N. divided into Great, Little, and South.

Anamooka. See *Annamooka*.

Anamsagur, t. Hind. in Bejapoor, 20 m. W. Moodgul. Lon. 76° 32′ E. Lat. 16° 17′ N.

Anana, t. Spain, in Biscay, 16 m. S. S. W. Orduna.

Ananes, 3 islands in the Grecian archipelago, 3 leagues S. W. Milo isl.

Ananpour, t. Hind. in Bednore, 20 m. S. E. Bednore, 120 N. W. Seringapatam.

Anantapooram, t. Hind. in Wandicotta, 63 m. N. E. Cuddapah. Lon. 78° 6′ E. Lat. 14° 41′ N.

Anantapour, t. Hind. 13 m. E. Cuddapah.

Anantasagarun, t. Hind. in Golconda, 10 m. N. W. Waremgole.

Anantasopilly, t. Hind. 18 m. W. Rajamundry.

Anantoor, t. Hind. in Barramaul, 12 m. N. W. Darempoory.

Anantpour, t. Hind. in the Mysore, 85 m. N. E. Chittledroog, 140 N. N. E. Seringapatam.

Ananuri, t. and fort. Georgia, in Sseristo, on the Arkala, 40 m. N. N. W. Teflis.

Anapa, or *Anapea*, t. Circassia, on Sundjik bay, in the Black sea, 70 m. E. S. E. Theodosia. Lon. 37° 10′ E. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Anapapooly, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, 22 m. N. W. Daraporum.

Anappes, t. France, on the Margue, dep. of the North, 2 leagues from Lille. Pop. 2,000.

Anarghia, v. Mingrelia, 2 m. fr. the Black sea, 9 fr. Cotatis, and on the site of ancient Heraclea. Lon. 41° 46′ E. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Anarogdurra, t. Ceylon, 65 m. N. Candy.

Anastasia, isl. off the E. coast of Florida, opposite the city of St. Augustine. It is about 25 miles long, and is separated from the main land by an arm of the sea called Matanzas river. It contains quarries of free stone. Lon. 81° 36′ W. Lat. 29° 48′ N.

Anatolia. See *Natolia*.

Anattom, the most southern island of the New Hebrides.

Anaurai-Pucu, r. Portuguese Guiana, falls into the Amazon.

Anazarba. See *Anzarba*.

Anbar, t. of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 35 m. W. Bagdad.

Anbar, t. Great Bukharia, 70 m. S. S.W. Bulkh. Lat. 36° N.

Anberd, t. Persia, in Khorassan, 150 m. N. E. Mesched.

Anca, Point, on the coast of Chili, at the entrance of the river Valdivia.

Ancaon, t. Portugal, in Beira, 5 m. S. E. Coimbra.

Ancarano, t. Ecclesiastical States, in Ancona, on the Tronto, 6 m. S. Ascoli.

Ancaster, v. Eng. in Lincolnshire, the Roman *Crocolana*. 8 m. fr. Grantham.

Ancaster, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, S. W. York.

Ancaye, territory of Madagascar, on the E. coast. It abounds in cattle.

Ance, or *Anse*, t. France, on the Saone, in the dep. of the Rhone, 4½ leagues N. Lyons. Pop. 1,640.

Anceaume. See *Bourbon l'Ancy*.

Ance, Grand, t. island of Martinique., on the N. coast.

Ance, Grand, Bay, island of San Christobal; also the name of three bays in the island of Guadaloupe.

Ance, Petite, t. island of St. Domingo, 5 m. S. Cape St. Francois.

Ancenis, t. on the coast of France, dep. of the Lower Loire. Its trade is in wood, corn, and wine. 8 leagues N. E. Nantes. Pop. 3,295.

Ancerville, t. France, dep. of the Meuse, 4 leagues S. W. Bar. Pop. 2,200.

Ancerville, v. France, dep. of the Moselle, 4 leagues S. E. Metz.

Anchediva. See *Angediva*.

Anchitty, or *Anchiltydurgam*, English fort, Hind. in the Mysore, 25 m. fr. Coveriporam.

Ancholme, r. Eng. flows into the Humber.

Anchor Island, near the S. entrance of Dusky bay, New Zealand. Lon. 166° 16′ E. Lat. 45° 46′ N.

Anchorites, islands off the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 145° 15′ E. Lat. 0° 45′ S.

Anchor Point, N. W. coast of America, on the E. side of Cooke's inlet. Lon. 208° 48′ E. Lat. 59° 39′ N.

Anciaons, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 10 m. W. Torre de Moncorvo.

Ancigne, v. France, dep. of the Deux-Sevres, 7 leagues S. S. E. Niort.

Ancinale, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 7 m. S. S. E. Squillace.

Ancisa de Moncorvo, t. in Tuscany, near the Arno, 10 m. S. E. Florence.

Anckerholtz, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, 30 m. W. N. W. Dantzic.

Ancliffe, hamlet, Eng. Lancashire. Here is a well, the vapour of which will take fire and burn like spirits, the flame continuing a whole day in calm weather. 2 m. fr. Wigan.

Anclin, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 4 m. fr. Palatia.

Anclote Point, California, lies in lon. 115° 11′ W. lat. 29° 17′ N.

Anco, t. Peru, in Huamanga. Lat. 13° 14′ S.

Ancober, or *Ankobra*, r. Gold Coast of Africa, runs between Ahantah and Apollonia, into the sea.

Ancocus Creek, N. J. falls into the Delaware, 6 m. S. W. Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles.

Ancon, el, t. Peru, on the coast, 20 m. N. Lima.

Ancon, gulf, S. America, in Quito. Lat. 1° 25′ N.

Ancon, Cape, the N. point of Chiloe isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 42° S.

Ancona, La Marca d', province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, lying between the Appennines and the Adriatic sea, has the Marca di Fermo S. and the dutchy of Urbino N. It forms part of the Papal province of *La Marca*, which comprises besides it the Marca di Fermo, Urbino, and Fano. The capital is Macerata.

Ancona, t. in the above province, on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Venice. On one of the moles in the harbor, is a triumphal arch erected in honour of Trajan. It was declared a free port in 1732, and became a rival of Venice. The principal branches of its commerce are those connected with agency and commission. Goods from the north of Europe, are here exchanged for the productions of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bosnia, and Turkey. The exports are grain, wool, skins, silk, sail-cloth, ship-biscuits, soap, alum, sulphur, and the fruits of the south. The imports are, from England, tin, lead, herrings, and camblets; from Holland, various raw materials, sugar, cocoa, coffee, spices, and cloth; from Russia, leather; from Sweden, tar; from Bosnia and Turkey, cotton; and from Germany, iron. Here is a sugar refinery, a manufactory of white paint and lead, and a soap-work. Pop. 20,000. 116 m. N. by E. Rome. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 43° 36′ N.

Ancona, r. S. part of Abyssinia, falls into the Hanazo.

Ancora, isl. on the coast of Brazil, in Rio Janeiro.

Ancoraymes, t. Peru, in Omasuyos, on the E. shore of lake Titicaca, 70 m. N. N. W. La Paz.

Ancove, central district of Madagascar, E. of the mountains. The inhabitants breed silk worms, cultivate cotton, and work mines of iron; and deal largely in the slave trade. Pop. 25,000.

Ancram, t. Columbia co. N.Y. on Ancram creek. Here are extensive iron works. The ore is supplied chiefly from Salisbury, Connecticut. Pop. 3,147.

Ancre, Encre, or *Albert*, t. France, dep. of the Somme. Pop. 1,940. Here are presses for calico and carpets, linen bleachfields, and a saltpetre work. 5 leagues E. N. E. Amiens.

Ancrum, v. Scotland, Roxburgh co. on the Teviot. A battle was fought here in 1544 between the Scots and English. Pop. 300. 3 m. fr. Jedburgh, 45 S. E. Edinburgh.

Ancy-le-duc, t. France, dep. of the Saone and Loire, 1 league N. Marcigny.

Ancy-le-Franc, t. France, dep. of the Yonne. Pop. 1,240. 10 leagues E. Auxerre.

Ancy-le-Surveux, t. France, dep. of the Yonne, 1¼ league fr. Tonnere.

Ancy-sur-Moselle, t. France, dep. of the Moselle, 2½ leagues S. W. Metz.

Andacollo, t. Chili, in Coquimbo, the seat of the gold mines in the district.

Andahuailas, province, Peru, bordering on the Andes, 24 leagues long, and 15 wide. It produces wheat, maize, and fruits, and annually between 750,000 and 1,000,000 lbs. sugar. Pop. 12,000.

Andalause, s-p. Algiers, 15 m. W. Oran.

Andalusia, or *Vandalusia*, province, Spain, comprehending Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada. It is on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic at the Straits of Gibraltar. The principal rivers are the Guadalquiver, navigable for large vessels to Seville, and the Guadiana, which separates it from Portugal. Its products are cattle, wool, oil, corn, honey, silk, sugar, and wine. The mines yield quicksilver, cinnabar and antimony. Pop. in 1787, 738,153. Chief towns, Cadiz and Seville.

Andalusia, New. See *Guiana.*

Andalusia, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.

Andaman, t. Fezzan, in Africa, 165 m. E. Mourzouk.

Andaman, Great, and *Little, Islands*, on the E. side of the bay of Bengal. The length of the Great Andaman is 150 miles, its breadth from 18 to 30. Little Andaman, 30 miles S. is 28 miles long, and 17 broad. Here are the banyan tree, the almond tree, the oil tree, tall and affording oil, which is extracted by filling an excavation of the trunk with fire, the vine tree of extreme hardness; abundance of fine shells, molluscas, and fish. Pop. about 2,500. Lon. 92° E. Lat. 10° 32′ 14″ N.

Andamas, t. Persia, in Khuzistan, 130 m. W. Ispahan.

Andance, t. France, dep. of the Ardeche. Pop. 860. 7 leagues S. Vienne.

Andaye, t. France, in the Lower Pyrenees, 2½ leagues S. St. Jean de Luz.

Andechud, t. Bulkh, on the Jihon, 60 m. S. S. W. Bulkh.

Andeer, t. Switzerland, in the Grisons, 8 m. S. S. W. Tusis.

Andegan, or *Ferganah*, t. in Turkestan, capital of the district of Ferganah, 210 m. N. N. E. Samarcand. Lon. 67° 30′ E. Lat. 42° 18′ N.

Andelfingen, t. Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur, 17 m. N. N. E. Zurich. Pop. 2,000.

Andelis, t. Normandy, properly consisting of two, viz. the Great and Little Andeli, in the Eure. Pop. 5,256. 8 leagues S. E. Rouen.

Andelly, r. France, falls into the Seine 9 m. above Rouen.

Andelspach, r. Germany, runs into the Danube near Scheer.

Anderab, t. Usbeck Tartary, 130 m. from Bulkh. Lon. 68° 40′ E. Lat. 36° 3′ N.

Anderlecht, t. Netherlands. 3 m. S. W. Brussels.

Andermatt. See *Urseren.*

Andernach, t. on the Rhine, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 m. N. W. Coblentz, 25 S. S. E. Cologne. Pop. 2,020.

Andero, isl. gulf of Mexico, S. S. E. Cape Gracias a Dios. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Anderson, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Anderson, co. East Tennessee, on Clinch r. N. W. Knoxville. Chief t. Clinton. Pop. 4,668. Slaves, 349. Engaged in agriculture, 1,310; in commerce, 4.

Anderson, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,122.

Anderson's Island, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 167° 40′ W. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

Anderson's-store, p-v. Caswell co. N. C. 56 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Anderson's, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio below Troy.

Andersonville, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.

Andersonville, p-v. Hancock co. Mississippi.

Andes, called by the Spaniards Cordillera de los Andes, an immense chain of mountains which, under various names, runs through the whole continent of America. They commence near the straits of Magellan in lat. 54° S. and passing along the coast of the Pacific ocean, through Patagonia, Chili, Peru, and New Granada, cross the isthmus of Darien into North America, where still pursuing a northerly course, they pass through Guatimala, New Spain, the United States, and British America, and terminate, it is supposed, on the Frozen ocean, in lat. 70° N. In Chili they are about 120 miles in breadth. Various branches diverge from the main chain, in La Paz, Potosi, and Tucuman, to the E. connecting the Andes of Peru and Chili with the ridges of Brasil. In Peru the Andes are divided into three ridges, and about the 6th degree of S. lat. are united into a single chain. They again divide, on entering Quito, into two chains, and farther N. from 2° to 5° N. lat. into three. The E. ridge divides the valley of the river Magdalena from the plains of Rio Meta. The central chain, which divides the waters of the Rio Magdalena from those of Rio Cauca, often attains the limits of perpetual snow. The W. separates the valley of Cauca from the coast of the Pacific ocean. Its highest elevation is scarcely 5,000 feet, and it sinks so low in its progress N. that its course can scarcely be traced into the isthmus of Darien. The three chains are blended together in the 6th and 7th degrees of N. lat. After passing the isthmus of Darien, the Andes in Mexico are spread into vast plains, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, from which insulated mountains, with volcanic summits, covered with perpetual snow, rise to the height of 15,000, 16,000, and 17,000 feet. Several of the most elevated peaks of the Andes have been scaled, and their heights accurately measured, by Humboldt and M. Bonpland. According to the observations of these travellers, who ascended to the height of 19,300 feet, Chimborazo rose 2,140 feet higher, making its total height to be 21,440 feet above the level of the sea. The volcano of Antisano was found to be 19,150 feet high, and that of Cotopaxi only 260 feet lower. The Andes in the tropical regions, from their elevation, comprehend within a short space, every variety of temperature, and of the vegetable tribes. On the declivity, from about 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than 7 or 9 degrees of Fahrenheit. The limit of perpetual congelation under the equator has been fixed, by Humboldt, at 15,700 feet, and at 15,000 feet in the latitude of 20°. Between the tropics, from the level of the sea to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, cassava, cacao, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated. Between the altitudes of 6,000 and 9,000 feet lies the climate best suited for the culture of all kinds of European grain. Beyond the limit of 9,000 feet large trees begin to disappear. The grasses clothe the ground at an elevation of from 13,500 to 15,100 feet, and from this to the regions of ice and snow, the only plant is the lichen, which covers the rocks, and seems even to penetrate under the snow. The name *Andes*, is commonly applied only to that part of the chain which is in South America. The part in Mexico is called the *Cordilleras of Mexico*, and the part N. of Mexico, the *Rocky Mountains.*

Andes, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,378.

Andesage, t. France, dep. of the Lot and Garonne, 10 m. N. E. Agen.

Andexcion, or *Dederxcion*, t. in Galicia, 52 m. S. S. W. Cracow.

Andgeh-Buru, cape on the N. coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. Lon. 35° 22′ E. Lat. 41° 27′ N.

Andian, t. Great Bukharia, 15 m. N. Vashgerd.

Andicotta, t. Hind. in Malabar, 38 m. S. S. E. Calicut. Lat. 10° 54′ N.

Andigiara, t. Great Bukharia, 120 m. W. Badakshan.

Andijaun. See *Andegan*.

Andijero, t. Persia, on the Persian gulf. Lon. 57° 12′ E. Lat. 28° 28′ N.

Andilla, t. Spain, 12 leagues fr. Valencia.

Andlau, t. France, in the Lower Rhine, 18 m. S. S. W. Strasburg. Lon. 7° 30′ E. Lat. 48° 24′ N. Pop. 2,184.

Ando, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68° 24′ N.

Andony, r. W. Africa, falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 30′ N.

Andora, t. Genoa, 2 m. N. E. Oneglia.

Andorno, t. Piedmont, 25 m. N. W. Vercelli, 15 N. N. E. Ivrea.

Andorre, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 9 m. N. Urgel.

Andover, t. England, in Hants, 18 m. E. N. E. Salisbury, 63 W. London. Pop. 3,295.

Andover, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 368.

Andover, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 18 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,642. It contains a printing press, several mills and manufactures. In 1818, a legacy of $10,000 was bequeathed by Mr. Joseph Noyes for the establishment of an Academy in this town.

Andover, t. Windsor co. Vt. 20 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 957.

Andover, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 20 m. N. Boston; 16 W. N. W. Salem; 20 S. W. Newburyport. Pop. 3,889. Phillips' Academy in this town is the most flourishing academy in the State. It was founded in 1778 by the Hon. Samuel Phillips, Esq. of Andover, and his brother, the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter. Its officers are a principal, 3 assistants, a teacher of sacred music and a writing master. The number of students in 1822 was 130, all of whom were pursuing the study of the learned languages. The institution is accommodated with a large and commodious brick building, 80 feet by 40, erected in 1818, on a range with the buildings of the Theological Seminary. The Theological Seminary was founded in 1808, and has been richly endowed entirely by private bounty. The whole amount of what has been contributed for permanent use in this seminary, including the permanent funds, library and public buildings, is more than *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and this has been contributed almost entirely from six families. In 1822 the officers were 4 professors, and the number of students was 132. The whole number who have completed their education here is 312. The library contains about 5,000 volumes. The buildings are on a lofty eminence, and command an extensive prospect. They consist of an elegant brick edifice, containing the chapel, library and lecture rooms; 2 spacious brick edifices, containing rooms for the accommodation of 128 students; and houses for each of the professors and the steward. A majority of the students are supported in whole or in part by charity. The Academy and the Theological Seminary are under the same Board of Trustees.

Andover, p-t. Tolland co. Conn. 15 m. E. Hartford.

Andover, t. Sussex co. N. Y. 30 m. N. Trenton, 40 W. N. W. New-York.

Andover, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 185.

Andoville, t. France, in the Mayenne, 6 m. N. Laval.

Andoyaco, t. Peru, in Lima, 32 m. S. E Xauxa.

Andragiry, r. Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the E. coast in lat. 0° 30′ S.

Andrapoura. See *Indrapoura*.

Adrastadt, or *Andre*, *St.* t. of the Austrian empire, in Carinthia, 20 m. E. N. E. Clagenfurt, and 32 S. E. Mahran.

Andrea, t. W. Africa, on the Mesurado, 7 or 8 m. from its mouth.

Andreasberg, t. Hanover, in Grubenhagen, containing mines of iron, cobalt, and silver. Pop. 3,350. 10 m. S. S. E. Goslar.

Andrench, or *Androna*, t. Syria, 30 m. S. S. E. Aleppo.

Andres, or *Anderes*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 60 m. E. Angora.

Andrevskaia, bay on the coast of Siberia. Lon. 96° 14′ E. Lat. 76° 20′ N.

Andrew, r. W. Africa, falls into the sea, about 5° N. lat.

Andrewa, or *Andre*, a Tartar v. near the Russian government of Caucasus.

Andrew's bay, in the straits of Magellan, coast of Patagonia.

Andria, t. Naples, in Bari, 5 m. W. S. W. Trani.

Andria, t. Asia, in Daghestan, 90 m. N. N. W. Derbend.

Andricau, t. Austria, in Galicia. Pop, 3,092.

Androna. See *Andrench*.

Androniga, t. Cyprus, 16 m. N. Famagosta.

Andros, or *Andro*, one of the Cyclades islands, in the Archipelago. Pop. 10,000, mostly Greeks. The principal trade is in silk.

Andros, the capital of the above is in lon. 25° 2′ E. Lat. 37° 46′ N.

Androscoggin, or *Amerisoggin*, r. which forms the outlet of Umbagog Lake. The first part of its course is in New-Hampshire, where it receives a branch called Peabody's river, rising in the White Mountains. After entering Maine it runs at first in an easterly and then in a southerly direction and joins the Kennebec at Merry meeting bay, 18 miles from its mouth. Its whole course is about 150 miles. At Lewistown, near the mouth of the river, is a perpendicular fall of 30 feet.

Andros Islands, or *Isles del Espiritu Santo*, among the Bahamas. Lon. 77° to 78° 15′ W. Lat. from 24° to 25′ 20″ N.

Andrusa, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 20 m. N. E. Naverin.

Anduse, t. France, in Cevennes, on the Gardon, 20 m. N. W. Nismes. Pop. 5,000.

Anduxar, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, 6 leagues from Jaen. Pop. 14,000.

Anedour, t. Hind. 20 m. W. Madura.

Anegada, isl. W. Indies. Lon. 64° 22′ W. Lat. 18° 46′ N.

Anegada, bay on the coast of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Rio de los Sauces. Lat. 44° 45′ S.

Anemur, cape and city of Carmania, in Asia Minor, 120 m. S. Konieh. Lon. 32° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 15′ N.

Anet, t. France, in the Eure and Loire, 8 m. N. Dreux. Pop. 1,570.

Anet, v. Switzerland, 17 m. W. N. W. Berne.

Anfant, t. Persia, 30 m. N. W. Zareng.

Anfelden, t. Bavaria, 12 m. N. W. Anspach.

Angad, desert, Africa, between Algiers and Morocco. Inhabited by fierce and war-like Arabs.

Angamaly, t. in Cochin, 35 m. E. Cranganore.

Angatole, t. Ceylon, 25 m. S. E. Colombo.

Angar, isl. in the Persian gulf, S. of Kishma isl.

Angara, r. Siberia, rises in lake Baikal, and passing Irkutsk, falls into the Enissey.

Angara, t. Thibet, 20 m. N. W. Dharmsaleh.

Angaraes, province, Peru, watered by some of the head streams of the Apurimac. Its capital is Guancavelica. Pop. 3,245.

Angasa, isl. in the Indian ocean, E. Madagascar. Lon. 58° 10′ E. Lat. 17° S.

Angeac, t. France, 3 leagues W. S. W. Cognac. Pop. 1,500.

Angee Gardien, parish, Cote-de-Beaupre seigniory, Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 7½ m. N. E. Quebec.

Angediva, isl. in the Indian sea, 44 m. S. Goa. Lon. 74° E. Lat. 14° 44′ N.

Angel, r. Germany, runs into the Ems, near Munster.

Angelana, t. Persia, in Irak, 25 m. N. Koom.

Angeles. See *Puebla de los Angeles*.

Angelica, p-t. and cap. Alleghany co. N. Y. on Genesee r. S. E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,510.

Angeln, or *Anglen*, district, Denmark, on the E. coast of Sleswick, between the bay of Fleusburg and the river Schley.

Angelniemi, t. Russia, in Finland, 22 m. E. S. E. Abo.

Angenila, isl. at the E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106° 38′ E. Lat. 5° 48′ S.

Angenweel, t. Hind. in Concan, 95 m. S. Bombay.

Anger, t. Styria, 12 m. N. N. E. Gratz.

Anger, t. Austria, 8 m. S. St. Polten.

Angerbach, r. Prussia, falls into the Havel, near Potsdam.

Angerburg, t. Prussia, 55 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Angeree Point, on N. coast of Java. Lon. 105° 47′ E.

Angermann-Aa, r. Sweden, falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Hernosand. Lat. 62° 32′ N.

Angermannland, district, Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, bounded N. W. by Bothnia, and Asele, or Angermannlands-Lappmark, S. by Medelpad, and W. by Jamtland. It belongs to Hernosand.

Angermunde, t. in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 7 m. N. Dusseldorf.

Angermunde, t. Prussia, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 40 m. N. Berlin.

Angers, city, France, cap. of the Maine and Loire, on the Mayenne. Slate quarries and mines of iron and coal, are found in the neighbourhood. Here are manufactured stamine, camlets, serge and other stuffs, hats, and leather. 22 leagues W. Tours, and 30 S. E. Rennes. Pop. 28,927.

Angerville, v. France, 9 leagues S. Versailles.

Angerville l'Archer and *Angerville la Martel*, 2 towns, France, in Lower Seine.

Angevan, t. Persia, in Irak, 60 m. S. S. E. Casbin.

Anghiari, t. Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuscany; another, near the Adige.

Anghiera, t. Italy, on the Lago Maggiore, at the egress of the Ticino, 30 m. N. W. Milan.

Angira, t. Persia, 30 m. W. Schiraz.

Angistola, r. Naples, rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the gulf of Eufemia, 8 m. N. Monte Leone. Lon. 16° 28′ E. Lat. 38° 47′ N.

Angistri, isl. in the gulf of Engia, on the coast of Greece. Lon. 23° 22′ E. Lat. 37° 41′ N.

Anglade, t. France, 7 leagues N. Bordeaux.

Anglard, t. France, 12 leagues N. W. St. Flour.

Angle, t. France, 10 leagues E. S. E. Poitiers.

Angle, t. France, 4 leagues W. Lucon.

Angles, or *Angle*, t. France, 19 leagues W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,560.

Anglesey, isl. and co. N. Wales, in the Irish sea, separated from the mainland by Menai strait, and containing 402 square miles. Its copper mines formerly yielded from 40,000 to 80,000 tons yearly, employing 1500 miners; 12 or 15 years ago 1000 miners were employed; but in 1809, only 600. Lead ore is found here; and coal is obtained in considerable quantity. Grain and cattle are the chief products of Anglesey; 100,000 bushels of grain are exported in favourable seasons. The island contains 77 parishes, 7,183 houses, and 37,045 inhabitants comprised in 7,706 families, of which 5,376 are occupied in agriculture, 1,453 in trade and manufactures.

Anglesola, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 10 m. W. N. W. Cervera.

Anglesqueville, t. France, 7½ leagues N. Rouen.

Anglet, t. France, ½ league W. S. W. Bayonne.

Anglois, *Cul de Sac*, a secure harbour on the S. E. of Martinico island.

Angol, city in Chili, on the Biobio, destroyed by the incursions of the Araucanian Indians, 50 m. S. E. Conception.

Angola, usually described as a kingdom of W. Africa, immediately S. of Congo, comprises in mercantile language, the whole coast, from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, to St. Phelipe de Benguela, or from 1° to 12° S. lat. It is resorted to for slaves. At St. Paul de Loango, 8½° S. lat. is the chief Portuguese establishment for supplying Brazil with negroes. The number annually transported does not fall short of 40,000.

Angora, *Angura*, or *Ankora*, city, A. Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by mountains. Shawls rivalling those of Cashmere are fabricated of the hair of the Angora goat. It is long and of a silken texture. The goat affords 200 or 300 drams of it, and is shorn twice a-year. As the neighbouring territory is more profitably employed in rearing these animals, the city is supplied from a distance with grain, but opium is extensively cultivated, and a great quantity of honey and wax is obtained. The population is variously estimated from 40,000 to 100,000. They consist of Mahometans and Christians; the latter have a Greek and Armenian archbishop and 7 churches. 212 m. E. S. E. Constantinople. Lon 33° 18′ E. Lat. 40° 4′ N.

Angostura, t. in New Grenada, on the Magdalena, 140 m. N. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Angoule, r. Syria, flowing into the lake of Antioch, 10 m. N. N. E. Antioch.

Angouleme, city, France, on the Charente, 20 leagues N. N. E. Bordeaux. It is the capital of the department of the Charente. Pop. 14,745. This town gives the title of duke to a nephew of the present king of France.

Angoumais, formerly a province of France, now forming part of the departments of the Charente, the Charente Inferieur, the Dordogne, and the Deux Sevres.

Angoutchu, t. Tibet, 10 m. S. Dharmsaleh.

Angoxa, r. in Mosambique, E. Africa, empties in lat. 16° 30′ S.

Angra, s-p. and cap. of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is the residence of the Portuguese local government. Lon. 27° 14′ W. Lat. 38° 39′ N.

Angra de los Reyes, city, Brazil, in Rio Janeiro, on a small bay. Lon. 44° 11′ W. Lat. 23° 4′ S.

Angrab, r. Abyssinia, rises near Gondar, and falls into the Tacazze.

Angrie, t. France, in the Maine and Loire, 5 leagues W. N. W. Angers.

Angrogne, a commune in the valley of Lucerne, in Piedmont, surrounded by lofty mountains, in many places inaccessible. It was the last retreat of the persecuted Waldenses.

Angtoe, t. Tibet, 75 m. N. Jemlah.

Angueah, district, Abyssinia, on a river of the same name, 50 m. E. Axum.

Anguiliastra, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40° 1′ N.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, the most N. of the Caribbees, 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth. Its productions are tobacco, maize, and sugar. It is a flourishing Missionary station. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands. N. W. of this island is the *Anguilla Bank*, or *Cayos de los Paques*. Lon. 78° 50′ W. Lat. 23° 36′ N.

Anguillara, t. Italy, vicariate of Padua, near the Adige, 6 m. N. N. E. Rovigo. Pop. 2,860.

Anguillara, v. Italy, at the outlet of Bracciamo, 12 m. N. W. Rome.

Anguille, Cape, on the W. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 57′ N.

Angulty, t. Hind. in the Mysore, 32 m. E. Sera.

Angunciada, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro, 8 m. N. Calzada.

Angus. See *Forfar, County of*.

Angustrina, t. France, in the eastern Pyrenees, 6 leagues S. E. Ax.

Anhalt, principality, Germany, bounded N. by the Mark of Brandenburg, E. by the dutchy of Saxony, S. W. by the county of Mansfeld, and N. W. by Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It is 60 miles long and 12 to 16 broad; containing 924 square miles, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is level, and productive in corn, tobacco, and fruits. Cattle and wood form the chief articles of export. The religion is the Calvinist. The entire revenue is at least 600,000 dollars, exclusive of the possessions of the Dessau branch in Prussia, Silesia, and other parts of Germany. The principal proprietors of Anhalt, are the heads of the houses of Bernburg, Dessau, and Kothen. Each of the three princes has full sovereignty over his respective domains.

Anholt, isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, between Lessoe and Zealand, surrounded by sand banks. Lon. 11° 35′ E. Lat. 56° 38′ N.

Anholt, t. castle, and domain, Germany, between Munster, Cleves, and Zutphen, on the Old Yssel, and belonging to the house of Salm, now occupied by Prussia, 90 m. E. Nimeguen.

Anja, lake, Little Bukharia, 60 m. S. Hotun.

Aniane, or *St. Benoit*, t. France, in Herault, 5½ leagues W. by N. Montpelier.

Anian-Straits, between the N. E. point of Asia, and the N. W. point of America.

Anjar, t. Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandria.

Anicul, t. Hind. in Mysore, 18 m. S. Bangalore.

Anjengo t. and fort, Hind. in Travancore, at the mouth of a broad and deep river, 70 m. from Cape Comorin, 40 N. W. Travancore.

Anjier, v. on the N. coast of Java, on a bay, 78 m. W. Batavia.

Animally, or *Animalaya*, t. Hind. 18 m. S. Coimbetoor, 35 W. Daraporum. Lon. 77° 3′ E. Lat. 10° 41′ N.

Aninsk, v. Russia, in Perm. Its copper-mine produces yearly about 250 tons of copper.

Antoia, t. Naples, 13 m. S. Nicotera.

Anjou, formerly a province of France, now divided among the departments of Loire, Inferieure, Vendee, Indre and Loire, Sarthe, Ille and Vilaine, Mayenne, and Deux-Sevres.

Aniva, or *Tambaouora*, bay at the S. extremity of the island Saghalin. Lon. 144° 20′ E. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

Ankapilly, t. Hind. 5 m. N. E. Cossimcotta.

Ankapilly, t. Hind. 20 m. W. Rajamundry.

Anker, r. Eng. falls into the Tame, at Tamworth, in Warwickshire.

Ankerfield, v. Scotland, in Ross-shire, 4 m. S. Tain.

Anklam, t. Germany, in Pomerania. Both its inland and maritime commerce are of considerable importance. 36 m. S. S. E. Stralsund.

Ankun, t. Germany, in Anhalt, near Zerbst.

Anlezy, v. France, 6 leagues E. Nevers.

Anmantagoody, t. Hind. in Marawar, 30 m. N. Ramanadporum, and 60 S. Tanjore.

Annaburg, t. in the Prussian dutchy of Saxony, S. E. of Wirtemberg, 45 m. N. N. W. Dresden.

Annagh, v. Ireland, Cork co. 5 m. from Charleville.

Annagh, isl. on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 58′ N.

Annagh, isl. Ireland, in the Lough Conn, country of Mayo, 8 m. from Killala.

Annagh Nan, or *Annachnan*, isl. on the S. W. coast of Ireland, 22 m. W. Galway. Lon. 9° 38′ W. Lat 53° 18′ N.

Annagoondy, or *Bijanagur*, city, Hind. on the N. bank of the Toombudra. Lon. 76° 34′ E. Lat. 15° 14′ N. See *Bimagur*.

Annah, t. Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 150 m. from Bagdad.

Annamaboe, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, formerly a great market for the slave trade.

Annamooka, or *Rotterdam*, one of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 174° 31′ W. Lat. 20° 15′ S.

Annan, bor. and s-p. Scotland, Dumfrieshire, on the Annan, 14 m. from Dumfries. 56 S. Edinburgh. It has a good harbour. Shipping 750 or 800 tons. Pop. 2,500.

Annan, r. Scotland, runs into the Solway frith.

Annandale, district, Scotland, Dumfrieshire, on the Annan.

Annapolis, city, Ann-Arundel co. Md. on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 m. S. Baltimore, 40 E. N. E. Washington. Pop. about 2,000. It is the seat of the State government. The State-house is a noble edifice, standing in the centre of the city. From this point the streets diverge in every direction like the radii of a circle. Shipping in 1815, 2,553 tons.

Annapolis, r. Nova Scotia, runs into the bay of Fundy. It is navigable for ships of any burthen 10 miles; and 15 miles for those of 100 tons.

Annapolis, co. Nova Scotia, on Annapolis river.

Annapolis Royal, s-p. Nova Scotia, on the river and bay of Annapolis. The port is one of the finest in the world, from 5 to 18 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain several hundred ships. Lon. 65° 22′ W. Lat. 44° 49′ N.

Annboar, p-v. Maury co. Ten.

Ann-Arundel, co. Md. on the W. side of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 27,165, slaves, 10,301; engaged in agriculture, 8,084, in commerce, 120, in manufactures, 914. Chief t. Annapolis.

Annecy, Sardinia, cap. of the Savoyese dutchy of Genevois, and after Chamberry, the largest town of Savoy, is on Annecy lake, 30 m. S. Geneva. Lon. 5° 57′ E. Lat. 45° 56′ N. Pop. 5,130.

Anneulin, v. France, dep. of the North, 3 leagues S. W. Lille. Pop. 1,500.

Annobon, isl. Africa, on the coast of Congo, 300 m. W. Cape Lopez. Lon. 5° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 32′ S.

Annondy, t. France, at the junction of the Cauce and Deume, famous for its manufactures of excellent paper. 12½ leagues N. Privas. Lon. 6° 50′ E. Lat. 45° 15′ N. Pop. 5,800.

Annone, t. Piedmont, in the district of Alessandria, on the Lanaro.

Annot, t. France, dep. of the Lower Alps, 8 leagues E. S. E. Digne. Lon. 6° 49′ E. Lat. 48° 57′ N. Pop. 1,030.

Announah, or *Annonay*, t. Algiers, 32 m. E. Constantina.

Annsburg, p-t. Washington co. Maine, 30 m. N. W. Machias.

Annsville, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va. 55 m. S. Richmond.

Annsville, p-v. Athens co. Ohio.

Annunciada, Point, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 15° 30′ S.

Anoopshehr, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the Ganges, in lat. 28° 21′ N.

Anover, v. Spain, 12 m. N. E. Toledo.

Ansauviller, v. France, in Oise, 7 leagues N. E. Beauvais.

Ansedonia, t. Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuscany.

Ansga, t. Asiatic Turkey, 55 m. N. N. W. Diarbekir.

Anso, or *Rocca d' Anso*, fort, in Venice, 20 m. N. N. W. Brescia.

Anson, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebec, 12 m. N. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 948.

Anson, co. N. C. on the Yadkin, S. W. Raleigh. Pop. 12,534; slaves, 3,476; engaged in agriculture, 3,766, in commerce, 35, in manufactures, 144. Chief t. Wadesborough.

Anson's Bay, on the W. coast of Norfolk island.

Anson's Island. See *Bouka*.

Anspach, or *Onobsbach*, formerly a principality of Germany, but now mostly included in the circles of the Rezat, and the Upper Danube, in Bavaria.

Anspach, the capital of the circle of the Rezat, in Bavaria, 30 m. S. W. Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 33′ E. Lat. 49° 12′ N. Pop. 11,924.

Anstruther Wester, bor. parish, and s-p. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 23 m. N. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 393.

Anta. See *Ahantah*.

Antalia. See *Satalia*.

Antalo, t. Abyssinia, cap. of Enderta, 67 m. S. E. Adowa.

Antandro, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the gulf of Adramiti, 12 m. S. Adramiti.

Antaralik Fiord, bay on the W. coast of W. Greenland. Lon. 49° 45′ W. Lat. 64° 40′ N.

Antegnuto, t. Italy, 4 m. W. N. W. Brescia.

Antequera, t. Spain, 26 m. N. N. W. Malaga, 54 W. Granada. Pop. 13,000.

Antequera. See *Oaxaca*.

Anter, t. Arabian Irak, 8 m. S. S. W. Korna.

Anthony, Fort, Dutch settlement on the gold coast of Guinea, on the W. extremity of Cape Three Points, 25 m. E. Apollonia.

Anthony Cave's Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 152° 50′ E. Lat. 3° 10′ S.

Anthony's Creek, p-v. Greenbriar co. Va.

Anthony's Kill, r. N. Y. empties into the Hudson from the W. 7 m. above the Mohawk.

Anthony's Nose, a lofty promontory, on the E. side of Hudson r. 52 m. N. New York.

Antibes, s-p. France, on the Mediterranean. It is an important barrier on the side of Italy. Lon. 7° 11′ E.

Anticoli, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, in the Campagna di Roma.

Anticosti, isl. in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, 125 miles long, and 30 broad. It has no harbor and is uncultivated. Two persons appointed by government reside on it to assist those who may have the misfortune to be wrecked on the desolate coast. Lon. of the E. point, 62° 0′ W. Lat. 49° 5′ N.

Antigareah, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Corcan, 30 m. N. Gheriah. Lon. 72° 58′ E. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Antignana, t. Istria, 3 m. N. N. E. Pedena.

Antigua, isl. W. Indies, 50 m. in circumference, and containing 93½ sq. miles, or 59,838 acres, the greater part of which is appropriated to the growth of sugar. The other principal staples are cotton, wool, and tobacco. The official value of the imports and exports were, in 1809, imports, 198,121*l.*; exports, 216,000*l.* In 1810, imports, 285,458*l.*; exports, 182,392*l.* Pop. in 1817, 35,739, of whom 2,102 were whites, 438 free blacks, and 31,452 slaves. It is the seat of ancient and successful missionary establishments. Their schools contained, at the last returns, 1,400 scholars, and their efforts have effected a happy change in the morals of the blacks and coloured people. Lon. 61° 38′ to 61° 53′ W. Lat. 17° to 17° 12′ N. St. John's is the capital.

Antilibanus, mountains in Syria, being part of the chain of Libanus.

Antilles, a name sometimes given to certain islands in the West Indies. They are distinguished into Greater and Less. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Oruba, Curacoa, Buen Aire, Margaretta, Tortuga, Saluda, and Orchilla, near the coast of S. America.

Antin, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 20 leagues W. S. W. Toulouse.

Antina, Civita d', t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 11 m. N. W. Sora, 25 S. Aquila.

Antioch, now called Antaki or Antakie by the Turks, a city of Syria, on the S. bank of the Orontes. It is surrounded by walls, inclosing a space of more than a mile and a half in diameter. It is governed by a mohassel, dependent on the Pacha of Aleppo. It is also the residence of a patriarch of the Greek church. 50 m. W. Aleppo. Pop. 18,150, of whom 15,000 are Mahometans, 3,000 Christians, and 150 Jews. Lon. 35° 17′ E. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Antioche, Pertuis d', strait, W. coast of France, separates the island of Oleron from those of Rhe and Aix.

Antiochetta, t. A. Turkey, on the coast of Caramania, 88 m. S. Konieh. Lon. 32° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Antioquia, province, New Granada, bounded N. by Carthagena, S. by Popayan, E. by Santa Fe, W. by Choco. It possesses gold mines. Its capital is Santa Fe. Lon. 74° 30′ W. Lat. 6° 50′ N.

Antiparos, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto. Here is a cavern or grotto in the side of a rock, about 2 miles from the shore, in height 60 yards, in width 120. Its sides are crystallized marble, and present a splendid scene when lighted up. 4 m. W. Paros. Lon. 25° 13′ E. Lat. 37° 2′ N.

Antipaxo, *Antipasso*, or *Antipackru*, isl. near Corfu, included in the republic of the Ionian isles.

Antipina, t. Russia, on Volga r. 100 m. S. Saratov.

Antipinsk, t. Russia, on the Volga, inhabited by Cossacs of the Don, 100 m. S. Saratov.

Antipsera, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 2 m. fr. Ipsera. Lon. 25° 33′ E. Lat. 38° 42′ N.

Antis, t. Huntington co. Pa. Pop. 757.

Antisana, a volcanic summit of the Andes, in Quito, 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.

Antisana, hamlet in the Andes, 3,800 feet above Quito, and 13,500 feet above the level of the sea; the highest inhabited place on the globe.

Antivari, t. A. Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 38 m. S. E. Ragusa. Lat. 42° 25′ N.

Antlestorf, t. Austria, 6 m. E. Entzerstorff.

Antoine, t. Clark co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 88.

Antoing, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Scheldt, 4 m. fr. Tournay. Pop. 1,600.

Anton, or *Test*, r. Eng. rises 10 m. N. Andover, and takes the name of Southampton water at Redbridge, which is retained until its discharge into the sea at Spithead.

Antonew, t. Russia, in Minsk, 16 m. S. S. E. Mozyr.

Antongil, bay, on the E. coast of Madagascar.

Antonne, t. France, in Dordogne, on the Ille, 2 leagues fr. Perigeux.

Antony, t. France, noted for candle manufactories. Pop. 1,220. 2 leagues S. S. W. Paris.

Antraigues, t. France, in Ardeche. Pop. 1,500. 4½ leagues W. Privas.

Antrain, t. France, dep. of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1,375. 9 leagues N. E. Rennes.

Antrain, t. France, in the Nievre, 4 leagues E. Cosne.

Antriff, r. Hesse, flows into the Schwalm at Zell.

Antrim, maritime county of Ireland, in Ulster. Its manufactures are linen yarn, white and brown linen, wool, canvas, paper, and kelp. It has an iron foundery, fisheries, and exports great quantities of butter. Chief towns, Antrim and Belfast. Pop. in 1812, 240,000.

Antrim, t. Ireland, in the above county, at the N. end of Lough Neagh. Pop. 2,183. 12 m. N. W. Belfast, 84 N. Dublin.

Antrim, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 25 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,330.

Antrim, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 4,120.

Antrologo, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 11 m. N. E. Venosa.

Antros, isl. on the W. coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne.

Antsha, t. Turkish Armenia, 25 m. N. N. E. Ispira.

Antsianacs, people, in the interior of Madagascar.

Antwerp, city, Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Scheldt. Its citadel is on the S. side of the town. Its harbor is deep and commodious, capable of containing 1,000 vessels. Antwerp was formerly the greatest place of trade in Europe, and had a numerous population, but the policy of the Dutch closed up the navigation of the Scheldt, and turned the trade to Amsterdam. These two cities are now, however, under the same government, and the navigation of the river being open, the commerce of Antwerp has begun to revive. It has an elegant cathedral church, stadthouse, and exchange; and a vast warehouse for Baltic merchandize. In the parish church of St. James are deposited the remains of Rubens. The inhabitants are employed in jewellery, sugar-refining, and linen-bleaching, and in the manufacturing of cotton, lace, and carpets. Antwerp has repeatedly experienced the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards; surrendered to the duke of Marlborough in 1706; the French took it in 1746, restored it to Austria at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; re-occupied it in 1794, and retained it during the next twenty years. 22 m. N. Brussels, 22 fr. Ghent. Lon. 4° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. 61,000.

Antwerp, p-t. Jefferson co. (N. Y.) N. E. Watertown. Pop. 1,319.

Anville, p-t. Lebanon co. Pa. 17 m. fr. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,322.

Anville Island, in the gulf of Georgia, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 237° 3′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Anuiskaia, fort, A. Russia, 50 m. W. N. W. Biisk. Lon. 83° 14′ E. Lat. 52° N.

Anweiler, t. Bavaria, dutchy of Deux-Ponts, on the Queich, 6 m. from Landau. Pop. 1,800.

Ansa, r. Piedmont, joins the Tosa near Vogogna.

Ansarba, or *Anasarba*, t. A. Turkey, in Adana, 30 m. N. E. Adana, 30 W. S. W. Marasch. Lon. 35° 45′ E. Lat. 37° 4′ N.

Ansico, or *Micocco*, region in the interior of W. Africa, behind Congo.

Ansuelos, r. Guatimala, runs E. into the Caribbean sea. Lon. 82° 50′ W. Lat. 10° 5′ N.

Ansuki, or *Ansugiama*, t. Japan, in Niphon, on lake Meaco, 80 m. N. E. Meaco.

Aor, isl. off the E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104° 35′ E. Lat. 2° 26′ N.

Aorte, t. France, in the Landes, 4 leagues S. Dax.

Aosta, a dutchy in Piedmont, separated by the Alps from Savoy and the Valais. Pop. 66,000.

Aosta, chief t. in the above dutchy, on the Doria, at the foot of the Alps, at the meeting of the great commercial roads from Savoy and the Valais to Piedmont. Pop. 5,550. 25 m. N. W. Ivrea, 150 N. N. W. Turin.

Aosta, t. Syria, near the sea, 35 m. S. Tripoli.

Aoukel. See *Howakil*.

Aouste, t. France, on the Drome, 6 leagues S. Valence.

Aoustos, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 44 m. W. N. W. Burgos.

Aous, t. Arabia Petræa, near the Red sea, 95 m. S. Calaat el Moilah.

Aoyca, t. Spain, in Navarre, 10 m. N. W. Pampeluna.

Aoys, or *Aoyz*, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Yrate, 10 m. N. W. Sanguesa.

Apalachian. See *Alleghany Mountains*.

Apalachie, r. Georgia, the S. branch of the Oconee, which it joins 4 m. W. Greensboro'.

Apam. See *Acron*.

Apamea, or *Degel*, t. Persia, on the Tigris, 27 m. fr. Bagdad.

Apamea. See *Hamah.*

Apamis, t. Asiatic Turkey, on the Meander, 100 m. W. Eskihissar.

Apanormia, t. on the N. W. coast of Santorin, 6 m. N. N.W. Scaro. Lon. 25° 24′ E. Lat. 36° 38′ N.

Apassi, r. Circassia, runs into the Kuban, 75 m. E. Taman.

Apasso, t. Mexico, 42 m. N. Mexico.

Apatshinsk, t. in Kamtschatka, on the Bolschaia.

Apchon, t. France, in Cantal, 12 m. N. St. Flour.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides. in the Pacific ocean, about 60 miles in circuit. Lon. 168° 36′ E. Lat. 16° 42′ S.

Apelbo, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia. Lon. 13° 56′ E. Lat. 60° 28′ N.

Apelche, or *Apelscebuel*, t. Netherlands, West Friesland, 36 m. S. Leeuwarden.

Apenburg, t. in the Mark of Brandenburg, 22 m. W. Stendal. Pop. 380. Lon. 12° 23′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

Apennines. See *Appennines.*

Apenrade, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, on an arm of the Baltic. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 9° 26′ E. Lat. 55° 3′ N.

Apfeldstadt, r. Saxony, falls into the Gera at Molsdorf.

Aphiom, or *Afium-Kara-hissar*, t. Natolia, on the Marsyas, or Mindra, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. Manufactures are carried on here in woollen stuffs, particularly carpets; also in chintzes, and fire-arms; but the staple commodity is opium. A pacha of two tails resides here, and the town is the ordinary resort of the caravans from Constantinople and Smyrna. Pop. estimated at 60,000. 56 m. S. Kutayeh, 162 E. Smyrna. Lon. 30° 26′ E. Lat. 38° 46′ N.

Apice, t. Naples, in the principato Citra, 7 m. E. S. E. Benevento.

Apiochama, r. of Peru, runs N. of La Paz, into the Beni.

Aploga, t. in Whidah, on the Slave coast of Africa, near the Euphrates.

Apo, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindoro and the Calamianes. Lon. 123° 10′ E. Lat. 9° 23′ N. The *Shoals* extend 28 m. in length from N. to S. and 8 in breadth. Lon. 120° 36′ E. Lat. 12° 27′ N.

Apolabamba, province, Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecaja. Pop. 30,000, chiefly civilized Indians. Chief t. St. Antonio de Aten.

Apolda, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Saxe-Weimar. It belongs to the university of Jena. Here are extensive stocking works, which employ above 2,500 persons, who manufacture yearly about 40,000 dozen pairs. Pop. 4,000. 40 m. S. W. Leipsic. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 56′ N.

Apollonia, kingdom, Africa, on the Gold coast, comprehending the whole of the coast W. of the river Ancobra. It stretches about 100 miles along the coast, and 20 inland. The coast is flat, has no creeks or harbors, and the sea breaks with such violence as to render the approach dangerous.

Apoquinimink, creek, Newcastle co. Delaware, runs into Delaware bay 2 m. below Reedy island.

Apoquinimink, hundred, Newcastle co. Delaware. Pop. 3,388.

Apalaches, Indians, 50 in number, on the Bayou Rapide.

Apostola Thadeia, cape, on the E. coast of Siberia, at the W. end of the gulf of Anadyr. Lon. 178° 14′ E. Lat. 63° N.

Apostoles, a mission of the Jesuits in Paraguay, between the rivers Parana and Uraguay.

Apostoles, islands, in the strait of Magellan. Lon. 75° 6′ W. Lat. 52° 34′ S.

Appalachia. See *St. Marks.*

Appalachicola, r. Florida, is formed by the junction of Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, and empties into St. George's Sound, the W. part of Apalachy bay.

Appalachichola, t. East Florida, on the above river, 100 m. N. E. Pensacola.

Appanaig-Pollam, t. Hind. in Barramaul, 9 m. S. S. W. Darempoory.

Appeldoorn, t. Dutch Guelderland, 13 m. N. W. Zutpen. Pop. 2,670.

Appennines, a chain of mountains in Italy, which begins near mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps in the territory of Genoa, and after running for a considerable way to the E. traverses Italy in its whole length, from N. to S. When near the end of its course, it separates into two branches, one of which advances S. E. to the Capo di Leuca in the Terra di Otranto, and the other W. to the strait of Messina.

Appensell, canton, in the N. E. part of Switzerland, environed on all sides by that of St Gall. It contains 326 sq. miles, and 45,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, one of which is Catholic, and the other Calvinist. Each of these divisions has its own constitution and magistrates, and is entirely independent of the other. The form of government is pure democracy.

Appensell, chief v. in the above canton, is on the Sitter, 40 m. E. Zurich. Pop. 3,000.

Appeville, t. France, 7 leagues W. S. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,500.

Appiano, t. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 6 m. S. W. Como.

Appidamischken, t. Prussia, 9 m. S. E. Gumbinnen.

Appignano, t. in Ancona, 18 m. S. S. W. Ancona.

Appin, district of Scotland, Argyle co. comprising a parish and town of the same name, and the island of Lismore.

Appingadam, v. of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 1,600.

Appleby, bor. and t. Eng. Westmorelandshire. 10 m. fr. Penrith. Pop. 2,160.

Applecreek, p-v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri.

Appledore, s-p. Eng. Devonshire, on Barnstaple bay, at the mouth of the Taw and Towridge, 2½ m. fr. Bideford.

Appleton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, united with Widness. 3 m. fr. Prescott. Pop. 1,204.

Appleton, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 35 m. N. E. Wiscasset, in which is Montville post-office. Pop. 511.

Appling, co. Geo. Pop. 1,262. Slaves 78; engaged in agriculture 430.

Appletree-grove, p-v. Amelia co. Va.

Applington, t. and cap. Columbia co. Geo.

Appamatox, r. Va. a S. branch of James river, empties at City point. There are falls at Petersburgh, 12 miles above its mouth, around which there is a canal, which has opened the navigation for 80 miles above that city.

Appoy, t. Ardra, on the borders of Dahomey, Africa.

Approbaque, or *Approback*, r. S. Amer. Cayenne, enters the sea near Cape Oran

Apremont, t. France, on the Vic, Vendee, 6 leagues N. Sables d'Olon

Aprey, v. France, in the U leagues S. Chaumont.

Apricena, t. Naples, on Mount Gargano, in Capitanata. Pop. 3,640.

Aprigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 7 m. S. E. Cosenza.

Aprio, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Larissa, 10 m. E. Trajanopolis.

Apsa, or *Aapsala*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 18 m. S. E. Adrianople.

Apsheron. See *Absharon*.

Apt, t. France, on the Calavon, dep. of the Vaucluse, 10 leagues N. Aix, and 10½ E. Avignon. Pop. 4,621.

Aptavantai, mountain of Chinese Mongolia, S. of lake Konen.

Apui, r. Guiana, enters the Arvi.

Apulia, or *Puglia*, the name of the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Capitanata, which extend along the W. shore of the Adriatic. The great wealth of this country lies in its pastures, those belonging to the crown being so extensive as to feed about a million of sheep.

Apure, r. S. America, rises in New Granada, in one of the ridges that diverge from the eastern chain of the Andes, and after running in an easterly course for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries from Venezuela, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco. The inhabitants of the southern part of Venezuela, are induced, by the easy means of conveyance afforded by this river, to send their coffee, cotton, and indigo, to Guiana, instead of carrying them on the backs of mules to Caraccas or to Porto Cabello.

Aquackanock, p-t. Essex co. N. J. 10 m. above Newark, on Passaic river. The Passaic is navigable to this place for small boats. Pop. 3,338.

Aquaforte, settlement, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 33′ W. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

Aquamboe, kingdom, in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, separated from Aquapim, by the Rio Volta.

Aquapim, kingdom, in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, immediately behind Acra, and W. of the Fantee country.

Aquaquati, r. New Granada, enters the sea at the bay of Mandinga.

Aquelaon, one of the most easterly of the Laccadive islands. Lon. 73° 26′ E. Lat. 10° 44′ N.

Aqueti, r. Quito, flows into the Ucayale.

Aqui, or *Aquila*, t. Japan, in the S. part of Niphon.

Aquia, p-t. Stafford co. Va. 42 m. S. W. Washington, 80 N. E. Richmond, on Aquia creek, which empties into the Potomac. Here are extensive quarries of free-stone, of w... Capitol and President's house at Wash... ilt.

Aquiarico, r. Mexico, ... runs into the gulf of Mexico, W... ado. La... 18° 30′ N.

Aquigny, t. France, ...illux of Eure and Iton, dep. of ... r. Lou... Pop. 1,500.

Aquila, isl. off t... norca.

Aquila, city, N... Ultra... on... important... but t... remoli... small ... pope ... the ... 5... 4, 93... 15.

Aquia, ... th... ...ir... ...hing...

now included in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. 20 m. S. Friuli. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 45° 51′ N.

Aquin, t. St. Domingo, 46 m. W. Jaquemel.

Aquire, r. Guiana, enters the Orinoco at its widest mouth.

Ara, r. Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Segre. Another in Arragon, runs into the Cinca at Ainsa.

Araba, r. Persia, flows into the Arabian sea. Lon. 65° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

Araban, t. A. Turkey, in Orfa, on the Khabur, 76 m. S. E. Orfa. Lon. 40° E. Lat. 36° 20′ N.

Arabat, t. Russia, on the N. E. of the Crimea, 60 m. S. E. Perekop.

Arabazari, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, 16 m. N. E. Alamek

Arab-Hissar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 38 m. N. W. Mogla.

Arabia, an extensive country in the S. W. of Asia, bounded S. by the Indian ocean, W. by the Red sea, E. by the gulf of Persia, and N. by Syria and the river Euphrates. Lon. 33° to 59° E. Lat. 12° to 34° N. Length from the N. E. extremity on this river to Cape Babelmandel, 1,500 miles. Breadth on the southern coast, from the mouth of the Red sea to the Persian gulf, 1,200 miles; between Bassorah and Suez, 900. Square miles 1,030,000. Pop. estimated at 10 or 12,000,000. The whole interior is an immense desert of burning sands, interspersed with some few fertile spots, which appear like islands in a desolate ocean. A hot and pestiferous wind called the *Simoon*, frequently blows over the desert, and instantly suffocates the unwary traveller; and whole caravans are sometimes buried by moving clouds of sand raised by the wind. The edges of the country on the sea coast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water, there being no river of any consequence in all Arabia, and no rain for months, and sometimes a year, together. Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: *Arabia Felix*, or happy Arabia, bordering on the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean and the southern part of the Red sea; *Arabia Petraea*, or Stony Arabia, lying on the Red sea north of Arabia Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known: that which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedsjed; Arabia Petraea is denominated Hedjas; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Om... Lachsa. All the towns are near the coast. ...ipal are *Mecca*, the birth-place of Ma... *Medina*, which contains the tomb of Ma... *Aden*, *Mocha*, *Sana*, and *Mascat*. The ...guage is one of the most extensively ...n the world. It is spoken not only in ...ut in Syria, Persia, Tartary, part of In... of Africa, all the sea coast ... of Chi... Turkey. The religion ...editer... ...metan... Arabs of the desert are Bedo... e a roving, lawless race ...bers, ...he country in troops on ...back... travellers and caravans; ...they ...ble qualities. They are ...spita... s, and if a Bedouin Arab ...ose... and salt with a guest, he ...woul... orld betray him. Arabia is ...gov... as petty chiefs called imams, ...em... t of whom are elected by the ...p... onsult them in all important

transactions. The Arabs are a people of great spirit and valor, and resolute in defence of their liberty. They alone of all Asiatic nations have never been subdued. The most remarkable animal is the camel, which is wonderfully fitted by Providence for traversing the hot and parched desert. He can travel 6 or 8 days without water, and usually carries 800 pounds upon his back, which is not taken off during his journey. When weary he kneels down to rest, and sleeps with his load upon his back. His feet are made of a hard fleshy substance, well fitted to resist the heat of the sands.—The Arabian horses are the best in the world. They are swift yet docile, and will live whole days without food, and bear incredible fatigue. The inland trade of Arabia as well as of Persia, Turkey, Tartary, and Africa, is carried on principally by caravans, consisting of large companies of merchants, travellers and pilgrims, who march with their camels over the sandy deserts. They carry their provisions and drink with them. Their water is carried in skins by the camels. They go armed, and travel in company to defend themselves from the wandering Arabs.

Arabian Sea, the ancient *Erythræan Sea*, between the Persian gulf and the Indian ocean; bounded N. by Persia, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Indian ocean, and W. by Arabia.

Arabian Islands, 2 small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt, 7 m. S. W. Alexandria. Lon. 30° 6′ E. Lat. 31° 7′ N.

Arabkir, t. A. Turkey, in Siwas, on a branch of the Euphrates, 100 m. E. Siwas, 80 S. W. Erzerum.

Arabog, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea, Lat. 22° 31′ N.

Arasari, t. S. America, on the Rio Negro. Lat. 26° 20′ S.

Aracati-Asu, r. Brazil, runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 41° 16′ W. Lat. 3° 5′ S.

Aracati-Merim, r. Brazil, runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 41° 16′ W. Lat. 3° 1′ S.

Aracay, or *Aracas*, r. enters the Orinoco opposite Ciudad Real.

Aracena, t. Spain, in Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena, 30 m. N. N. W. Seville.

Arachova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, 6 m. N. Salona.

Araclea. See *Herakli*.

Araco, r. Chili, runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 27° 9′ S.

Arad-Varmegye, county, Hungary, 48 m. long, and from 9 to 14 broad. It has 6 market towns, 41 villages, 6 Catholic, and 42 Greek parishes. Pop. with the county of Sarand, 184,547.

Arad, Old, t, Hungary, on the Marosch, cap. of Arad county. Near it is the castle of Arad, now in ruins. Here is held the chief cattle market in the kingdom, which is frequented by drovers from Vienna, and other parts of Germany. 24 m. N. Temeswar, and 195 S. E. Presburg. Pop. 3,700.

Arad, New, is also on the Marosch, about 2½ m. from the old town, on the opposite side of the river. Lon. 21° 3′ E. Lat. 46° 11′ N.

Arad, or *Ennebbi Salæchh*, one of the Bahhrein islands, in the gulf of Persia.

Aradi, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 10 m. N. W. Katsamoni.

Arafat, Mount, Arabia, 15 m. S. E. Mecca, held in veneration by the Mahometans, and one principal object of their pilgrimages to that city.

Arafaxa, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea, 32 m N. Tornea.

Aragua, t. South America, in Cumana. Also a river of Paraguay.

Araguaya, r. Brazil, in Para, enters the Toccantins.

Araguaya, r. Brazil, separates the province of Matto Grosso from that of Goiaz, and runs into the Toccantins in lat. 6° S.

Araguita, Santo Domingo de, t. Caraccas, in Cumana, 3 leagues S. E. New Barcelona.

Aragwi, the *Arragon* of the ancients, r. Georgia, falls into the Kur near Teflis.

Arahal, v. Spain, in Andalusia, 27 m. E. N. E. Seville.

Araiche, el, or *Larache*, s-p. Morocco, at the mouth of the river El Kos. It was formerly a town of considerable trade, but in 1780 the emperor Seedy Mahomed issued orders for all Europeans to quit the town, and it has ever since remained shut against them. The emperor's larger vessels generally winter here. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 35° 11′ N.

Arakeery, t. Hind. in Mysore, 8 m. fr. Seringapatam.

Aral, lake, in independent Tartary, about 150 m. long and 60 broad. The water is salt, and it receives many rivers, one of which is the Oxus, after a course of 950 miles. It has no outlet, yet it does not overflow its banks.

Aram, t. Arabia, 38 m. N. E. Chamir.

Aramaghaneh, t. Persia, with a fort, on Azerbijan.

Aramascheva, t. Siberia, 90 m. S. Tobolsk.

Aramits, t. France, in the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1,050. 9 leagues S. W. Pau.

Aramo, t. and fort, Chili, near the Pacific, 30 m. S. La Conception.

Aramont, t. France, on the Rhone, in the Gard, 5½ leagues E. by N. of Nismes. Pop. 2,200.

Arampali, t. Hind. in Madura, formerly celebrated for its manufactures, employing 2000 looms.

Aran, t. Persia, in Irak, 100 m. N. Ispahan.

Aranas, r. Spain, runs into the Agra, 2 m. below Pampeluna.

Arance, v. France, in the Ain, 7 leagues S. E. Bourg.

Aranda de Duero, t. on the Duero, Spain, in Burgos, 35 m. S. Burgos, and 90 N. Madrid. Pop. 3,500.

Aranda de Ebro, t. and castle, Spain, in Arragon, on the Xalon, 19 m. N. W. Calatayud.

Arandon, v. France, in the Isere, 14 leagues N. by E. Grenoble.

Arandore, t. Ceylon, 22 m. S. S. W. Candy.

Arang, t. on the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 33′ S.

Aranha, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 m. N. E. Leyria.

Aranjuez, t. and royal palace, Spain, on the Tagus, 30 m. S. Madrid. During part of the year it is the residence of the court. The town is built in conformity to a model laid down by government, who make over lots of ground to those who undertake to build according to the prescribed plan. Broad and parallel streets, with fine pavements, intersect each other at right angles. The houses are two stories high, painted white, with green doors and window-shutters, and double rows of trees planted before them. The high road from Aranjuez to Madrid is constructed on the model of the ancient Roman roads, and each mile is said to have cost 33,250*l.* sterling. Pop. of

the town during the residence of the court, about 10,000.

Aramos, t. in Spanish Navarre, 9 m. from St. Estevan.

Arauia, port in Peru, 60 m. S. W. Arequipa.

Arangyos, Great and Little, two rivers in Transylvania, unite at St. Kirati, and flow into the Maresch, above St. Emmerick.

Araparipucu, t. Brazil, on an arm of the Amazon, 170 m. W. S. W. Para.

Arapecuma, r. Guiana, runs S. into the Amazon near the straits of Paxis.

Arapijo, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Amazon, 18 m. W. S. W. Curupu.

Arapucu, r. Brazil, in Para, enters the Amazon at its mouth.

Araques, t. Spain, in Arragon, 12 m. N. N. W. Jaca.

Araquil, t. Spain, in Navarre, 13 m. W. Pampeluna.

Ararat, a lofty mountain of Armenia, 60 m. S. E. Erivan. It is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. Height 9,500 feet.

Ararat, or Pilot Mt. N. C. on the N. side of Yadkin r. near Salem. It rises like a pyramid, several thousand feet high, with an area of an acre on the top, from which it shoots up like a steeple 300 feet high, and 100 in diameter at the base, and terminates in a flat surface. It is seen at 70 miles distance; and served the Indians for a beacon or *pilot* in their routes.

Arari, r. Brazil, in Para, runs S. into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Tamarca.

Araribe, r. Brazil, enters the sea near Pernambuco.

Aras, or *Eris*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, 50 m. N. Schamaghie, 130 m. S. S. E. Teflis.

Aras, or *Araxes*, r. A. Turkey, which rises about 20 m. S. of Erzerum, flows through the whole of Armenia and joins the Kur at Kalagail, in lon. 48° 30′ E. Lat. 40° 5′ N. It is wider than the Kur, being 1,000 feet across.

Arase, mountain, Arabia, in Hedsjas, S. E. Mecca.

Araseng, t. Persia, in Irak, 30 m. S. Casbin.

Arasse, t. Italy, in the territory of Genoa, now belonging to Piedmont. Here travellers hire vessels for different ports of Italy. 5 m. S. W. Albenga. Lat. 44° 4′ N.

Arathapescow. See *Athapescow*.

Araticu, r. Para, in Brazil, flows into the Amazon at its mouth.

Aratura, r. S. America, rises in the mountains of Itamaca, and enters the mouth of the Orinoco, on the S. bank. It is navigable about 10 leagues.

Arau, t. Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau. on the Aarau. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, and silk. It has been commonly chosen for the general assembly of the protestant cantons, and was at different times the seat of the Helvetic government. Lon. 7° 57′ E. Lat. 47° 23′ N. 30 m. N. N. E. Berne. Pop. 2,400.

Aravacourchy. See *Arriacourchy*.

Arauca, r. in Caraccas, S. America, falls into the Apure r. near its junction with the Orinoco.

Araucanians, a barbarous nation of Indians in Chili, who inhabit the country between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia, and between the Andes and sea, extending from 36° 44′ to 39° 50′ of S. lat. They are enthusiastically attached to their independence, and are the implacable enemies of the Spaniards, who have never been able to subject them. For two centuries a succession of wars has been carried on between them and the Spaniards, interrupted only by occasional treaties.

Aravila, t. Spain, 40 m. E. Cordova.

Araure, city, S. America, in Venezuela, on the Acarigua, N. N. E. Truxillio.

Arawari, r. S. America, in Guiana, falls into the Atlantic. By the peace of 1801, it was made the boundary between French and Portugese Guiana.

Arawill, t. Hind. in Candeish, 6 m. S. E. Chuprah.

Araxa, r. Spain, runs into the Orio at Tolosa.

Araxes. See *Aras*.

Araxi, r. Brazil, in Paraiba, flows into the Mongagnaba.

Aray, or *Aoreidh*, r. Scotland, Argyle co. falls into the sea at the head of Loch Fyne.

Araya, Santiaga de, point, New Grenada on the coast of Cumana, where there are salt works. Lon. 64° 20′ W.

Arasa, r. Peru, rises in the Andes of Cuchoa, in Pomabamba, and falls by various mouths into the Amazon.

Arbaejn, t. Arabia, 12 m. N. Zebid.

Arbe, or *Arba*, isl. in the gulf of Quarnero, in the Adriatic, about 30 m. in circuit. Pop. 4,000. Arba, the chief town, contains 1,400 inhabitants.

Arbeca, t. and castle, Spain, in Catalonia, 10 m. E. Lerida.

Arbegen, t. Transylvania, 7 m. N. Stoltzenberg.

Arbestaal, t. Austria, 5 m. N. Brugg.

Arbica, t. Spain, in Navarre, 30 m. W. N. W. Pampeluna.

Arbil. See *Erbil*.

Arbilot, v. Scotland, in Forfar co. on the sea-coast. Its mineral well is resorted to successfully in rheumatic and scorbutic cases. Pop. 1,014.

Arbis, v. France, in the Gironde, 7 leagues S. E. Bordeaux.

Arboga, t. Sweden, in Westmannland. Pop. 1,200. It stands on a navigable river, and a canal connects it with Stockholm, and with Orebo. The chief objects of trade are saddlery and iron. 65 m. W. Stockholm.

Arbois, t. France; the birth-place of Pichegru. 7 leagues N. E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Lon. 5° 51′ E. Lat. 46° 54′ N. Pop. 6,420.

Arboletes, Cienega de los, port, S. America, in Carthagena.

Arbon, t. Swiss canton of Thurgau, on the lake Constance, the capital of a district. 7 m. S. St. Gall.

Arbone, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas. 100 m. N. W. Mecca.

Aboreda del Norte, 2 isls. on the coast of Brazil; one is in the province of Rey, N. Santa Catalina.

Arbos, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 4 leagues from Tarragona.

Arboucare, t. France, in the Landes, 12 m. S. E. St. Sever, 13 E. N. E. Orthez.

Arbra, t. Sweden, in Helsingland, 24 m. N. W. Soderhamm.

Arbresle, or *La Bresle*, t. France, at the junction of the Jardine and Brevenne, 8 m. from Lyons. Pop. 870.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothock*.

Arca, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch, 20 m. W. Malatia.

Arcabey, t. W. coast St. Domingo, 16 m. N. Cul de Sac.

Arcadia, in Greece, a mountainous province in

the Morea, celebrated in ancient song as the seat of pastoral innocence and happiness. The present town of Arcadia is in the Morea, 40 m. N. W. Misitra. Lon. 21° 34′ E. Lat. 37° 22′ N.

Arcanuto, t. Italy, 18 m. W. Milan.

Arcano, t. Italy, in Friuli, 11 m. W. Udina.

Arcas, isl. one of the archipelago of the Bissagos near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the W. coast of Africa. Lon. 14° 4′ W. Lat. 11° 8′ N.

Arcas, islands or rocks near the coast of Yucatan, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 92° 24′ W. Lat. 20° 12 N.

Arcasson, bay on the S. W. coast of France, in the Gironde.

Arceles, t. France, in the Eastern Pyrennees, 12 m. S. E. Perpignan.

Arc-en-Barrois, t. France, on the Saugean, in Marne. Pop. 1,770. 4½ leagues S. W. Chaumont.

Arces, t. France, in the Lower Charente. 6 leagues S. W. Saintes.

Arch, v. in the Swiss canton of Berne. Lon. 10° 47′ E. Lat. 45° 53′ N.

Archairra, or *Fivagoe*, t. on the coast of Hindostan, 30 m. S. Severndroog.

Archangel, or *Archangelskoe*, government in the northern part of Russia. It lies under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity. In the northern parts, the ground is entirely destitute of vegetation, with the exception of a few hardy shrubs. The principal wealth of the country lies in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. Pop. 115,000. Extent, 356,400 square miles.

Archangel, cap. of the above, is at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White sea. It is much frequented by the English, Dutch, and Germans. The exports consist of train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs and coarse linens. Its trade received a shock on the erection of St. Petersburg into a commercial town by Peter I. In 1764, it was endowed with all the rights and privileges possessed by St. Petersburg; yet it has never regained its prosperity. Archangel contains the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. Pop. in its flourishing state, 30,000; at present, only 7,000. 400 m. N. E. St. Petersburg.

Archangelsk, a copper work of Russia, in Oxenburg, on the Aksina. It employs nearly 500 workmen, and yields about 240,000 lbs. a year. Lon. 30° 41′ E. Lat. 48° 30′ N.

Archangelskoy, 2 towns in Russia; one 124 m. N. N. E. Kostroma; the other 90 m. N. E. Vologda.

l'Arche, t. France, in the Lower Alps, on the borders of Piedmont. Pop. 800. 6 m. S. W. Brive.

Archer, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 4 m. N. Cadiz. Pop. 1,105.

Arches, v. France, on the left bank of the Maese, a mile from Charleville in the Rhetelois.

Arches, v. France, on the Moselle, dep. of the Vosges, 12 leagues S. E. Nancy.

Archi, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 8 m. S. Lanciano.

Archiac, t. France in the Lower Charente, 8 leagues S. E. Saintes. Pop. 1,540.

Archidona, t. Spain, on the W. frontier of Granada. Pop. 5,000. 9 m. E. Antequera.

Archidona, city, Quito. In 1744 it was almost ruined by an explosion of the volcano of Cotopaxi. 80 m. S. E. Quito.

Archingey, t. France, in the Lower Charente. 3 leagues S. W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Archinto, t. Upper Italy, in the territory of Como, with the title of a county.

Archipelago.—This term is applied to any tract of sea, abounding in small islands, and more particularly to the Ægean sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece.

Archipelago of the Great Cyclades. See *New Hebrides*.

Archipelago of the Recherche, several groups of islands, rocks, and shoals, on the S. coast of New Holland, between 34° and 34° 30′ S. lat. and 121° 30′ to 123° 20′ E. Lon.

Archiwinnity Sea, communicates with Hudson's bay, through Hazard gulf.

Arcidosso, t. grand dutchy of Tuscany, in the lower province of Sienna.

Arcisa, or *Arcisata*, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, near the source of the Olona, 10 m. W. Como.

Arcis-sur-Aube, t. France, on the Aube, in the department of the Aube. It has manufactures of worsted stockings and caps. It suffered considerably in the campaign of 1814. 6 leagues N. Troyes. Pop. 2,320.

Arco, or *Arch*, t. on the Sarca, on the confines of Tyrol, towards Italy. It gives name to a country or district which comprehends 18 villages and hamlets, and now forms part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The town is 12 m. W. Trent. Pop. 2,700.

Arco, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 5 m. N. Noto.

Arcoe, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100° 35′ E. Lat. 2° 54′ N.

Arcole, v. Italy, in the Veronese, 15 m. S. E. Verona.

Arcolo, or *Fering-Petter*, v. Hind. in Canaros, on the N. bank of the Mangalore.

Arcona, v. on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, 20 m. N. Bergen.

Arconcey, v. France, in the Cote d'Or, 10 leagues W Dijon.

Arcos, or *Arcos de la Frontera*, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Gaudalette. Pop. 12,000. It is the residence of a vicar-general of the metropolitan of Seville. 40 m. S. Seville. Lon. 5° 55′ W. Lat. 36° 40′ N.

Arcos, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Xalon, 9 m. above Medina Celi.

Arcos, t. Portugal, in Beira, 12 m. S. S. E. Pesquiera.

Arcos, los, t. Spain, in Navarre, 13 m. S. Estella.

Arcos de Valderez, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho.

Arcot, district, Hind. formerly an independent state, but transferred by the nabob to the British in 1801.

Arcot, city, Hind. cap. of the Carnatic, on the Palar; 73 m. W. S. W. Madras, 217 E. Seringapatam. Lon. 79° 29′ E. Lat. 12° 52′ N.

Arcs, les, t. France, in the Var, near the left bank of the Argens, 13 leagues N. E. Toulon.

Arc sur-Tille, v. France, in the Cote d'Or, 3 leagues from Dijon.

Arctic Ocean. See *Frozen Sea*.

Arcueil, v. France, 2½ m. from Paris. Here is the aqueduct laid in 1624, by Mary of Medicis, to convey water from Rongis to Paris; 200 toises long, consisting of 20 arches.

Arcy, or *Airy*, t. France, in the Yonne, on the Cure, 4 leagues S. S. E. Auxerre.

Ard, r. Germany, rises near Wehen, in the dutchy of Nassau, and runs into the Lahn at Dietz.

Ardacker, or *Ardagger*, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 m. S. W. Ips.

Ardagh, t. Ireland, 5 m. S. E. Longford.

Ardal, t. Norway, above 70 m. N. Christiana.

Ardales. See *Hardales*.

Ardanondjie, t. Turkish Armenia, 40 m. N. Kars, 90 N. E. Erzerum. Lon. 43° 45′ E. Lat. 40° 44′ N.

Ardatov, t. A. Russia, on the Alatyr, 123 m. W. Simbirsk.

Ardatow, t. Russia. Pop. 780. 90 m. W. Simbirsk.

Ardatow, t. Russia, 60 m. S. S. W. Nishnei Novogorod. Lon. 43° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ N.

Ardbraccan, v. Ireland, Meath co. Pop. 4,126.

Ardebil, Little, t. Persia, in Fars, 54 m. N. Shiraz.

Ardecan, t. Persia, in Irak, 15 m. S. S. W. Gnerden, 140 E. Ispahan.

Ardeche, r. France, falls into the Rhone, 4 m. above Point St. Esprit.

Ardeche, department, France, bounded E. by the Rhone; S. by the Gard; W. by Lozere and Upper Loire; and N. W. by Loire; and N. E. by Isere. It contains 2,376 square miles. Pop. in 1816, 284,743.

Ardee, t. Ireland, Louth co. 35 m. N. W. Dublin.

Arden, Point, on the N. W. coast of Admiralty Island, in Stephen's passage. Lon. 226° 1′ E. Lat. 58° 9′ N.

Ardenelle or *Urdankully*, t. Hind. in Coimbetore, 47 m. S. E. Seringapatam.

Ardenne, t. France, in the Deux Sevres. Here are quarries of black, white, and red marble.

Ardennes, a forest in France, in the department of Ardennes.

Ardennes, department in France, bounded N. by Netherlands, E. by Meuse, W. by Aisne, and S. by Marne, containing 2,200 square miles, and 346,000 inhabitants. Its riches lie in its forests, its pastures, and its cattle.

Ardenno, t. Italy, in the Valteline, 5 m. N. E. Morbegno.

Ardensan, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, 38 m. N. W. Arzingan.

Ardero, t. Calabria Ultra, in Naples, 7 m. S. Gierace.

Ardes, t. France, in the Puy de Dome, the place of traffic between Upper and Lower Auvergne. 10 leagues S. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 1,640.

Ardesh, t. Armenia, on the Aras, 15 m. S. Erivan.

Ardes-Lays, t. France, in the Vendee, 4 leagues W. S. W. Mauleon.

Ardevil, or *Ardebil*, t. Persia, in Azerbijan, 56 m. N. E. Tabriz. Lon. 48° 5′ E. Lat. 38° 15 N.

Ardfert, t. Ireland, Kerry co. The town is governed by a port-reeve, and 12 burgesses. 4 m. N. W. Tralee, 50 from Limerick, 144 from Dublin.

Ardfinnan, v. Ireland, Tipperary co. on the Suir. 6 m. N. W. Clonmel.

Ardglass, s-p. Ireland, Down co. 5 m. S. E. Downpatrick.

Ardia, t. Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a river near the Mediterranean, 5 m. S. Albano.

Ardiere, r. France, in Ain, falls into the Saone near Belleville.

Ardila, r. Spanish Estremadura, discharges itself into the Gaudiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

Ardillats les, t. France, in the Rhone. Pop. 1,000. 5 leagues N. W. Ville-Franche.

Ardingay, or *Ardingy*, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 44 m. S. W. Tanjore.

Ardingay, t. Hind. in Marawar, 20 m. S. E. Trumian.

Ardis, t. A. Turkey, on a branch of the Tigris, 30 m. N. N. W. Diarbekir.

Ardistan, t. Persia, in Irak, 80 m. N. E. Ispahan.

Ardivoran Head, the N. end of North Uist. Lon. 70° 20′ W. Lat. 57° 41 N.

Ardmore, v. Ireland, Waterford co. on the bay of Ardmore, 7 m. S. W. Dungarvon.

Ardmore Head, a Cape on the W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6° 38′ W. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Ardmoy, v. Ireland, Antrim co. on the river Bush, 8 m. N. E. Ballymoney.

Ardmurkemish Bay, on the W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5° 54′ W. Lat. 56° 28′ N.

Ardnaglass Bay, on the W coast of Ireland, 6 m. S. W. Sligo. Lon. 8° 30′ W. Lat. 54° 16′ N.

Ardoch, v. Scotland, Perthshire, 8 m. N. Dumblane

Ardore, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 6 m. S. Gierace.

Ardoye, t. Netherlands, near Bruges. Pop. 5,900.

Ardra, or *Ardrah*, territory, W. Africa, on the coast of Guinea, immediately E. of Whydah. The King was formerly very powerful; but early in the last century was reduced to complete subjection by the king of Dahomey. Ardra, the capital, is a large city, about 40 miles inland, on the W. bank of the Euphrates. Lon. 1° 52′ E. Lat. 6° 36′ N.

Ardre, or *Ardres*, a small but well fortified town, in France, 6 m. fr. Calais. It is a barrier fortress on the side of the Netherlands.

Ardre, r. France, joins the Loire near its mouth. It is navigable for small vessels.

Ardrossan, s-p. Scotland, Ayrshire, resorted to for sea-bathing. It has a safe and spacious harbor, constructed at great expense. Pop. 2,526. 1 m. N. Saltcoats.

Ardsche. See *Argieh*.

Ardesillas, v. Ireland, Clare co. 13 m. from Limerick.

Ardstinchar or *Stinchar*, r. Scotland, falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

Ardstraw, v. and parish, Ireland, Tyrone co. 6 m. S. Strabane, 94 fr. Dublin. Pop. 18,122.

Ardvert, t. France, on the coast of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2,600. 6½ leagues W. Saintes.

Areb, or *Arrab*, two villages, on opposite sides of the Nile, in Nubia, 10 m. N. Derri.

Arebico, t. Porto Rico, 30 m. fr. St. John.

Arebo, or *Arbon*, t. Benin, on the Formosa, 60 m. above its mouth: a centre for the trade of the country. Lon. 5° 8′ E. Lat. 5° 58′ N.

Arech, or *Hareuch*, fort, Syria, 12 m. from Antioch.

Arecire, t. Buenos Ayres, 120 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres.

Areck. See *Larek*.

Areco, v. Buenos Ayres, on a river, 24 leagues fr. Buenos Ayres.

Arecusa, t. Japan, in Niphon, 10 m. N. W. Jeddo.

Ared, El, a ridge of mountains in Arabia Deserta.

Aregh, or *Arrack*, t. Hind. in Visiapour, 10 m. E. Merritch. Lon. 75° 11′ E. Lat. 16° 56′ N.

Aregno, v. Corsica, 2½ leagues E. Calvi, 9½ W. by N. Bastia.

Areito, r. S. America, in Cumana, enters the Guarapiche.

Arelat, was the name of a kingdom which comprehended Dauphinè, Provence, Burgundy, Savoy, and the west of Switzerland; and was sometimes called the kingdom of Burgundy. It existed in the 9th century, and has long been united to the French crown: except Savoy, and the portion belonging to Switzerland.

Aremberg, a small principality of Germany, on the Eiffel, lying between Cologne, Juliers, and Blankenheim, and now included in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to Prussia. Pop. 3,000. Revenue 30,000 florins.

Aremberg, v. in the foregoing principality, 26 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 200.

Aren, r. S. America, in Cumana, enters the Guarapiche.

Arena, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 m. E. Nicotera.

Arena, r. Sicily, falls into the Mediterranean near Mazzara.

Arena, v. Abyssinia, at the bottom of the bay of Howakil. A factory of Somanli traders carry on here considerable commerce.

Arenal, t S. America, 66 m. N. Tucuman.

Arenas Bahia de, bay on the coast of the straits of Magellan. Also, three points or capes, one on the coast of Maracaibo, another on the W. coast of S. America, in the bay of Guayaquil, opposite the island La Puna, between the 2d and 3d degree of S. lat.; and another on the coast of Terra del Fuego.

Arenas Gondas, Cape de las, on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 38° S.

Arendal or *Arndal*, t. Norway, on a river, in Christiansand, near the sea. The river here is navigable for vessels of considerable size. Its trade is chiefly in wood. Iron mines are wrought in the neighborhood.

Arendonk, t. Netherlands. The inhabitants support themselves in part by training hawks. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and stockings. Pop. 2,850. 6 m. E. Twinhout.

Ardensee, t. and bailiwick, in the Old Mark of Bradenburg, in Prussia, 18 m. N. W. Stendal. Lon. 11° 35′ E. Lat. 52° 47′ N.

Arenoe, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 70° 6′ N.

Arens, t. and castle, Spain, in Arragon, on the confines of Catalonia.

Arens de Mar, or *Santa Maria de Ariens*, t. Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 12 leagues fr. Gerona. It has manufactures of anchors, silk and cotton stockings, and other stuffs. Pop. 3,500.

Arensberg, t. Germany, on the Roer, capital of the dutchy of Westphalia, and of the county of Arensberg in particular. It has a castle, and 2,535 inhabitants. 40 m. S. S. E. Munster.

Arensberg, v. Holstein, 16 m. N. E. Hamburg.

Arensberg, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg, 8 m. S. Strelitz.

Arensberg, t. island of Osel, in the Baltic, belonging to Livonia. Pop. 1,400 Germans, Russians, and Esthonians. It is the capital of the circle of the same name in the government of Riga, which comprehends the islands of Oesel and Moen. It was taken by the Russians in 1710, and has remained in their possession since the peace of Nystadt. 96 m. S. W. Revel.

Arensdorf, v. in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, circle of Lebus, belonging to the University of Frankfort on the Oder. Also, a village in the Mark of Priegnitz.

Arenswalde, t. in the circle of the same name, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 94 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 2,150.

Arenusa, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 m. W. St. Severina.

Arequipa, province, Peru, bounded N. by Collaguas, E. by Lampa, S. by Moquehua and Arica, W. by the Pacific.

Arequipa, cap. of the above, one of the largest towns in Peru, containing 24,000 inhabitants. The houses are well built of stone, and vaulted. It has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. 217 leagues S. E. Lima, 50 N. Arica. Lon. 71° 58′ W. Lat. 16° 16′ S.

Ares, t. in the county of Tyrol, 11 m. S. W. Tyrol.

Aresche, v. France, in the Jura, 2½ m. E. Arbois.

Areskula, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, 50 m. N. W. Frosom.

Aresso, t. Spain, in Navarre, district of Pampeluna.

Arevalillo, r. Spain, in Old Castile, falls into the Adaja.

Arevalo, v. Spain, in Old Castile, between the Adaja and Arevalillo, 18 m. S. E. Medina del Campo. Pop. 2,600.

Arezzo, t. in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, at the influx of the Chiana into the Arno, 25 m. E. N. E. Sienna, 34 S. E. Florence. Lon. 11° 50′ E. Lat. 43° 28′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Arfara, one of the Shetland islands, near the S. coast of Yell. Lon. 1° 20′ W. Lat. 60° 47′ N.

Arfeuille, v. France, in the Allier, 12 leagues S. E. Moulins.

Argana, *Argenah*, or *Hargana*, t. A. Turkey, cap. of a district in Diarbekir. It is on the side of a mountain, with streets so steep that a stranger can walk with difficulty, and the roads ascending the mountain are dangerous. Lon. 39° 20′ E. Lat. 38° 15′ N.

Argana, t. A. Turkey, 18 m. S. S. W. Erzerum.

Argancy, t. France, in the Moselle, 9 m. S. Thionville, 5 N. Metz.

Arganda, t. Spain, in New Castile, 4 leagues from Madrid. Pop. 600.

Arganil, t. Portugal, in Beira, 16 m. E. Coimbra. Pop. 1,100.

Argao, t. on the E. coast of Zebu, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 123° 39′ E. Lat. 10° 18′ N.

Argarossa, r. Savoy, runs into the Isere, 3 m. N. W. Moutiers.

Argasch, t. Russia, in Simbirsk.

Arge, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 170 m. N. W. Bassora.

Argeles, v. France, in the Eastern Pyrenees, 5 leagues S. E. Perpignan. Pop. 1,360.

Argeles, or *Argeler*, v. France, in the Upper Pyrenees, 7 leagues S. W. Tarbes. Pop. 850.

Argen, r. Upper Suabia, falls into the lake of Constance, S. of Bregentz.

Argence, v. France, in Calvados, 5½ leagues E. S. E. Caen.

Argens, t. France, on the canal of Languedoc, dep. of the Aude, 4 leagues W. N. W. Narbonne.

Argens, v. France, in the Lower Alps, 20 leagues N. E. Aix.

Argens, r. France, runs into the Mediterranean near Frejus.

Argent, v. France, in Cher, on the Saudre, 17 leagues N. Bourges. Pop. 1,060.

Argentac, or *Argental*, t. France, on the Dordogne, in Correze, 12 m. S. E. Tulle.

Argentan, t. Lower Normandy, on the Orn. It is the birth place of Meseray. 4 leagues S. Falaise, about 44 W. Paris. Pop. in 1815, 5,583.

Argentaro, the ancient Scardus, a ridge of mountains in European Turkey, which separates Bulgaria from Macedonia.

Argenteau, t. Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, 6 m. W. Dalem.

Argentera, *Cape*, on the W. coast of Sardinia.

Argenteuil, t. France, on the right bank of the Seine, two leagues from Paris. The neighbouring quarries yield good gypsum, which is mostly transported to Normandy. Pop. 4,760.

Argenteuil, t. France, in the Yonne, on the Armancon, 8 m. S. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,000.

Argenteuil, seigniory, York co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the Ottoway, 35 m. W. Montreal.

Argenthal, t. in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 40 m. E. Treves.

Argentiera, or *Kimoli*, the ancient *Cimolus*, isl. in the Archipelago, belonging to the government of the capudan-pacha. The island is covered with a chalk called Cimolian earth, used in the washing and bleaching of linen. Lon. 24° 42′ E. Lat. 36° 47 N.

Argentiera, t. Italy, in Cadorin, 11 m. N. N. W. Cadora.

Argentiere, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Ligne, 7 leagues W. Viviers. Pop. 2,000.

Argentiere, or *Argentine*, t. on the Arc, Maurienne co. in Savoy. It has lead mines, and an iron forge. 4 leagues N. by W. St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 900.

Argentiere, Col d', a mountain of the Alps, in the county of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, across which there is a pass from Barcellonette, in France, to Coni in Italy. The village of Argentiere lies in the valley of the Stura.

Argentieres, v. France, in Upper Alps, 9½ leagues N. E. Gap.

Argentina, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Appenines, 10 m. S. W. Visignano.

Agenton, t. France, on the Creuse, in Indre, 15 m. S. S. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 3,400.

Argenton-le-Chateau, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 4 leagues W. Thouars. Pop. 880.

Argenton l' Eglise, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 2 leagues N. Thouars. Pop. 780.

Argente-Sous Laval, t. France, in Mayenne, on the Jouan, 2 leagues E. Laval. Pop. 1,650.

Argentre-sous Vitre, t. France, in the Ille and Vilaine, 9 leagues E. Rennes. Pop. 2,300.

Argia. See *Argos*.

Argich, or *Ardsche*, v. Bagdad, on the left bank of the Euphrates, 25 m. N. Sura.

Argilly, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 6 leagues S. Dijon.

Argisch, t. Wallachia, near the frontiers of Transylvania, 50 m. S. E. Hermannstadt.

Argisch, r. rises in the mountains between Wallachia and Transylvania, 10 m. S. E. Hermannstadt, and after passing by Kordedeardi, Piteszti and Butroi, joins the Danube near Mireni.

Argisch, the ancient *Arxes*, t. Armenia, in Van, on the N. W. side of lake Van or Arsis, opposite Van. Lon. 43° E. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

Argite, isl. in the gulf of Egina, 16 m. E. Egina.

Argjun, *Argina*, *Arga Tau*, or *Arkasla*, mountains of Tartary, N. E. Cashgar, which terminate near Tashkund, on the river Sihen.

Arglore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 16 m. S. W. Tiagar.

Argol, v. France, in Finisterre, 7 leagues N. N. W. Quimper.

Argon. See *Formosa*.

Argonda, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 20 m. N. W. Chittoor.

Argonne, a woody tract in France, 20 leagues in length, in the departments of the Maese, the Marne, and the Ardennes.

Argos, kingdom of the Peloponnesus, on the gulf of Napoli di Romania. It constitutes, with Corinth and Sicyon, the province of Saccania or Romania Minor. Argos, the chief town, stands on the Nacho, and its pop. is 10,000. Lon. 22° 47′ E. Lat. 37° 48′ N.

Argostoli, chief t. of the island of Cephalonia. Pop. 5,000. Its harbour is the best in the island. It has dock-yards, and the flotilla is one of the largest in the Archipelago. The ancient name was *Cranii*. 8 m. W. S. W. Cephalonia.

Argouge, t. France, in La Manche, 12 m. S. Avranches.

Arguedas, t. Spain, in Navarre, 7 m. from Tudela.

Argueil, v. France, in Lower Seine, 7 leagues N. E. Rouen.

Arguello Point, on the W. coast of N. America, in New Albion. Lon. 239° 46′ E. Lat. 34° 38′ N.

Arguenon, r. France, runs into the sea near St. Malo.

Arguin, isl. in a gulf on the W. coast of Africa, the ancient Cerne, at which Hanno founded a colony. The gulf contains stock fish, and the best species of turtle. Lon. 16° 20′ W. Lat. 20° 23′ N.

Argun, *Argan*, or *Ergon*, r, Tartary, rises from lake Dailai, or Coulon-Nor, in 119° 14′ E. lon. and 49° N. lat. in the country of the Mongols. It is considered to be the original source of the river Amur, which river is formed of its stream and of that of the Schilka, in lon. 121° 14′ E. lat. 53° N. It is the boundary between Russia and China, from the source to its mouth, 180 m. E. Nertschinsk.

Argunskoi, t. and fort, Siberia, in Irkhutsk, on the W. bank of the Argun, 162 m. from its mouth, 177 E. Nertschink. It carries on a considerable trade; but the climate is so cold, that the summer heat penetrates the earth very superficially. Near it are valuable silver mines. Lon. 120° 14′ E. Lat. 50° 50′ N.

Argyle, or *Argyll*, a maritime co. on the W. coast of Scotland, bounded N. by Inverness-shire, E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, S. by the Irish sea and the river Clyde, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. It embraces numerous islands, and its shores abound with deep bays and inlets, in which the herring fishery is prosecuted with great success. A large portion of the county consists of heaths, rocks, and mountains. Many valuable minerals are found, such as lead, copper, and iron. There is a profusion of beautiful marble, of different colours, which is susceptible of the highest polish; and inexhaustible quarries of fine blue slate, which is exported in ship loads. The lands are adapted for grazing; and numbers of black cattle are reared, and sent to the market of the low countries. Argyleshire is divided into 6

districts; Argyle, Cowal, Kintyre, Lorn, Islay, and Mull. Pop. 85,585; families 17,368: of which there are occupied in agriculture 8,421; in trade and manufactures 3,419.

Argyle, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 45 m. above Albany. Pop. 2,811.

Argyle, t. Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, 22 m. W. Shelburne.

Argyro Castro, t. Albania, on the Drino, near Vallona. It contains, with its dependencies, 12,000 men fit for bearing arms, and is the seat of a pacha of two tails, who is dependent on the pacha of Joannina. Its ancient names were *Phanole* and *Hadrianopolis*.

Arheiligen, v. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Hesse. Pop. 1,360.

Arhenk, *Arhung*, or *Arhungserai*, t. Asia, in Bulkh, on the Harrat, 42 m. N. E. Bulkh. Lon. 66° 40′ E. Lat. 37° N.

Ari, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 5 m. S. E. Civita di Chieti.

Ariancopang, t. Hind. 3 m. S. Pondicherry.

Ariano, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra. It is the see of a bishop. 15 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 10,700.

Ariano, v. on an arm of the Po, in the dutchy of Ferrara, 24 m N. E. Ferrara.

Arica, province, Peru, bounded N. by Moquehua, N. W. by Arequipa, W. by the Pacific ocean, S. by Atacamas.

Arica, capital of the above province, is in a beautiful valley, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port. 210 m. N. W. La Plata, 270 N. W. Atacamas. Lon. 70° 18′ W. Lat. 18° 26′ S.

Aridana, t. Arabia, 10 m. S. W. Mecca.

Arien, isl. in the Adriatic, 9 m. N. Venice.

Ariensо, t. Naples, in Lavora, 14 m. N. E. Naples.

Arjeploy, t. Swedish Lapland, 105 m. W. N. W. Pitea.

Arignano, t. Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, between Florence and Arezzo.

Arignay, t. France, in Haute Garonne, 9 m. N. N. E. St. Gaudens.

Arimoa, isl. off the E. coast of Timor.

Arinos, r. Brazil, runs into the Topayos.

Ariola, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 14 m. W. S. W. Benevento.

Arjona, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Rio Frio, 6 m. S. Andujar.

Ariowara, t. Sweden, in Tornea-Lappmark.

Aripo, v. on W. coast of Ceylon, 80 m. N. N. W. Candi.

Aris, t. Prussia, 86 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Arisala, t. Hind. in Mysore, 40 m. E. Chinna Balabarum.

Arise, t. France, 6 leagues S. Chalons.

Arish, El, t. Egypt, on the Mediterranean, 158 m. N. W. Cairo.

Arisminera, t. Syria, 12 m. N. Hamah.

Arispe, t. Mexico, cap. of the intendency of Sonora, near the source of the Yaqui. Lat. 30° 36′ N. Lon. 109° W. Pop. 7,600.

Aritzan, t. Bulgaria, in Eu. Turkey, 10 m. S. Viddin.

Ariza, t. Spain, in Arragon, 14 m. W. Calatayud.

Arka, t. Siberia, 66 m. from Okhotsk.

Arka, t. Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, 21 m. W. Malatia, 70 N. E. Marasch.

Arkodinskaia, t. Russia, on the Medveditza, 240 m. N. E. Azoph, 124 S. W. Saratof. Lon. 43° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 10′ N.

Arkansas, a territory of the U. S. bounded N. by the State and Territory of Missouri, E. by the Mississippi, S. by Louisiana and by Red river, which separates it from the Spanish dominions, and W. by the Spanish dominions. The northern boundary commences on the Mississippi in 36° N. lat. and proceeds due west to the St. Francis, thence up that river to 36° 30′ N. lat. thence west to the U. S. boundary. The Arkansas river runs through the whole length of the territory from W. to E. North of this are the St. Francis and White rivers; in the south are the sources of the Wachita; and in the S.W. is the Kiamesha, a large branch of Red river. The face of the country for about 150 miles W. from the Mississippi is in general level, consisting of bottom lands on the rivers, bordered by thinly timbered hills, back of which are vast prairies. There are some exceptions, particularly a fine district of upland between the St. Francis and White rivers. Beyond the level tract, the country rises into hills and ranges of lofty mountains, among which are the Mamelle, the Petit John, the Casse-tete, and the Mazern. A branch of the Mazern range divides the Kiamesha from the waters of the Arkansas. The climate in the level country is moist; vegetation begins in the latter part of February, and heavy rains fall during the summer months. In the western part of the territory the climate is more dry, and the rains are slighter and less frequent. The soil of Arkansas is fitted for a great variety of productions. The alluvial lands produce wheat, oats, flax, hemp, cotton, rice, and tobacco: the richest yield from 60 to 80 bushels of wheat the acre; the prairies are clothed with tall grass, and afford excellent range for cattle; the uplands in the eastern part of the territory are poor, but above the Poteau river, they are excellent grazing lands. The lands on White river are the best in the territory, and among the best in America: on the Wachita the land is poor and stoney. The country is still for the most part unsubdued, and wild animals abound. The buffalo, bison, elk and deer feed in herds on the prairies. Among the other animals are the bear, the beaver and raccoon. Iron ore, lead and zinc are found on White river. Stone coal, sulphur, saltpetre, and salt are found in abundance. The salt occurs principally in the Salines, a tract about 100 miles wide, extending through the whole breadth of the territory from S. to N. at the distance of 700 miles from the Mississippi. Here is the salt prairie which is covered for many miles with pure white chrystallized salt from four to six inches deep. In this tract is also an extensive body of gypsum. In the south are the famous hot springs of Wachita.

This country was obtained from the Quapaws Indians in 1819. A large reservation is left for the Quapaws, extending along the southern bank of the Arkansas from the town of Arkansas to Little Rock, and thence south to the Wachita. The Osages of the Arkansas occupy the country on Grand river, a northern branch of the Arkansas. The United Foreign Mission Society have a mission established among these Indians at Union. In 1818 and 1819, about 5,000 of the Cherokee Indians removed from their residence east of the Mississippi to a fine tract of country on the north bank of the Arkansas, between 94° and 95′ W. lon. Here the American Board of Missions have established a missionary station at a place called Dwight.

The population of the territory in 1810 was

1,062; and in 1820, (exclusive of Indians and hunters) 14,273, of whom 1,617 were slaves; engaged in agriculture 3,613, in commerce 77, in manufactures 179. The hunter population is composed of persons from various sections of the United States, who have either embraced hunting from an excessive fondness for the pursuit, or have fled from civilized society to escape the severity of the laws and indulge in unrestrained passion. They subsist almost entirely by the chase and differ very little in any respects from the savages. They live chiefly on White river, the Arkansas and Red river. Their number is estimated at 1,000 or 1,500.

This territory is divided into 5 counties: Arkansas, Clark, Hempstead, Lawrence and Miller. The seat of government is established at Little Rock. The United States have a garrison at Fort Smith.

Arkansas, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky mountains in about lat. 41° N. and pursuing a southeasterly course, joins the Mississippi 400 miles above the mouth of Red river. It forms for some distance the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions, it then flows for a short distance in the territory of Missouri, and enters Arkansas near the N. W. corner; after which its course lies wholly in that territory. The upper part of its course is through a mountainous and hilly country, and the channel is comparatively straight. At Little Rock it leaves the hilly country, though for 70 miles below, pine bluffs occasionally occur on its borders. It then enters the alluvial tract and winds its way in continual bends to the Mississippi. These bends are often worn away by the stream cutting for itself a shorter passage through them, and leaving in the old channels stagnant waters, called lagoons. About 15 miles above its mouth it is connected with White river by a natural bayou 8 or 9 miles long; boats entering the Arkansas from up the Mississippi usually ascend the White river 7 miles, and then proceed through this bayou; other bayous connect Arkansas river directly with the Mississippi, forming a delta, but they are dry at low water. The country on its banks is subject to inundations, which prevent settlements below the town of Arkansas. The inundations usually take place from February to May, earlier than those of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and are therefore less injurious to the crops. The whole length of the river is more than 2,000 miles. It has a few slight rapids and shoals, but not such as to prevent its navigation quite to its source. Steam-boats have ascended to Fort Smith, 500 miles from the Mississippi, and might, it is said, ascend as much farther. Its principal tributaries are Grand or Sixth Bull, and Verdigris rivers from the north, and the La Feve, Petit John, Poteau and Canadian from the south.

Arkansas, or *Osark*, p-t. and cap. Arkansas co. in Arkansas territory, is situated on an elevated bluff on the north bank of the Arkansas river, about 20 miles in a direct line, and 60 by water from the Mississippi, being the first spot in ascending the river that is secure from inundation. It is a scattered settlement of about 40 houses, and was formed by the French more than a century ago. Most of the inhabitants are now of mixed blood, descendants of French and Indians. Pop. 726.

Arkansas, co. Arkansas ter. Pop. 1,260, slaves 178; engaged in agriculture 271, in commerce 18, in manufactures 19.

Arkaveh, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisond, on the Black sea, 35 m. E. N. E. Rizeh.

Arkavia, or *Arxavia*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania, 18 m. S. S. E. Hermannstadt.

Arkeeko, *Arkiko*, or *Erkiko*, s-p. Abyssinia, at the bottom of the bay of Massuah. The inhabitants are among the worst and most degraded of men. Lon. 39° 45′ E. Lat. 15° 32′ N.

Arkel, v. Holland, 3 m. N. Gorcum.

Arkingarthdale, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. fr. Richmond.

Arkilkan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, 18 m. E. Akshehr.

Arklow, s-p. Ireland, 12 m. S. Wicklow, 36 S. E. Dublin.

Arkport, p-v. Steuben co. N. Y. on Canisteo river, 25 m. W. Bath.

Arl, *Great* and *Little*, two rivers of Germany, in Saltzburg, empty into the Saltza near St. John.

Arlant, or *Arlance*, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 15 leagues S. E. Clermont-Ferrand.

Arlanson, r. Spain, in Old Castile, which joins the Artanza near Burgos, and falls into the Pituerga.

Arlberg, or *Adlerberg*, mountains between Tyrol and the lake of Constance.

Arle, t. in Saltzburg, 10 m. S. W. Radstadt, 38 S. S. E. Saltzburg.

Arlen, t. in the Tyrol, 8 m. N. W. Landeck.

Arles, a large, ancient, and well built t. France, on the left bank of the Rhone, in the dep. of Mouths of the Rhone, which here divides into two branches. Here have been held, at different periods, 13 ecclesiastical councils, of which the most important was that in A. D. 314. Its trade is in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages; and it has manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and salt-petre. It is 16 leagues W. N. W. Aix, 174 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 43′ E. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Pop. 21,000.

Arles, Kingdom of. See *Arelat.*

Arles, t. in Eastern Pyrenees, France. It has a strong castle, hot mineral springs, and near it is a lead mine and iron foundery. Pop. 1,230. Lon. 2° 43° E. Lat. 42° 27′ N.

Arlesega, t. Italy, in Padua, 8 m. N. W. Padua.

Arlesheim, v. Switzerland, 3 m. S. Bale.

Arlet, cape, Martinique island, on the N. N. W. coast.

Arleux, t. France, on the Senset, dep. of the North, 2 leagues S. Douay. Pop. 1,460.

Arlington, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 12 m. N. Bennington. Pop. in 1810, 1,468.

Arlon, t. Netherlands, in the grand dutchy of Luxemburg. It has iron-works. 13 m. N. W. Luxemburg. Pop. 3,130.

Arlsio, t. Russia, in Finland, 55 m. E. S. E. Tavasthuus. Lon. 26° 3′ E. Lat. 16° 44′ N.

Arly, r. Savoy, runs into the Isere near Conflans.

Arm Island, at the E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 5° 45′ E. Lat. 106° 30′ N.

Arma Santiago de, city, New Granada, on a branch of the Cauca, 150 m. N. E. Popayan, 84 S. Santa Fe de Antioquia. Lon. 75° 36′ W. Lat. 5° 33′ N.

Armagh, co. Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, S. by Louth, and E. by Down. The

linen manufacture flourishes in this county. Pop. in 1812, 141,381.

Armagh, city, Ireland, capital of Armagh co. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Armagh, who is the primate of all Ireland. In the middle centuries, it was celebrated as a place of learning, having at one period, 7,000 students at its college. But afterwards the city decayed, until Baron Rokeby was promoted to the primacy; by whose princely munificence, the cathedral was repaired, and the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, with an excellent astronomical apparatus, a library, and a palace; and established a school where children are educated gratuitously, according to the modern improved system. Pop. 7,010, of which 2,001 are of the Established church, and 3,413 Roman Catholics. 62 m. N. Dublin, 48 S. S. E. Londonderry. Lon. 6° 37′ 30″ W. Lat. 54° 21′ 15″ N.

Armagh, p-t. Indiana co. Pa. 50 m. E. Pittsburg.

Armagh, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,613.

Armagia, t. Arabia, 68 m. S. Cathem.

Armagnac, formerly a county, France, in Gascony, now included in the departments of the Gers and Upper Pyrenees.

Armamer, t. Portugal, in Beira, 10 m. S. Pesquiera.

Armana, t. Syria, in a valley, 10 m. N. W. Aleppo.

Armance, r. France, runs into the Armancon, near St. Florentin.

Armancon, or *Armanson*, r. France, falls into the Yonne, above Joigny.

Armasao, t. Brazil, in S. America, a station for the whale fishery. Lon. 47° 20′ W. Lat. 27° 5′ S.

Armavir, t. Armenia, on the Aras, 30 m. W. S. W. Erivan.

Armegone, or *Armegum*, t. Hind. on the coast of the Carnatic, with an English factory, 66 m. N. Madras.

Armenass, v. Syria, where the glass used in Aleppo is manufactured. 35 m. W. Aleppo.

Armeni, t. Mingrelia, 30 m. S. E. Isgaur.

Armenia, country, Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, E. by Azerbijan in Persia, S. by Diarbekir, and W. by the Euphrates. It is mountainous, and, owing to its height above the level of the sea, is of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. Wheat and barley, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk, are cultivated. The Armenians form the chief class of traders in the Persian empire; inhabit a large portion of Asiatic Turkey, and are found in other parts of the world. They engage in the most extensive commercial undertakings, and bear a high character for integrity in their dealings. They are a distinct race of people, seldom intermarrying with other tribes, and professing a peculiar religion, the basis of which is Christianity. The western parts are subject to the Turks, the eastern to the Persians, and the southern are ruled by numerous independent chiefs.

Arment, or *Erment*, v. on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, called also Beled Mousa, 16 m. N. Esne.

Armentequi, place in Spain, 1 m. fr. Vittoria.

Armentieres, t. France, on the Lys, in dep. of North. It has manufactures of linen and other stuffs. 3 leagues N. W. Lille, 14 N. N. E. Douay. Pop. 7,600.

Armento, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 20 m. S. S. E. Potenza.

Armi, Capo dell', cape, Naples, on the S. coast of Calabria.

Armillas, t. Spain, in Arragon, 44 m. S. Saragossa.

Armir, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 2 m. fr. Smaith.

Armira, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on the W. side of the gulf of Volo, 10 m. S. Volo. Lon. 23° 9′ E. Lat. 39° 20′ N.

Armira, r. Darien, enters the sea near Cape Tiburon. Also a town on its banks.

Armise, or *Armix*, v. France, in Ain. Pop. 1,200. 3 leagues N. W. Belley.

Armley, t. Eng. Yorkshire, on the Liverpool canal and the Aire, with extensive manufactures. 2 m. fr. Leeds. Pop. 2,941.

Armona, t. island of Negroponte, 22 m. S. E. Negroponte.

Armsdale Head, cape, on the N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 3° 56′ W. Lat 58° 36′ N.

Armsen, parish with six villages, Hanover, 7 m. E. S. E. Verden.

Armsheim, v. in the upper bailiwick of Abtey, grand dutchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Wissbach, 4 m. N. Abzey.

Armstrong, co. Pa. on the Alleghany. Chief t. Kitaning. Pop. 10,324; engaged in agriculture 1,997, in commerce 16, in manufactures 347.

Armstrong, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 587.

Armstrong, p-v. Montgomery co. Alabama.

Armstrong's Creek, p-v. Kenhawa co. Va.

Arm's Cross-Roads, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.

Arna, t. and harbor, on the E. coast of the island of Andros, in the Archipelago.

Arna, t. Africa, cap. of a district in the desert between Fezzan and Bornou, inhabited by a people called Tibbo, 250 m. E. S. E. Mourzouk.

Arnac, two villages, France, one in Rouergue, the other in Auvergne. Another in the dep. of Upper Vienne. Pop. 2,000. Likewise one in the dep. of Correze. Pop. 1,020.

Arnas, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, 52 m. E. N. E. Hernosand.

Arnas, t. Prussia, in Oberland, 4 m. S. S. W. Osterrode.

Arnau, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, in the circle of Bitschow, 9 m. N. Konigsgratz.

Arnaud-Beligrad, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 40 m. N. E. Vallona.

Arnay-le-Duc, or *Arnay-sur-Arroux*, t. France, in Beaune. Pop. 2,750. 10½ leagues S. W. Dijon.

Arndorf, t. Bavaria, in Subzbach, district of Parkstein, 4 m. E. Kemnat. Another, near the Nab, 18 m. E. S. E. Bayreuth.

Arneburg, t. in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe, 50 m. W. Berlin.

Arnedo, t. Spain, in Burgos, 3 m. S. Calahorra.

Arnee, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 14 m. S. Arcot, 75 S. W. Madras.

Arnemuyden, s-p. in the island of Walcheren, Dutch province of Zealand. It had an excellent harbor, which is now choaked up with mud, and was formerly a place of consequence; probably the Hanse town, *Arnemunda*. 3 m. E. Middleburg, 6 N. N. E. Flushing.

Arnes, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on the gulf of Bothnia.

Arnhausen, t. subject to Bavaria, in Wurtsburg, 2 m. S. Kissingen.

Arnhausen, t. Germany, in Pomerania, 24 m. N. W. New Stettin.

Arnheim, or *Arnhem*, city, Netherlands, capital of Guelderland. Pop. in 1796, 10,080. 30 m. E. Utrecht, 45 S. E. Amsterdam.

Arno, r. Italy, in Tuscany, rises in the Appe-

nines, and runs into that part of the Mediterranean, called the Tuscan sea. It passes through the city of Florence, and enters the sea 12 m. N. Leghorn, and 4 below Pisa, to which place it is navigable for small vessels.

Arno, Cirita, d', t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 3 m. E. N. E. Perugiano.

Arnold, t. Eng. 4 m. fr. Nottingham. Pop. 3,042.

Arnold's old place, p-v. Fauquier co. 56 m. W. Washington.

Arnoya, r. Spain, which runs into the Mohin, near Rivadavia, in Galicia.

Arnoya, r. Portugal, runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 9° 7′ W. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Arnsdorf, t. Prussia, in Oberland, 11 m. S. Holland.

Arnsdorf, t. Prussia, in Ermeland, 15 m. W. Heilsperg.

Arnsfeld, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, 5 m. S. Wolkenstein.

Arnsheim, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 m. N. W. Worms.

Arnstadt, t. Saxony, on the Gera, Schwartzburg magistracy. It has a considerable trade in corn and wool. 10 m. S. W. Erfurt. Pop. 4,600.

Arnstein, t. bailiwick, and castle, Bavaria, on the Wehrn. 20 m. N. N. E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,200.

Arnstein, or *Klosterarnstein*, t. Germany, on the Lahn. Its abbey belongs to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg. Pop. 2,000.

Arnstein, t. Prussia, in Natangen, 20 m. S. Brandenburg.

Aro, r. Spain, runs into the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Palamos.

Aroan, a place in the desert of Sahara, 150 m. N. W. Tombuctoo, on the caravan route to Fez. Its salt mines supply the countries on the Niger.

Aroche, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 46 m. N. W. Seville.

Arolsen, t Germany, in the county of Waldeck. Most of the colleges of the principality have their seat here. 38 m. W. S. W. Gottingen.

Aromas, v. France, in Jura, 6 leagues S. W. Orgelet.

Arona, t. Italy, on the W. bank of lake Maggiore, opposite Anghiera. 17 m. N. N. W. Novar. Pop. 4,000.

Arona, or *Arone*, r. Italy, in the States of the Church. It issues from lake Bracciano, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Aroo, isl. in the Eastern seas, S. of Papua. Lon. 135° E. Lat. 6° S.

Aroostic, r. rises in Maine, and running E. joins the St. Johns in New-Brunswick.

Aropilly, t. Hind. in Mysore, 20 m. S. Bangalore.

Arouca, t. Portugal, in Beira, 27 m. S. W. Lamego.

Arouthortchin, a country of Tartary, near the great wall of China.

Arp, r. Circassia, falls into the Kuban. Lat. 44° 46′ N.

Arpaia, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 6 m. S. S. W. Benevento.

Arpajon, t. France, on the Orge, dep. of the Seine and Oise. Pop. 2,100. Here are manufactures of cotton, and fire-arms. 7 leagues S. Versailles.

Arpajon, or *Severac*, t. France, in Cantal, a few miles S. E. Aurillac.

Arpenburg, t. Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, 9 m. S. Saltzwedel.

Arpi, or *l'Arpi*, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 14 m. S. W. Manfredonia.

Arpino, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, the birth place of Marius and Cicero. It has cloth manufactories. 55 m. N. N. W. Naples.

Arquata, t. Italy, in the papal territory of Umbria, 10 m. S. W. Ascoli.

Arquennes, v. Netherlands, in Brabant, near Nivelles, and well known for its lime-pits and blue marble.

Arquenon, r. France, in Cotes du Nord. It runs by Jugon into the English channel.

Arques, r. France, in Lower Seine, runs by Arques, into the English channel, near Dieppe.

Arques, t. France, on the Arques, 2 leagues S. E. Dieppe, 11 N. Rouen. Pop. 1,700.

Arques, v. France, in Artois, 13½ leagues N. E. Arras.

Arques, v. France, in Aude, 6½ leagues S. Carcassonne.

Arra, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, 30 m. W. Orfa.

Arracan, formerly an independent kingdom, but since the year 1783 a province of the Birman empire. It lies S. E. Bengal. On the E. it is divided from Pegue and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes. Considerable commerce is carried on with Bengal, The exports are chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold; in exchange, they take back tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls, and diamonds.

Arracan, city and cap. of the above province, is on the Arracan, in lon. 93° 25′ E. and lat. 20° 40′ N. It is the residence of a viceroy. The harbour, it is said, has six fathoms water at the bar, and is capable of containing a large fleet.

Arrack. See *Aregh*.

Arracourt, v. France, in Meurthe, 6 leagues E. Nancy.

Arradon, t. France, in Morbihan, 3 m. S. W. Vannes.

Arragon, province, Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenees, W. by Navarre and Castile, S. by Valencia and E. by Catalonia. The soil, though in some places sandy, stony, and mountainous, is on the whole productive. Here are raised maize, hemp, madder and saffron; and excellent wine is exported in considerable quantities. Large quantities of silk also are made and exported; but the breeding of sheep forms the grand branch of industry. The wool is in high esteem with foreigners, and in 1782 nearly 60,000 cwt. was exported. Pop. 630,000.

Arragon, r. Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Ebro, between Tudela and Calahorra.

Arrah, t. Persia, in Mekran, on the coast of the Arabian sea, 140 m. W. Tatta. Lon. 65° E. Lat. 25° 25′ N.

Arrah, t. Hind. in Behar. Lon. 84° 48′ E. Lat. 25° 32′ N.

Arran, isl. on the W. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, 20 miles long, and containing 165 square miles. Pop. 6,754.

Arrancy, v. France, in Meuse, 14 leagues N. N. E. Bar-le-Duc.

Arranmore, isl. on the N. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 25′ W. Lat. 55° N.

Arras, t. France, capital of Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 5 leagues S. W. Douay, and 13 N. E. Amiens. It is regularly fortified with walls and towers. The citadel, which was constructed by Vauban, is reckoned one of the strongest in France. Lon. 2° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 17′ N. Pop. 18,872.

Arrats, r. France, falls into the Garonne, below Aubilar.

Arrayal de Rio das Almas, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Toccantins, 42 m. N. N. E. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Assumpcaon, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Toccantins, 340 m. N. N. E. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Porate, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Toccantins, 210 m. S. Para.

Arrayotos, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 m. N Evora. Pop. 2,700.

Arreau, or *Arreux*, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 10 leagues S. Tarbes.

Arriege, or *Ariege*, r. France, rises in the Pyrenees, passes by Aix, Tarascon, Foix, and Pamiers; becomes navigable at Saverdun, and joins the Garonne between Muret and Toulouse.

Arriege, or *Ariege*, department of France, bounded E. by Aude, S. E. by Eastern Pyrenees S. by the Pyrenean mountains, and W. and N. by Upper Garronne. Pop. 222,936. Foix is the capital.

Arrisana, isl. off the coast of Portugal. Lon. 8° 55′ W. Lat. 37° 14′ N.

Arrivacourchy, or *Aravacourchy*, t. Hind. in Coimbetore, belonging to the British. 20 m. E. Daraporum, 53 S. W. Trichinopoly. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 10° 15′ N.

Arro, inlet, in the gulf of Georgia, on the N. W. coast of America, E. of Quadra and Vancouver's island. Lon. 237° 9′ E. Lat. 4° 35′ N.

Arroe, isl. in the Baltic, S. W. of Funen. Pop. in 1803, 7,573. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 53′ N.

Arroe, islands in the Red sea, off Mocha.

Arroja de St. Servan, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 3 m. S. Merida.

Arronches, t. Portugal, in Alentejo. 95 m. E. Lisbon. Pop. 1,700.

Arrones, t. Spain, in Navarre, 7 m. S. E. Estella.

Arros, r. France, falls into the Adour, near Aire.

Arroux, r. France, passes through Autun, and runs into the Loire, between Bourbon-Lancy and Port St. Digoin.

Arrow, r. Eng. falls into the Lug near Leominster.

Arrow, r. Ireland, flows from Lough-Arrow to the sea, 5 m. S. W. Sligo.

Arrow-rock, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Arroya de la China, t. Buenos Ayres, on the W. side of the Uraguay, in lon. 58° 14′ W. lat. 32° 29′ S.

Arroyos, t. Paraguay, 51 m. E. Assumption. Lon. 56° 47′ W. Lat. 25° 29′ 36′′ S.

Ars, t. France, isl. of Rhé, in Lower Charente. 6½ leagues W. La Rochelle. Pop. 3,000.

Ars, t. France, in Creuse, 5 m. N. W. Aubusson.

Arsac, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1,015. 12 leagues E. S. E. Dax.

Arsace, t. Syria, 16 m. N. N. W. Aleppo.

Arsacides. See *Solomon's Islands*.

Arsago, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, 12 m. N. Milan.

Arsamas, t. Russia, 48 m. S. Nishnei-Novgorod. Pop. 5,000.

Arsano, v. Italy, near Naples. Pop. 5,100.

Arseewah, t. Hind. in Orissa, 30 m. S. W. Surgooja.

Arsemini, t. Sardinia, 7 m. S. W. Cagliari.

Arsen, r. Turkish Armenia, runs into the Euphrates near Ilija.

Arsid. See *Arsur*.

Arsiera, t. Italy, in the Vicentin, 20 m. N. Vicenza.

Arsk, t. Russia, on the Kasanka, 40 m. N. N. E. Kasan. Lon. 19° 34′ E. Lat. 56° 20′ N.

Arskey, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Dun. 3 m. from Doncaster. Pop. 1,000.

Arsonval, v. France, in Aube, 1½ leagues N. W. Bar-sur-Aube.

Arsu, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the Kur, 40 m. S. S. W. Schamaghie.

Arsunda, t. Sweden, in Gestrikland, 15 m. S. W. Gefle.

Asur, *Asor*, *Arsaf*, or *Arsid*, a hamlet on the coast of Syria. Solomon is supposed to have built the city Asor upon its site. 10 m. N. Jaffa.

Ari, or *Unterart*, t. Switzerland, on the lake of Zug. 17 m. N. Schweitz. Pop. 2,300.

Arta, or *Larta*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on Arta river, 9 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Arta. Lon. 21° 8′ E. Lat. 39° 30′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Artaki, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the S. coast of the sea of Marmora, 45 m. E. Gallipoli, 90 S. W. Constantinople.

Artakui, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 48 m. N. W. Gallipoli.

Artala, t. Georgia, 40 m. S. Teflis.

Artamova, t. Russia, 120 m. S. S. E. Tobolsk.

Artan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, 24 m. S. Akserai.

Artana, or *Antana*, t. Spain, in Navarre, 15 m. from Pampeluna.

Artani, t. Turkish Armenia, 27 m. S. Akulzike.

Artannes, t. France, on the Indre, 4 leagues S. W. Tours.

Artaviza, t. Mingrelia, 110 m. N. E. Trebisond.

Artaxate, t. Persian Armenia, on the Araxes, 15 m. S. Erivan, now in ruins.

Artenac, t. France, in Lower Charente. 7 leagues S. E. Saintes. Pop. 1,500.

Artenay, t. France, 5 leagues from Orleans, on the road to Paris; noted for its manufacture of knives. Pop. 1,500.

Artern, t. bailiwick, and castle, on the Unstrut, in the Saxon part of the county of Mansfeld. 10 m. W. Eisleben. Pop. 2,240.

Arth, or *Artha*, r. Wales, falls into the sea S. of Aberystwith.

Arthez, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees. 3 leagues E. Orthez, and 6½ N. W. Pau. Pop. 2,080.

Arthur Kull. See *Newark Bay*.

Artik-abad, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, 12 m. S. S. E. Tocat.

Artingurry, t. Hind. in Marawas, 6 m. E. Ramanadporum.

Artisch. See *Argisch*.

Artogna, t. Venetian territory, in Bresciano, 12 m. S. S. W. Breno.

Artois, county and government of France, formerly included in the Netherlands, having been reckoned one of the 17 provinces. It is now included in the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme and the North.

Artolsheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 5 m. S. E. Schlettstat.

Arton, t France, in Lower Loire, 7 leagues W. S. W. Nantes.

Artorne, t. France, in Puy de Dome, on the Morges. 5½ leagues N. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,100.

Artos, t. Little Bukharia, 25 m. W. Cashgar.

Artoude, t. Syria, 15 m. N. Damascus.

Artvana, t. Turkish Armenia, 60 m. N. Kars.

Artzbach, r. Styria, runs into the Ens, 4 m. S. Reiffling.

Arva, county in Hungary. It derives its name

from the ruined castle of Arva, which is 14 m. N. of Rosenberg.

Arva, r. Hungary, falls into the Waag. 11 m. N. Arva.

Arucara, t. Brazil, at the mouth of the Guanapu, 140 m. W. S. W. Para.

Arudy, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1,820. 5 leagues S. Pau.

Arve, r. Savoy, falls into the Rhone near Geneva.

Arvicito, t. Naples, on the sea coast of Calabria Ultra, 4 m. S. Stillo.

Arvidsjaur, t. Swedish Lapland, 75 m. W. Pitea. Lat. 65° 28′ N.

Arun, r. Eng. flows into the sea at Little Hampton, in Sussex.

Arundel, t. Eng. in Sussex, on the Arun, which is here navigable for vessels of 200 tons; and the navigation is carried on to the Thames by means of a canal. Pop. 2,700. 10¾ m. from Chichester, 57 S. London.

Arundell, p-t. York co. Maine, on the sea-coast, 21 m. N. E. York. Pop. 2,478.

Arys, t. Italy, in the Venetian territory, district of Friuli. 10 m. W. S. W. Palmala Nuova.

Arzac, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 6½ leagues E. Orthez.

Arzames, t. Russia, 64 m. from Nishnei-Novgorod. Lon. 13° 34′ E. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Arzaneau, or *Arzanno*, t. France, in Finisterre, Pop. 4,150. 12 leagues E. Quimper.

Arzberg, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Maine, 7 m. E. Wunsiedel. Pop. 1,132.

Arzengan, *Arzendgean*, or *Arsingan*, t. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates, 45 m. W. Erzerum.

Arzero, t. Upper Italy, in the Paduan, 9 m. S. E. Padua.

Arzerum. See *Erzerum*.

Arzew, s-p. Algiers, 16 m. E. Oran.

Arzignana, t. Upper Italy, on the Gua, 15 m. W. S. W. Vicenza.

Arzilla, s-p. Morocco, the first that occurs on the Mediterranean, after passing Cape Spartel.

Arzilla, r. Italy, runs into the Adriatic a little N. of Fano.

Arzon, t. France, in Upper Loire. Pop. 1,500.

Arzua, t Spain, in Galicia, 12 m. E. St. Jago de Compostella.

As, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, near lake Storsio, 5 m. N. Ostersund.

Asa, r. Archdutchy of Austria, runs into the Danube, 2 m. N. Efferding.

Asabra, r. Spain, runs into the Arragon near Morillo.

Asam, or *Assam*, a country between Bengal and Thibet, intersected by the Brahmapootra, and several other rivers; bounded N. by the lofty mountains of Bootan and Thibet, S. by the Garrow mountains, W. by Bengal and Bianee, and E. by tributaries of Ava and China. Asam is an unhealthy conntry, but very fertile, and produces gold, ivory, lac, pepper, silk, and cotton. Its imports from Bengal are principally salt, various European commodities, and a few fine muslins. The communication with Bengal is carried on by means of the great river Brahmapootra, from which there is an inland navigation in every direction. Pop. about 1,800,000. Chief town, Gheroong.

Asarna, t. Sweden, on the Liunga, in Jamtland, 84 m. W. Sundswall.

Asaro, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 8 m. S. Nicosia.

Asas, t. Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 12° 40′ E. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Asbeck, t. Germany, in Munster, 4 m. S. E. Aahaus.

Asben, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

Asburg, t. in the Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 m. E. Meurs, 18 W. Duisburg.

Asbury, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. 35 m. N. Trenton.

Ascaia, t. France, in Lower Pyrennees, 3 m. fr. St. Jean de Luz, 12 fr. Bayonne. Pop. 1,206.

Ascalon, t. Palestine, on the sea-coast, 14 m. N. Gaza, and 30 S. W. Jerusalem. Lon. 34° 47′ E. Lat. 31° 39′ N.

Ascension, isl. in the Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil. It is entirely barren and uninhabited; but is frequented by the homeward bound shipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the fish, sea-fowl, and turtle, which it affords. The crevice of a rock in this island forms what is called the Sailor's Post-Office. Here crews leave a well corked bottle, with letters inclosed, which are taken up and carried to their destination by the next ship that passes in a contrary direction. Lon. 14° 23′ W. Lat. 8° 8′ S.

Ascension, parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Pop. 3,728, slaves 2,129; engaged in agriculture 1,896, in commerce 18, in manufactures 16.

Ascension, cap. of the island of Margarita, formerly celebrated for its pearl fisheries.

Ascension Bay, on the E. side of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 56′ W. Lat. 19° 30′ N.

Asch, or *Ascha*, t. Germany, in the Bohemian circle of Egra, 8 m. N. N. W. of the Egra.

Ascha, or *Aschau*, in Upper Bavaria. See *Hohen-Aschau*.

Aschach, or *Aschau*, t. Austria, on the Danube, 6 m. N. Efferding.

Aschach, t. Germany, in Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 m. N. Kissingen.

Aschaffenburg, t. Bavaria, on the Maine, 18 m. S. E. Frankfort, and 40 E. Mentz. Lon. 9° 7′ E. Lat. 40° 58′ N. Pop. 6,400. The original district of Aschaffenburg which constituted that sort of jurisdiction called in German a vicedom, was 22 miles long and 18 broad, and contained 82 villages and hamlets.

Asche, t. Netherlands, in Brabant, on the road from Brussels to Ghent. Pop. 3,750.

Aschenginskoi, fort, Siberia, on the confines of China. 130 m. S. S. W. Selinginsk.

Ascheres, t. France, in Loiret, 6 leagues N. N. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,500.

Aschersleben, t. Prussia, in the principality of Halberstadt, 16 m. S. E. Halberstadt. Pop. 7,900.

Aschwomsee, lake, Prussia, 40 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Ascloster, t. Sweden, in S. Gothland, 12 m. N. Wardberg.

Ascoli, t. Italy, in the Marca d'Ancona one of the States of the Church, at the confluence of the Castellano with Tronto river. It is the see of a bishop. 48 m. S. Ancona. Lat. 42° 46′ N.

Ascoli di Satriano, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 65 m. E. N. E. Naples. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Ascona, v. Swiss canton of Ticino, on lake Maggiore, 2 m. S. Locarno.

Ascott, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis, 67 m. S. E. Three-Rivers, 16 N. E. lake Memphremagog. Pop. 1,000.

Ascoytia, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Urola, 6 m. E. Placentia.

Ascq, v. in French Flanders, with a parish church and 250 houses, in dep. of the North, 1 league from Lille.

Ascrib Islands, N. of Syke. Lon. 6° 28′ W. Lat. 57° 27′ N.

Ase. See *Orontes*.

Ascutney, mountain, Vt. in Windsor. It is 3,320 feet above the level of the sea.

Asele, t. Swedish Lapland, and capital of Asele Lapmark, 85 m. W. Umea. Lon. 17° 4′ E. Lat. 64° 12′ N.—The Lapmark is bounded N. W. by Norway; E. by Umea Lapmark; S. by Angermannland, and S. W. by Jamtland. Pop. 1,200.

Aserrado, r. Cuba, runs into the Spanish Main, on the S. coast. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 20° N.

Asfeld-la-Ville, t. France, in Ardennes. Pop. 1,080. 12 leagues S. W. Mezieres.

Asfun, or *Ass-fuun*, city, Egypt, the ancient *Aphunis*, W. of the Nile, 7 m. N. Esne.

Ash, or *Esh*, t. Eng. 5 m. fr. Durham. Pop. 383.

Ash, co. N. C. Pop. 4,335; slaves 250; engaged in agriculture 785, in commerce 7, in manufactures 26.

Ashangee, lake, in Gasta, Abyssinia, near the source of the Tacazze.

Ashantee, *Assente*, or *Ariente*, an extensive territory of W. Africa, situated immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold coast. This kingdom, the name of which till very lately had scarcely reached Europeans, seems to be indisputably the most powerful, civilized, and commercial of any on the western coast of this continent.

Ashawillet. See *Ashuelot*.

Ashborough, p-t. and cap. Randolph co. N. C. 85 m. W. Raleigh.

Ashbourne, t. Eng. 13 m. fr. Derby. Pop. 2,112.

Ashburgan, t. Great Bukharia, 45 m. W. Balk. Lat. 36° 44′ N.

Ashburnham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 55 m. N. W. Boston, 30 N. Worcester. Pop. 1,230.

Ashburton, t. Eng. Devonshire. Spinning and weaving are carried on here; and there are productive mines of tin and copper in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3,053. 9 m. fr. Totness, 23½ E. N. E. Plymouth.

Ashby, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 50 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,188.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, t. Eng. Leicester co. Near it is a mineral water called Griffydam. Pop. 3,141. 12 m. fr. Derby, 15 fr. Leicester.

Ashdon, or *Assingdon*, v. Eng. Essex co. 3 m. fr. Saffron-Walden, 45 fr. London.

Asheref, or *Ashraff*, t. Persia, in Mazanderan. The bay, ½ a mile from the town, contains the best harbor on the S. side of the Caspian sea. 15 m. from Fehrabad, 16 from Sari. Lon. 53° 32′ E. Lat. 35° 52′ N.

Ashfere. See *Esfere*.

Ashfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 15 m. N. W. Northampton. Pop. 1,748.

Ashford, or *Eshford*, t. Eng. Kent co. 12 m. fr. Canterbury, 57 E. S. E. London. Pop. 1,532.

Ashford, t. Eng. Derbyshire, on the Wye. Marble is cut here, and polished by machinery. 1½ m. fr. Bakewell, 154 N. W. London.

Ashford, p-t. Windham co. Conn. 31 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,778.

Ashkâre, t. Persia, in Khorassan, 30 m. W. Herat.

Ashley, r. S. C. rises N. of Charleston, and passing along the W. side of the city, unites with Cooper river in Charleston harbor, 7 miles from the ocean.

Ashmunein. See *Achmunein*.

Ashmun-tanah, t. Egypt, the ancient *Thounis*, on a canal of the Nile, 12 m. E. Mansora.

Ashover, t. Eng. Derbyshire, 6 m. fr. Chesterfield, 157 fr. London. Pop. 2,377.

Ash-oune-mon-kar, cape, on the coast of Algiers, 20 m. S. S. W. Bonjeiah.

Ashtabula, co. the N. E. part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Chief t. Jefferson. Pop. 7,382; engaged in agriculture, 1,499, in commerce 19, in manufactures 271.

Ashtabula, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 6 m. N. Jefferson. Pop. 929.

Ashtabula, r. Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 45 m. W. Erie.

Ashton in Wakefield, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. fr. Newton, 195 fr. London. Pop. 4,747.

Ashton, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 3 m. fr. Chester, 188 fr. London.

Ashton, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 765.

Ashton, *Point*, on the N. W. coast of America, in New Cornwall. Lon. 231° 8′ E. Lat. 53° 50′ N.

Ashton-under-Line, t. Eng. on the Tame, in Lancashire. Pop. of the parish, 19,052. 85 m. fr. London.

Ashtrian, t. Great Bukharia, 20 m. W. Samarcand.

Ashuk, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul, on the Tigris, 25 m. E. Tecrit.

Ashville, p-v. Buncombe co. N. C.

Ashworth, t. Eng. Lancashire, 9 m. fr. Manchester. Pop. 261.

Asi, r. Italy, in the States of the Church, falls into the Tiber, near Orrieto.

Asia, one of the 5 divisions of the earth, connected on the W. with Europe and Africa, but separated from America on the E. by Behring's straits. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic or Frozen ocean; E. by the Pacific ocean; S. by the Indian ocean; and W. by Africa, the Mediterranean sea and Europe. It extends from 2° to 77° N. lat. and from 26° to 190° E. lon. The area is estimated by Hassel at 16,728,000 square miles.

It contains the following countries: Turkey in Asia, Russia in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Cabul including Beloochistan, Hindoostan or Hither India, Farther India, Chinese empire, Japan, and the Asiatic islands.

Asia extends through all the zones and has every gradation of climate from the cold of the Polar regions to the burning heat of the equator. It presents also every variety of surface, mountains whose tops are lost in the clouds, vast deserts, and regions of the most exuberant fertility.

The principal ranges of mountains are the Altay, which in length is inferior only to the great American range, and the Himmaleh range, which is the loftiest on the globe. The principal rivers are the Oby, the Enicei, and the Lena, which flow into the Frozen ocean; the Amour, the Hoang-Ho, Kian-Ku, and Japanese, which flow into the Pacific; and the Ganges, Indus and Euphrates, which run into the Indian ocean.

The prevailing religions are Paganism and Mahometanism. The principal languages are the Arabic, Persian, and Chinese. The population is variously estimated from 250,000,000, to 600,000,000. Hassel makes it 380,000,000. The Asiatic governments are mostly despotic monarchies.

Asia Minor, the most western portion of the great country of Asia, bounded N. by the Black

Sea; E. by the Euphrates; W. by the Mediterranean, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of the Hellespont and Bosphorus. The whole country is under the Turkish government, and it is divided into several provinces, of which Natolia and Caramania are the most important.

Asiago, one of the 7 Venetian communes in Upper Italy, which belongs to Austria. The town of Asiago is the seat of justice for all the communes; has a castle, and 11,000 inhabitants. 20 m. N. Vicenza.

Asiakurd, t. Kurdistan, 25 m. N. N. W. Van.

Asiano, t. Italy, in Vercelli, 4 m. S. Vercelli.

Asiatic Islands, a name applied to those Islands which lie between New-Holland and New Guinea on the S. E. and Asia on the N. W. viz: Isles of Sunda, Borneo, the Philippine islands, Celebes and the Spice islands.

Aiskala, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, 33 m. E. N. E. Tavasthuus.

Asinara, isl. off the N. W. point of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 23′ E. Lat. 41° 5′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Asinara, Cape, the N. W. point of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 23′ E. Lat. 41° 5′ N.

Asinello, r. Naples, runs into the Adriatic. Lon. 14° 32′ E. Lat. 42° 10 N.

Askasy, t. Abascia, at the mouth of a river near the Black sea, 100 m. N. N. W. Anakopia. Lon. 37° 40′ E. Lat. 44° 6′ N.

Askelon. See *Ascalon*.

Askerne, hamlet, Eng. in Yorkshire. It has a mineral well. 7 m. fr. Pontefract, 196 fr. London.

Askersund, t. Sweden, in Nerike, at the N. end of lake Wetter. Here are fabricated great quantities of nails. Lon. 14° 36′ E. Lat. 58° 55′ N.

Askerton, t. Eng. Cumberland co. 8 m. fr. Carlisle, 312 fr. London.

Askoe, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60° 27′ N.

Askoe, isl. Denmark, near the north coast of Zealand. Lon. 11° 31′ E. Lat. 54° 54′ N.

Askola, t. Sweden, in Nyland, 10 m. N. Borgo.

Askrigg, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. fr. York.

Askwith, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. fr. Otley.

Aslau, v. Silesia, in the circle of Louenburg-Bunzlau.

Asling, t. Austria, in Upper Carniola, circle of Laybach, on the Save, 16 m. S. S. W. Clagenfurt.

Aslonne, t. France, in Deux-Sevres. Pop. 2,000. 9 leagues W. Poitiers.

Asmoos, t. Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, on the Rhine, opposite the pass of Luciensteig.

Asna. See *Esne*.

Asna. See *Houssa*.

Asnabad, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 4. m. N. E. Darore.

Asnaha, t. Hind, in Orissa, 40 m. N. W. Horriapour.

Asola, t. Austrian Italy, on the Chiese. Pop. 4,000. 20 m. S. S. E. Brescia.

Asolo, t. Austrian Italy, in Treviso. Pop. 3,650. 15 m. N. W. Treviso, 45 N. E. Verona. Lon. 11° 53′ E. Lat. 45° 50′ N.

Asona, r. Italy, in the Marca d'Ancona, runs into the Adriatic, 10 m. S. E. Fermo.

Asoph. See *Azoph*.

Aspang, t. Lower Austria, in the circle below the forest of Vienna, on the Trasenbach, 17 m. S. Ebenfurth.

Aspas, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, 100 m. N. W. Sundswall. Lon. 14° 12′ E. Lat. 63° 20′ N.

Aspe, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Elda, 12 m. W. Alicant. Pop. 5,000.

Aspect, t. France, on the Garonne. Pop. 3,220. 19 leagues S. W. Toulouse.

Asperen, t. Netherlands, on the Linge, 15 m. S. Utrecht, 22 E. Rotterdam. Pop. 737.

Asperg, t. Wirtemberg, district of the Enz, near Stutgard. It is at the head of a bailiwick. Pop. in 1806, 1,283. See *Hohensperg*.

Aspern, t. castle, and lordship, of Lower Austria, in the circle below the Mannhartsberg, 10 m. S. E. Laab.

Aspern, t. Austria, on an arm of the Danube, the N. side of the river, below Vienna; the scene of a battle, 21st and 22d May 1809, between Bonaparte and the Austrians.

Aspeytia, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Viola, 15 m. S. St. Sebastian.

Aspido, r. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, Marca d'Ancona, runs into the gulf of Venice near Loretto.

Aspirau, v. France, in Herault, 7½ leagues W. Montpelier.

Aspis, s-p. Tripoli, in Africa. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 31° 15′ N.

Aspley, v. Eng. Bedford co. 2 m. N. Woburn, 43 fr. London.

Aspoe, Russian isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 27° 10′ E. Lat. 60° 20′ N.

Aspra, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, province of Sabina.

Aspremont, t. Piedmont. Pop. 1,300. 2 leagues N. Nice.

Aspremont, v. France, in Maese, 4½ m. S. E. St. Michael, 8 E. N. E. Bar-sur-Ornain.

Aspres-les-Veynes, t. France, Upper Alps, 2½ leagues N. Serres. 6 W. Gap. Pop. 900.

Aspro, or *Aspro-Potamo*, the ancient *Acmelous*, r. Greece, runs into the Ionian sea, 28 m. W. Lepanto.

Aspronisi, the ancient *Therasia*, isl. in the Greek Archipelago, near the W. coast of Santorini. Lon. 25° 23′ E. Lat. 36° 30′ N.

Asprospiti, harbor, Eu. Turkey, in Livonia, on the N. side of the gulph of Lepanto, 10 m. S. S. W. Livadia.

Aspull, t. Eng. Lancashire, 3 m. fr. Wigan. Pop. 1,650.

Assa, Ionian Islands, t. Cephalonia, 16 m. N. N. W. Cephalonia, with a fort.

Assab, isl. on the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 12° 59′ N.

Assam. See *Asam*.

Assan, t. on the N. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 57′ E. Lat. 3° 5′ N.

Assarli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 44 m. E. S. E. Filippopoli.

Asse, r. in the county of Mark, in Westphalia, runs into the Lippe.

Assecoomah, district of Fantee, on the Gold coast of Africa.

Assees Ras, cape, near the coast of Abyssinia. Lon. 38° 18′ E. Lat. 15° 14′ N.

Asselby, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 2 m. fr. Howden.

Asselheim, v. Bavarian province of the Rhine, near Spires.

Asseln, v. Prussian county of Mark, bailiwick of Unna, 9 m. S. E. Paderborn.

Assem. See *Lassem*.

Assem. See *Ardra*.

Assen, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, where the provincial states were wont to assemble, on the

Hoorendirp. The canal between it and the Zuyder-Zee, is about 30 miles in length. 11 m. S. Groningen.

Assenede, t. Netherlands, 1 m. S. W. Sas van Ghent. Pop. 3,120.

Assenheim, t. Hesse, at the conflux of the Nidda and Wetter. It is in the possession of the Count of Solms-Roedelheim. 11 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 8° 48′ E. Lat. 50° 19′ N.

Assens, bailiwick and s-p. on the W. coast of the Danish island of Funen in the Little Belt, opposite Holstein.

Assente. See *Ashantee*.

Asses Ears, isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 114° 7′ E. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Assingdon. See *Ashdon*.

Assiniboin, r. N. America, which flows S. E. and joins Red river at Lord Selkirk's settlement in lat. 49° 40′ N. lon. 98° W. about 70 miles from Lake Winnipec. It is unobstructed by falls and is navigated in canoes to its source. It is sometimes called Upper Red river.

Assint Point, or *Row Stoir*, cape, Scotland, on the W. coast of Sutherland co. Lon. 5° 18′ W. Lat. 58° 13′ N.

Assisi, t. Italy, in the pope's dominions, dutchy of Spoleto, 20 m. N. N. W. Spoleto.

Asso, v. Austrian Italy, near the source of the Lambro.

l'Assomption River, Lower Canada, runs south into the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Montreal.

l'Assomption, v. on both sides of the above river, 10 miles above its mouth.

Asson, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, with extensive iron works. Pop. 2,490. 4 leagues S. E. Pau.

Assonet, p-v. Bristol co. Mass. 42 m. S. Boston.

Assonne, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 6½ leagues N. N. E. Niort. Pop. 2,000.

Assos, now *Bryram*, s-p. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the gulf of Adramitti, 32 m. W Adramitti.

Assumption, or *Assongong*, one of the Marianne or Ladrone islands. It is conical, rising 600 feet, covered with lava from the eruptions of a volcano in the centre. 15 m. S. Mang or St. Lawrence, Lon. 140° 55′ E. Lat. 19° 45′ N.

Assumption, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 3,576; slaves, 1,149; engaged in agriculture, 1,491, in commerce 39.

Assumption, p-t. Lafourche co. Louisiana, 91 m. from New Orleans. Pop. 2,472.

Assumption, or *Assumpcion*, cap. of Paraguay, on the E. bank of the Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the Pilcomayo. It exports hides, tobacco, and sugar. From Buenos Ayres large boats arrive at the city of Assumption, after two or three months passage. Lon. 59° 35′ W. Lat. 24° 47′ S.

Assy, t. France, in the Oise, 3½ leagues S. Crespy, 17 S. E. Beauvais.

Assyn-Kalesi, v. Asia Minor, in Caria, on the site of the ancient *Jasus*. Lon. 27° 32′ E. Lat. 37° 18′ N.

Astabat, t. Persian Armenia, on the Aras, the ancient Araxes, 20 m. S. E. Nascivan.

Astaffort, t. France, on the Gers, 6 leagues N. E. Condom.

Astafort, t. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 4,140.

Astara, t. Persia, 70 m. N. Reshd, 100 E. Tabriz. Lon. 49° E. Lat. 38° 20′ N.

Astee, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 50 m. E. S. E. Aurungabad.

Asten, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 3,280.

Asterabad, province, Persia, sometimes included in that of Mazanderan, bounded W. by the Caspian sea, S. by mountains separating it from Damgan and Bistan, E. by the 58° of E. lon. and N. by the Ashor. It is the ancient *Hercania*.

Asterabad, t. Persia, cap. of the above, on the S. E. shore of the Caspian sea, at the mouth of the Aster, 300 m. N. N. E. Ispahan. Lon. 54° E. Lat. 36° 44′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Astery, r. Eng. falls into the sea at Hastings.

Astesan, or *County of Asti*, district, Sardinia, bounded W. by Chieri and Carmagnola, N. by Vercellois, E. by Vercellois and Alexandrine, S. by Gorzegno. It is about 25 miles long and 10 broad, and forms part of the dominions of the house of Savoy.

Asti, cap. of Astesan, in Sardinia, on the high road from Alessandria to Turin, 20 m. W. Alessandria, 24 E. Turin. Pop. 22,000.

Astley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. from Newton. Pop. 1,723.

Astley Point, the S. point at the entrance of Holkham bay, in Stephens' passage, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 226° 35′ E. Lat. 57° 39′ N.

Aston, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 3 m. from Northwitch.

Aston, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 10 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Aston, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 753.

Aston-Ulthorp, hamlet, Eng. in Berkshire, 4 m. from Wallingford.

Aston Wheaton, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 9 m. from Wolverhampton.

Astorga, t. Spain, on a river, 17 leagues from Leon. It is the see of a bishop. Lon. 6° 25′ W. Lat. 42° 33′ N.

Astoria, settlement, Oregon territory, at the mouth of Columbia river, established by the American Fur Company. It stands on the S. side of the river, 14 miles from the ocean. Lat. 46° 15′ N.

Astrabad, point, on the N. E. coast of the Crimea.

Astracan, or *Astrakhan*, province of Asiatic. Russia, bordering on the Volga, the Ural, and the Caspian sea. Sq. miles 69,000. Pop. 383,000.

Astracan, cap. of the above province, on an island in the Volga, about 52 miles from its mouth. It is three miles in circumference, of very irregular figure, and surrounded by a wall. There are 25 Russian churches and 2 convents; likewise a church for Roman Catholics; the Armenians also have a metropolitan church. Peter the Great designed to make this place a great mart for the produce of the world, and its situation is well calculated for such a design, being connected by the Volga and a canal with the Baltic and north of Europe; by the Caspian with Persia, and the south of Asia, and being near the Black sea, through which is a communication with Africa and the south of Europe. The population consists of a mixture of Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Persians, Jews, Indians, English and French. The Tartars and Armenians are said to be the most numerous; and the total population is estimated at 70,000. There are said to be 50 manufactories of silk in the city, all in the hands of the Armenians; extensive salt works are also carried on, and manufactures of gunpowder. Among the exports may be enumerated fish, pig

and bar iron, about 40,000 pounds of cochineal annually, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets. The imports are raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Thibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great number by the Astracan merchants, and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. It has suffered from conflagrations, owing to the combustible materials of which it is composed; but of late years an increased degree of attention has been paid both to its safety and to its embellishment. It is a station of the Scotch missionary society; for which its position is remarkably well fitted, being frequented by merchants from every nation between the Indus and the Black sea: by means of whom, copies of the Bible, books, and tracts are sent to Bagdad, Persia, Bucharia, and even to China. It contains prosperous schools, and a printing press, from which were issued in a single year, more than 15,000 copies of portions of the Bible. 330 m. S. S. E. Saratov, 1,040 S. S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 47° 44′ E. Lat. 46° 21′ N.

Astrop, v. Eng. Northampton co. where is a medicinal spring, 5 m. W. Brackley.

Astura, v. Ecclesiastical States, in the province of Rome, with a harbour and strong castle. It is remarkable as the place where Cicero lost his life.

Asturia, or *Asturias*, a principality in the north of Spain, which forms an unequal parallelogram. Including Montanas, it is bounded N. by the bay of Biscay, E. by the province of Biscay, S. E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. It is commonly divided into Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana, so called from their chief towns: Asturia de Santillana is sometimes called Las Montanas. The whole principality is colder than the rest of Spain, owing to its lofty and steep mountains. The hills are covered with excellent pastures, and a great variety of fruit trees. The most important occupation is the breeding of cattle, the horses being particularly noted for their strength. In the interior are found lead, copper, iron, magnesia, arsenic, cobalt, lapis lazuli, alum, rock-crystal, and different kinds of marble. A considerable trade is carried on in mules and salted fish; the principal seaport is Gijon. Square miles, 3,725. Pop. 348,000.

Asuan, or *Assuan*, t. Egypt, on the Nile. Here are the ruins of the ancient Syene. Lat. 24° 5′ N.

Asylum, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 176 m. above Harrisburg. Pop. 471.

Atabapu, r. Guiana, falls into the Orinoco.

Atacama, province of Peru, bounded N. by Arica, N. E. by Lipes, S. E. by Salta and Tucaman, S. by the desert which separates it from Chili, and W. by the ocean.

Atacama, chief t. of the above, about 100 miles from the coast. Lon. 69° 30′ W. Lat. 23° 30′ S.

Atalaya de Alagouta, t. Portuguese Estremadura, in Thomar, 18 m. N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 1,400.

Atalaya Sortelha, t. Portugal, in Beira, 13 m. N. E. Castel Branco.

Atapuera, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near Burgos.

Atbara, a pass over the mountain Atbara, in Geralia, Abyssinia.

Atbas, a chain of mountains on the confines of Yakutsk in Siberia.

Atchafalaya, an outlet of Mississippi river, which leaves the main stream 2 miles below the mouth of Red river, and running south, nearly 200 miles, empties into Atchafalaya bay.

Atchekatsk, t. A. Turkey, on the Black sea, 15 m. S. W. Trebisond.

Atchinsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tchulim, 546 m. S. S. E. Tobolsk. Lon. 89° 36′ E. Lat. 56° 20′ N.

Atcirskai, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch. 28 m. S. E. Omsk.

Atella, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 37 m. W. Matera.

Atena, t. Naples, in principato Citra, 10 m. W. Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 1,954.

Atfieh, t. Egypt, on a canal of the Nile, 35 m. S. Cairo. Lon. 31° 8′ E. Lat. 29° 28′ N.

Ath, or *Aeth*, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, noted for its manufactures of linen. It has also bleachfields and iron works, and a considerable trade. 18 m. N. W. Mons, 25 S. W. Brussels. Pop. 7,650.

Athaboli, or *Agastoboli*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Black sea, in Romania, 68 m. N. E. Adrianople.

Athapescow, or *Lake of the Hills*, lake, N. America. It receives the river Athapescow, and discharges its waters through Slave river into Slave lake. At the S. W. end stands Fort Chippewyan in lon. 111° W. Lat. 58° 40′ N.

Athboy, t. Ireland, in Meath, 29 m. N. W. Dublin.

Athee, t. France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 5 leagues S. S. W. Lava.

Athee, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the left bank of the Cher, 3 leagues S. W. Amboise.

Athelney, islet, Eng. in Somersetshire, at the junction of the Thone and Parlet, a few miles below Taunton.

Athelstaneford, v. Scotland, Haddington co. 17 m. E. Edinburgh.

Athenah, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black sea, 7 m. W. Trebisond.

Athenry, v. and bor. Ireland, in Galway co. 10 m. E. Galway.

Athens, (now called *Setines*,) anciently the capital of Attica, and the birth place of the most distinguished orators, philosophers, and generals of antiquity, is now an insignificant town in the Turkish province of Livadia. It stands on the rivulets of Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica, 100 m. N. E. Misitra (Sparta,) and above 300 S. W. Constantinople. There are still, in the public edifices of this city, ample testimony of its former grandeur. The relics of art seem here indeed to have been watched over by a particular providence; for while the ruins of Delphos, Delos, Olympia, Argos, Sparta, and Corinth disappoint the traveller by their insignificance, those of Athens remain, for the most part, in a state little inferior to their original splendour. The hard and stony soil on which the principal part of the city was built, has prevented any considerable sinking of the temples and other great monuments in a lapse of more than 2000 years. Add to this that a dry atmosphere has protected the stone from corrosion, and preserved to the work of the architect and statuary all their original gloss and polish. The modern town is a small open place, with narrow and crooked streets. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. The

population is from 8,000 to 10,000, of whom one fourth are Turks, and the remainder Greeks. Lon. 23° 53′ E. Lat. 38° 2′ N.

Athens, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 22 m. N. E. Norridgewock, 50 N. Hallowell. Pop. 590.

Athens, t. Windham co. Vt. 26 m. S. E. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 478.

Athens, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,030.

Athens, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, at the junction of the Tioga, 4 m. S. of the New-York line, 90 above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,108.

Athens, p-t. Clarke co. Geo. on the main road from Augusta to Nashville in Tennessee, 94 miles from the former, and about 300 from the latter. It contains about 45 families, beside many respectable visitants who resort here to spend the sultry months. The university of Georgia, established in 1801, is located here. It is under the direction of 17 trustees, and its officers are a president, professor of mathematics and astronomy, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, professor of languages, and three tutors. The buildings are a large three story brick edifice, 120 feet long and 45 wide, containing 24 rooms for students; a large steward's hall; a chapel 55 by 44 feet; and a two-story brick building containing the chemical labratory, the library of between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus. In 1821, the Legislature of Georgia granted $25,000, for the erection of an additional edifice, which is already begun, and is to be four stories high, 120 feet by forty-five. The funds of the University consist of $100,000 in the Bank of the State, several tracts of land yet unsold, beside the monies arising from tuition, and are estimated in the whole to be productive of $11,000 per annum. The number of students in 1822, was 119. There is also an Academy under the superintendance of the trustees and president of the University. The instructors of the academy are paid out of the funds of the University, and the pupils receive their tuition gratis.

Athens, p-t. Limestone co. Alabama.

Athens, co. Ohio, on the Hockhocking, at its junction with the Ohio river. Chief t. Athens. Pop. 6,338; engaged in agriculture 1,368, in commerce 5, in manufactures 120.

Athens, p-t. and cap. Athens co. Ohio, on the east bank of the Hockhocking, 37 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, 40 W. Marietta, 52 E. Chillicothe. The Ohio University is established here. It is endowed with two townships, or 46,000 acres of land, and has an annual income of $2,300. It is just commencing its operations, and in 1818, a large and convenient edifice of brick was erected for its accommodation. Pop. 1,094.

Athens, p-v. St. Clair co. Illinois.

Atherfield Point, on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1° 13′ W. Lat. 50° 36′ N.

Atherstone, t. Eng. Warwickshire, 13 m. from Coventry.

Atherstone upon Stour, v. Eng. in Warwickshire, 3 m. S. Stratford on Avon.

Atherton, or *Chowbent*, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 3,794.

Athie, or *Athies*, v. France, in Somme, on the Amignon, 11 leagues E. Amiens.

Athis, t. Normandy, in Orne, 6 leagues N. Domfront. Pop. 3,350.

Athlone, t. Ireland, Westmeath co. on the Shannon, 55 m. W. Dublin.

Athol, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the northern part of Perthshire, about 45 miles long by 40 broad.

Athol, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 71 m. N. W. Boston, 33 N. W. Worcester. Pop. 1,211.

Athol, t. Warren co. N. Y. 65 m. N. Albany. Pop. 570.

Athos, Mount, now called *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain in Macedonia, on a peninsula formed by the gulfs of Contessa and Monte Santo, W. of the island of Lemnos. It is protected by fortifications from the incursions of the corsairs, and inhabited by about 6000 monks, who are chiefly supported by the voluntary contributions of the Greek Christians in Russia, Walachia, Moldavia, and other countries. Lon. 24° 30′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Athy, t. Ireland, Kildare co. intersected by the Barrow, which is navigable here; and the navigation is extended by a canal to Dublin. 32 m. S. W. Dublin.

Atiatis, isl. off the coast of Brazil. Lon. 50° 36′ W. Lat. 0° 5′ S.

Atienca, t. Spain, in Soria, 20 m. N. Siguenca. Pop. 1,950.

Atiggio, t. in Italy, 12 m. S. Camerina.

Atina, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. N. Aquino. Pop. 3,777.

Atipalli, t. Hind. in Mysore, 8 m. N. W. Oussoor.

Atkarsk, t. Russia, 52 m. from Saratov. Pop. 1,318.

Atkinson, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 245.

Atkinson, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 24 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 563. Here is an academy.

Atkinson, Point, on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 5′ E. Lat. 49° 21′ N.

Atkueri, t. Turkish Armenia, 21 m. E. Aghalzighe.

Atlantic Ocean, lies between Europe and Africa, on the E. and America on the W. It is 3,000 miles wide.

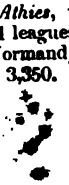
Atlas, chain of mountains, stretching through Barbary, and dividing its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of central and northern Africa. The part of this chain along the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco, is by far the loftiest. According to repeated observations, it rises to upwards of 13,000 feet; and its summits, even in this tropical region, are covered with perpetual snow. As the chain alters its direction, and stretches through eastern Barbary, it diminishes considerably in height, and spreads into various branches.

Atlim, t. Siberia, in Tobolsk, on the Ob. Lon. 67° 14′ E. Lat. 62° 5′ N.

Atlisco, t. Mexico, in Puebla, 20 m. S. W. La Puebla de los Angelos.

Antolonisco, t. Mexico, in New Biscay, 140 m. N. W. Durango.

Atooi, or *Atoway*, one of the larger Sandwich islands, N. W. of Owhyhee, in the Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in length. It has a good roadstead on the S. W. side, called Wymoa. Pop. estimated at 54,000. From the frequent visits of British navigators, some of the natives can now converse in English, and several Europeans reside among them. Two of the missionaries to the Sandwich islands are stationed at this place. Lon. 159° 46′ W. Lat. 21° 57′ N.



Atouguia, t. Portugal, on the coast of Estremadura, 3 m. E. Peniche. Pop. 1,300.

Atoyaque, r. Mexico, falls into the Pacific, in 18° N. lat. On it is the natural bridge *Ponti di Dio*, over which coaches and carriages conveniently pass, 100 m. S. E. Mexico.

Atrato, r. Darien, rises in the mountains of Choco, and running from S. to N. more than 95 leagues, falls into the gulf of Darien in Lon. 77° 6′ W. Lat. 8° 2′ N.

Atri, or *Atria*, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 28 m. N. E. Aquila.

Atsion, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 60 m. S. E. Philadelphia.

Attacoor, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 30 m. N. N. W. Vellore.

Attakapas, co. Louisiana, on the gulf of Mexico, W. of the Atchafalaya. Chief t. Franklin. Pop. 12,063; slaves, 5,707; engaged in agriculture, 1,643; in commerce, 167; in manufactures, 107.

Attakapas, p-t. Attakapas district, Louisiana.

Attakkeni, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 44 m. N.W. Eregri.

Attancala, t. Hind. 67 m. N. W. Cape Comorin.

Attancourt, v. France, on the Blaise, in Upper Marne, 11 leagues S. E. Chalons-sur-Marne.

Attariff, v. Upper Egypt, 30 m. S. Girge.

Attellara, or *Atellari*, r. Sicily, runs into the Mediterranean, between Syracuse and Cape Passaro.

Attendorn, t. Prussian Westphalia, 45 m. E. N. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,198.

Attenhove, t. Netherlands, 3 m. N. E. Landen.

Attercliffe, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 1½ m. S. E. Sheffield. Pop. 2,673.

Attersee, lake, Austria, circle of Hausruck.

Attery, r. Eng. runs into the Tamar near Launceston.

Attica, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 12 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 1,519.

Attichy, t. France, on the Aisne, in Oise, 4 leagues N. N. W. Soissons.

Attigny, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 11 leagues N. E. Rheims.

Attleborough, t. Eng. Norfolk co. Pop. 1,413. 12 m. from Thetford and Norwich.

Attleborough, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 29 m. S. W. Boston, 9 N. Providence. Pop. 3,055.

Attleborough, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. 20 m. N. E. Philadelphia.

Attlebury, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y. 63 m. S. Albany.

Attock, or *Attock Benaras*, t. and fort on the E. bank of the Indus, in lon. 71° 15′ E. lat. 33° 6′ N.

Atued, t. Swedcn, in East Gothland, 18 m. S. E. Lidkoping.

Atures, Falls of, in the Orinoco, about 100 miles from its mouth.

Atwater, t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 15 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 320.

Atwood's Keys, islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 73° 40′ W. Lat. 23° 8′ N.

Atybach, v. Germany, in Nassau-Weilburg, between Giessen and Wetzlar. Pop. 5,000

Au, t. Bavaria, in Iser, 12 m. N. W. Mosburg. Pop. 4,974.

Au, or *Aubach*, r. Bavaria, rises near Ober-Mennichau, and running through Thurnau, joins the Maine 4 miles below.

Ava. See *Birman Empire*.

Ava, or *Aungwa*, the ancient capital of the Birman empire. It is now deserted, the seat of government having been transferred to Umrapora, 4 miles distant. Lat. 21° 51′ N. Lon. 95° 58′ E.

Aval. See *Bahhrein Islands*.

Avalon, peninsula, the S. E. corner of Newfoundland, joined to the island by a neck of land between Placencia and Trinity bays.

Avalon, t. France, in Yonne, on the Cousin. Pop. 4,200; 20 leagues W. Dijon.

Avary, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 12 m. N. E. Blois.

Avatscha, bay, on the E. coast of Kamtschatka, into which the Avatschka and Paratounka or Ilmitsch empty. It is about 25 miles in circumference, its entrance is 4 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide. Lon. 158° 49′ E. Lat. 52° 51′ N.

Avaux, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, near Rheims. Pop. 1,500.

Aub, or *Auw*, t. Bavaria, on the Gollach, 17 m. S. Wurtzburg.

Aubagne, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone. Pop. 5,600. 17 leagues N. W. Aix.

Aubais, t. France, in Gard, 10 m. S. W. Nismes.

Aube, r. France, rises in the department of Upper Marne, and falls into the Seine, a few miles above Nogent-sur-Seine.

Aube, a department of France, bounded N. by Marne, E. by Upper Marne, S. E. by Cote d'Or, S. W. by Yonne, and N. W. by Seine and Marne. Sq. m. 2,464. Pop. in 1815, 223,819. The capital is Troyes.

Aubel, v. Netherlands, in Limburg, near Dartheim. Pop. above 5,000.

Aubenas, t. France, on the Ardeche, 5 leagues S. W. Privas. Pop. 3,315.

Aubenton, t. France, on the Aube, in Aisne, 6 leagues S. W. Rocroy. Pop. 1,100.

Auberg, t. Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite Lintz.

Auberive, t. France, in Marne, 6½ leagues E. Rheims.

Auberive, v. France, in Isere, 17 leagues W. Grenoble; another in Upper Marne, 8 leagues S. Chaumont.

Aubert Gallion, seigniory, Buckingham and Dorchester cos. Lower Canada, on the Chaudiere, 55 m. S. E. Quebec.

Aubeterre, t. France, on the Drone, in Charente, 9 leagues S. Angouleme.

Aubette, r. France, joins the Seine near Rouen.

Aubiers, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 16 leagues N. Niort. Pop. 2,200.

Aubignan, t. France, 5½ leagues N. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,320.

Aubigne, t. France, 5 leagues from La Fleche.

Aubigny, or *Avigny*, t. France, in Cher, on the Nesse, 14 leagues S. E. Orleans. Pop. 2,550.

Aubigny, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 2½ leagues W. Arras; another in Loire and Cher, 7 leagues S. Orleans.

Aubin, t. Switzerland, 8 m. S. S. W. Neufchatel.

Aubonne, t. Switzerland, in Vaud, 11 m. W. S. W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,600.

Auburn. See *Albourne*.

Auburn, p-v. and cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. in the township of Aurelius, at the outlet of Owasco lake, 170 m. W. Albany, on the great western turnpike. This village has increased with great rapidity. In 1810, it contained only about 100 houses; in 1820 the population was 2,233. Among the public buildings are a court-house, a jail, a

market-house, a state-prison, large enough to contain 1,000 convicts; a Theological Seminary, and 3 churches, 1 each for Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. It contains also numerous manufactures. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary is under the care of the Synod of Geneva. It has 3 professors, 1 of Biblical Criticism and Oriental Literature, 1 of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and 1 of Sacred Rhetoric. The institution commenced in 1819. The number of students in 1821 was 13.

Auburn, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 218.

Auburn, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 215.

Auburn, t. Richmond co. Ohio.

Aubusson, t. France, on the left bank of the Creuse, 16 leagues S. E. Limoges. Pop. 3,520.

Auch, or *Ausch*, t. France, in Gers. Here are manufactures of serge and of the coarse woollens called *barat*; also tanneries. Pop. 8,800. 16 leagues W. Toulouse.

Auchterarder, t. Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. of the parish, 2,508. 15 m. S. S. W. Perth.

Auchtermuchty, t. Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 2,403. 9 m. W. Cupar.

Auchy, t. France, on the Authie, in Pas de Calais, 8 leagues S. E. Montreuil. Pop. 2,000.

Aucland, Bishops, t. Eng. Durham co. Pop. 1,807. 12 m. S. S. W. Durham.

Auckland, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 85 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Auckland, West, t. Eng. Durham co.

Aude, r. France, rises in the eastern Pyrenees, and empties N. E. of Narbonne, into lake Vendres, which communicates with the Mediterranean.

Aude, a department of France, bounded N. E. by Herault, N. by Tarn, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by eastern Pyrenees, and W. by Arriege. Pop. 240,993. The capital is Carcassonne.

Audene, isl. in the North sea, 30 miles long and 10 broad, 40 m. from Norway. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

Audenge, t. France, 7 leagues W. S. W. Bourdeaux.

Audierne, t. France, in Finisterre, 7 leagues W. Quimper.

Audincourt, v. France, on the Doubs, 4 m. E. S. E. Montbelliard.

Audrieu, or *Andrieu*, t. France, in Calvados, 3 leagues W. Caen.

Audruick, t. France, 4 leagues S. E. Calais. Pop. 2,032.

Audun-le-Roman, v. France, in Moselle, 4 leagues S. E. Longwy.

Aue, t. Saxony, in Schwartzenburg, on the Mulda, 10 m. S. E. Zwickau.

Aue, r. Hanover, joins the Gosche near Ilienworth, to form Medem river; another in Holstein, runs into the Elbe. It is navigable to Elmshorn; another falls into the Weser; another falls into the Seine, near Blumenau.

Ave, r. Portugal, falls into the Atlantic, N. Oporto.

Avebury. See *Abury*.

Avegos, t. Portugal, in Beira, 16 m. S. W. Lamego.

Aveiras de Baixas, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 15 m. S. W. Santarem.

Aveiras de Cuina, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 12 m. S. W. Santarem.

Aveiro, t. Portugal, in Beira. Pop. 7,000. 33 m. S. Oporto.

Avelghem, t. Netherlands, near Courtrai. Pop. 3,350.

Avella, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 m. E. Naples.

Avellino, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 m. E. Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 9,000.

Aven, r. France, falls into the sea, S. E. Brest.

Avenay, t. France, in Marne, 15 m. W. N. W. Chalons-sur-Marne.

Avenches, or *Wifflis*, t. Switzerland, 18 m. S. W. Berne.

Auer, r. Lithuania, runs into the Aregel, 12 m. W. Insterburg.

Auerbach, t. in the Saxon part of Vogtland, 60 m. W. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,000.

Avernakoe, isl. Denmark, near the S. coast of Fyen. Lon. 10° 18′ E. Lat. 55° 2′ N.

Averno, Lago d', a lake near Pozzuolo, in Terra di Lavora, Naples.

Averon, isl. in the North sea, near Norway. Lat. 63° 6′ N.

Aversa, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavora, the ancient *Atella*. It is the seat of a bishop, of a royal governor, and a judge. Pop. 13,800. 8 m. N. Naples.

Auerstadt, v. Thuringia, 22 m. N. E. Erfurt, on the road to Leipzig.

Averto, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near Friuli. Lat. 45° 46′ N.

Avery, t. Huron co. Ohio. In this township is the town of Huron.

Avery'sboro, p-t. Cumberland co. N. C. on Cape Fear river, 25 m. above Fayetteville.

Aues, isl. 16 leagues from the coast of Venezuela. Lon. 16° W. Lat. 11° 56′ N.

Aves, or *Bird's Island*, West Indies. Lat. 15° 30′ N. Lon. 63° 15′ W.

Avesa, r. Italy, runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

Avesnes, t. France, on the Hepres, 3 leagues from Maubeuge, in North. Pop. 2,700.

Avestad, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near Fahlun, with a copper refinery, and forges for copper, iron and nails.

Aveurdre, t. France, on the left bank of the Allier, 6 leagues S. S. W. Nevers.

Aveyron, r. France, runs into the Tarn, 8 miles above Montauban. It is navigable to Negrepelisse.

Aveyron, department of France, bounded N. by Cantal, N. E. by Lozere, E. by Gard, S. E. by Herault, S. W. by Tarn, and W. by Lot. Sq. miles, 3,674. Pop. 318,047.

Avezzano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 2,700. 6 m. S. W. Celano, 18 S. Aquila.

Auge, r. France, runs into the Aube, near Anglure.

Augila, district and t. of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan, nominally subject to Tripoli.

Auglaize, r. Ohio, runs N. into the Maumee, at Fort Defiance.

Auglaize, t. Wood co. Ohio. Pop. 216.

Augsburg, city in Bavaria, (formerly free and imperial,) at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, 40 m. N. W. Munich. There are here manufactures in silver, fine cotton, wire, and tobacco. The engraving on copper affords support to many. Another important branch of traffic is bookselling and publishing, especially in Catholic literature. The celebrated Augsburg confession of faith was here presented by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, to the emperor Charles V. and the princes of the empire. Lon. 10° 53′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Augsburg, a secularised bishopric of Germany, now forming part of Bavaria. It took its name from the city of Augsburg.

Augst, or *Kaiser's Augst*, v. Switzerland, in the Frickthal, canton of Aargau; another opposite to it, belonging to the town of Bale, 6 m. E. Bale; another in Zurich, district of Horgen; another in Zurich, district of Knonau.

Augusta, t. Grenville co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

Augusta, p-t. and cap. Kennebec co. Maine, on both sides of Kennebec river, 45 m. from its mouth, 2 N. of Hallowell, 56 N. E. Portland. A bridge is thrown across the river connecting the two parts of the town. The houses are built partly on a beautiful plain, elevated 150 or 250 feet, and partly on the declivity descending from the plain to the river. The public buildings are a courthouse and jail, an academy and Presbyterian church. The river is navigable to Augusta for vessels of 100 tons. Pop. in 1810, 1,805; in 1820, 2,457.

Augusta, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 12 m. S. W. Utica. Pop. 2,771.

Augusta, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. 79 m. N. Trenton.

Augusta, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 40 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,075.

Augusta, a central co. Va. Chief t. Staunton. Pop. 16,742; slaves 3,512; engaged in agriculture 3,591, in commerce 52, in manufactures 1,022.

Augusta, city and cap. Richmond co. Geo. on Savannah river, 86 m. N. E. of Milledgeville, 127 by land, and double the distance by water, above the city of Savannah. A bridge is thrown across the river, which is here 400 yards wide. Augusta stands on an elevated plain; the streets intersect each other at right angles, are very wide and ornamented with rows of the beautiful tree called Pride of India. The public buildings are a spacious city-hall of brick, a theatre, an academy and 5 houses for public worship, viz. 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. Augusta is admirably situated for commerce; a large portion of the cotton crop of the State, besides a great deal from S. Carolina, is sent here. During the winter months it is transported in wagons, or shipped in scows which are towed down the river by steam boats, to Savannah. Pop. in 1810, 2,476; in 1820, about 6,000.

Augusta, p-v. Perry co. Mississippi.

Augusta, p-v. Montgomery co. Alabama.

Augusta, p-t. and cap. Bracken co. Kentucky, on the Ohio, 90 m. N. E. Frankfort, 22 below Maysville. Pop. 255.

Augusta, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 533.

Augusta Point, the N. E. point of king George III's archipelago. Lon. 225° 10′ E. Lat. 58° 3′ N.

Augustine, St. See *St. Augustine.*

Augustow, or *Augustowo*, t. Poland, in Lomza, 56 m. N. W. Bielsk. Pop. 2,000.

Auhausen, v. Bavaria, circle of the Rezat, on the Wernitz.

Aviano, t. Italy, in Friuli, 28 m. W. Udina, 15 E. S. E. Belluno.

Avido, t. A. Turkey, on the Hellespont, 17 m. S. W. Lampsaki. Lon. 26° 28′ E. Lat. 40° 7′ N.

Avigliano, v. Piedmont, in Susa. Pop. 2,880. 11 m. W. Turin.

Avigliano, t. Naples, in Otranto, 7m. E. Otranto.

Aviglione, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m. W. Oppido.

Avignon, city, France, on the Rhone, capital of the dep. of Vaucluse, 16 leagues N. W. Aix, 168 S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 53′ E. Lat. 43° 56′ N. It was the seat of the popes from 1307 till 1377, and in 1348, the reigning pope, Clement VI. bought the sovereignty of Avignon for 80,000 golden florins. Its formal cession by the Pope to France was stipulated in the treaty of Tolentino on the 19th February 1797. Avignon was formerly the seat of an archbishop; at present it is the see of a bishop. Pop. 23,211.

Avignonet, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 8 leagues S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,760.

Avila, province, Spain, in Old Castile, inclosed by those of Salamanca, Valladolid, Segovia, and Toledo. Pop. 118,061. The chief town Avila, is on the Adaga, and was once one of the richest cities in Spain. Pop. 4,000. 50 m. N. W. Madrid. Lon. 5° W. Lat. 40° 45′ N.

Avila, or *Aviles*, t. Spain, in Asturia, near the bay of Biscay. 15 m. N. Oviedo.

Avila Fuente, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 18 m. fr. Segovia.

Aviles, t. Portugal, on the coast of Oporto. Pop. 2,300.

Avire, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 leagues N. W. Angers.

Avis, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 9 m. N. W. Estremoz. Pop. 1,500.

Avise, t. Naples, in Lavora, 6 m. E. Sora.

Avise, t. France, in the Gard, 18 m. S. Rheims.

Aulaine, t. France, in Sarthe, 5 leagues from Le Mans.

Aulas, t. France, in Gard, 15 leagues W. Nismes.

Aulaster. See *Alcester.*

Auldearn, v. Scotland, Nairn co. Pop. 1,406. 3 m. S. E. Nairn.

Aulendorf, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. N. Ravenburg. Pop. 1,900.

Auletta, t. Naples, in principato Citra, 4 m. W. S. W. Cangiano, 32 S. E. Salerno.

Aulnay, 2 towns, France, in Calvados. Pop. of one 1,500; o. the other, 2,000.

Aulnay, t. France, in Lower Charente. Pop. 1,250. 7 leagues N. N. E. Saintes.—Another in Vienne, 16 leagues N. N. W. Poitiers.

Aulona. See *Valona.*

Aulps, t. France, in Var. Pop. 3,000.

Ault, s-p. France, in Somme, 6 leagues W. Abbeville.

Auma, t. Prussia, 44 m. S. S. W. Leipsic.

Aumale, t. France, in Lower Seine. Pop. 1,720.

Aumignon, r. France, falls into the Somme above Seronne.

Aumootina, t. Hind. in Mysore, 17 m. W. S. W. Periapatam.

Aune, r. Eng. falls into the sea near Plymouth.

Auneau, or *Auneaux*, t. France, in Eure and Loire, 5 leagues E. Chartres. Pop. 1,348.

Auneuil, t. France, in Oise, 2 leagues S. W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,080.

Aunoe, isl. Denmark, off the S. W. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 5′ N.

Auntao, t. Chili, on the coast, 200 m. S. Valdivia. Lat. 42° 50′ S.

Aroise, t. France, in Sarthe, 12 m. from La Fleche.

Avola, t. Sicily, in Val di Noto, 3 m. N. E. Noto. Pop. 6,500.

Avon, r. Scotland, falls into the Spey; another falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton; another runs between the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow, into the frith of Forth, W. of Borrowstounness.

Avon, r. Eng. falls into the English channel. The lower part is navigable for large vessels. Another, runs into the Severn near Berkely; another, joins the Severn at Bristol, and is navigable to Bath; another, joins the Severn at Tewksbury.

Avon, r. Wales, runs into the Bristol channel, 6 m. S. Neath; another, flows into the Irish sea at Barmouth.

Avon, r. Nova Scotia, falls into the Atlantic, E. of Halifax.

Avon, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 450.

Avon, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 21 m. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,933.

Avostola, r. Piedmont, runs into the Cervo, 2½ m. W. Buronza.

Avora, Cape, Caramania, on the W. side of the bay of Adalia.

Avoyelles, parish, Louisiana, S. of Red river. Chief t. Avoyelles. Pop. 2,245, Slaves 782; engaged in agriculture 636, in commerce 4, in manufactures 9.

Avoyelles, p-t. Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

Aupach, r. Bohemia, runs into the Eger near Carlsbad.

Aupitsbach, r. Saxony, in Thuringia, falls into the Grumbach, 5 m. E. Weissenfels.

Aux Plaines river. See *Des Plaines*.

Aurach, t. Germany, on the Ille, 8 m. S. W. Bamberg; another in Wirtemberg, 9 m. E. N. E. Wurzach.

Aurach, r. Franconia, falls into the Regnitz near Erlangen.

Aurainville, t. France, in Meurthe, 6 m. N. Toul.

Aurajocki, r. Finland, runs into the gulf of Bothnia, a little below Abo.

Avranches, t. France, in La Manche, half a league from the sea. Small vessels come up the river Seez, close to the town. Pop. 6,000. 222 m. W. Paris.

Auray, t. France, on the gulf of Morbihan, 4 leagues W. Vannes. Pop. 3,200.

Auray, r. France, runs into the English channel. Lat. 47° 34′ N.

Aurbach, r. Germany, runs into the Lahn, 2 m. above Nassau.

Aure, r. France, falls into the Eure; another, joins the Drome below Bayeux.

Aurec, t. France, in Upper Loire, 9 m. S. W. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,104.

Aurelius, p-t. and cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake. Pop. 7,923. It contains three post villages, Auburn, Cayuga, and Union Springs.

Aurelius, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 239.

Aurette, r. France, falls into the Eure near Bourges.

Auriac, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 17 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,545.

Aurich, cap. of the principality of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover. Pop. 2,200. It is connected by a canal with Embden. 12 m. N. E. Embden.

Auriga, t. Italy, in the Valteline, 21 m. S. S. W. Bormio.

Aurige, or *Laurige*, r. France, runs into the Garonne above Toulouse.

Aurignac, t. Gascony, in Upper Garonne, 14 leagues S. E. Toulouse.

Aurigny, isl. France, in the English channel, 20 m. N. Jersey, 7 W. Cape La Hogue.

Aurillac, t. France, on the Jordane, in Cantal. Pop. in 1815, 10,332. 111 leagues S. Paris.

Aurille, t. France, in Mayenne-and-Loire, 1 league N. W. Angers.

Auriol, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 5 leagues N. E. Marseilles. Pop. 3,700.

Auripa, t. North Finland, 62 m. S. S. E. Biorneborg.

Aurith, or *Uhrt*, t. New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 6 m. S. Frankfort.

Auroir, t. France, in Cher, 7 m. N. W. Sancoins.

Aurolsmunster, t. Upper Austria, 16 m. S. Passau.

Auron, r. France, falls into the Eure below Bourges.

Aurora, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake, 16 m. S. W. Auburn. Pop. 1,285.

Aurora, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 10 m. N. W. Ravenna. Pop. 549.

Aurora, p-v. Dearborn co. Indiana.

Aurora Island, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168° 24′ E. Lat. 15° 6′ N.

Auroux, t. France, in Lozere, 7½ leagues N. E. Mende. Pop. 1,048.

Aurungabad. See *Ghurka*.

Ausa, r. Italy, enters the Adriatic sea at Rimini.

Ausche, t. Bohemia, 8 m. E. N. E. Leutmeritz.

Auspitz, t. Moravia, circle of Brunn. 42 m. S. S. W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,215.

Aussee, t. Inner-Austria, 48 m. W. N. W. Judenburg. Pop. 1,280.

Aussee, v. Moravia, 12 m. N. N. W. Olmutz.

Aussig, or *Ausli*, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 10 m. N. W. Leutmeritz. Pop. 1,369.

Aust, v. Eng. Gloucestershire, on the left side of the Severn, 12 m. fr. Bristol.

Aust, r. Bavaria, passes by Au, and flows into the Danube.

Austerfield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. fr. Bawtry.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, t. Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 12 m. E. S. E. Brunn. Pop. 1,620. Near this place a great battle was fought, on the 2d December 1805, between the French commanded by Bonaparte, and the united forces of Austria and Russia, with their respective sovereigns at their head. This battle ended in the total discomfiture of the Austro-Russian army.

Austerlitz, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,355.

Austevold, isl. in the North sea, near Norway. Lat. 60° 2′ N.

Austinburg, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 3 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 445.

Austins, p-v. Anson co. N. C.

Austinsville, p-t. Wythe co. Va. on the Kenhawa, 284 m. S. W. Richmond.

Austin's Creek, Georgia, runs into the Savannah, 12 m. N. Savannah.

Austintown, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. S. Warren. Pop. 720.

Austonley, or *Austenley*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. from Huddersfield.

Australasia, in modern Geography, the fifth great division of the globe. It includes the numerous islands which lie between the limits of 3° N. and 50° S. lat. and between 95° and 185° E. lon. It embraces New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon's islands, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, together with a multitude of smaller islands surrounding them in all directions.

Australia del Espiritu Santo. See *Hebrides, New*.

Austria, circle of, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided. It was bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia; E.

by Hungary; S. by the gulf of Venice and Italy; and W. by Switzerland and Bavaria. These limits include all the present dominions of Austria in Germany, except Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia. This country is now divided into four parts, in reference to their administration, by the chancery at Vienna; viz. Lower, Inner, and Upper Austria, and the kingdom of Illyria.

Lower Austria, is divided into the country below the Ens, and the country above the Ens. The country below the Ens is subdivided into four quarters, viz. 1. the quarter below the forest of Vienna; 2. the quarter above the forest of Vienna; 3. the quarter below the Mannhartsberg; 4. the quarter above the Mannhartsberg. The country above the Ens is subdivided into five quarters: 1. the Hausruck quarter, or Hausruck-viertel; 2. Muhl-viertel; 3. Traun-viertel; 4. Inn-viertel; 5. Saltzburg-viertel. Lower Austria contains 1,832,405 inhabitants, of which the part below the Ens contains 1,032,729, and the part above the Ens 799,676.

Inner Austria, in the modern division of the Austrian empire, corresponds with what was formerly the dutchy of Stiria. It is divided into 5 circles, which are named after the principal towns: Judenburg, Bruck, Graetz, Marburg, and Cilley. It contains 763,820 inhabitants.

Upper Austria, includes the Tyrol, and several smaller territories. It is divided into 7 circles, which are named after the chief towns: Schwartz, Imst, Bregentz, Botzen, Bruneck, Trient, and Roveredo

For the subdivisions of the kingdom of Illyria, see *Illyria*.

Austria, Archdutchy of, corresponds nearly with Lower Austria, mentioned in the preceding article.

Austria, Empire of, comprehends not only the countries described in the two preceding articles, but all the various states under the dominion of the imperial house of Austria. It is bounded N. by Saxony, Prussia, and Russian Poland; E. by Russia and Turkey; S. by Turkey, the Gulf of Venice, and Middle Italy; W. by Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria. This empire is comparatively of modern origin, and, at different periods, has received various important augmentations. It is a combination of nations, varying in their origin, languages, religions, and modes of life, yet forming at the present day, a firm and compact body politic. The size and population of this great monarchy will be best exhibited by the following view of its component parts.

TABLE OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Countries.	Sq. ms.	Population.
1. Lower Austria,	15,422	1,832,405
2. Inner Austria,	8,778	763,820
3. Upper Austria,	12,276	741,319
4. Illyria,	13,508	1,060,492
5. Bohemia,	20,922	3,183,364
6. Moravia,	12,122	1,688,252
7. Austrian Silesia,		
8. Gov. of Milan,	8,340	2,082,000
9. Gov. of Venice,	9,950	1,932,000
10. Galicia,	32,521	3,750,000
11. Hungary,		
12. Transylvania,	about	about
13. Croatia,	135,000	11,000,000
14. Sclavonia,		
15. Dalmatia,		
Total in round numbers,	270,000	28,000,000

The seven countries first named in the above table, constitute the German part of the Austrian empire. The governments of Milan and Venice are the Italian parts, and form what is called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Galicia was taken from Poland, and bears the title of kingdom of Galicia.

The population is composed principally of four great races, in the following order: Sclavonians, 11,750,000, Germans 5,000,000, Italians 5,000,000, Hungarians 4,200,000. There are besides, 1,400,000 Wallachians, 420,000 Jews, and a few Armenians. This population occupy 758 cities, 2,000 market towns, 67,644 villages, and 4,192,834 houses.

The annual revenue is estimated at about 60,000,000 dollars. The public debt before the French revolution, was $90,000,000; in 1815, more than $350,000,000; and now more than $650,000,000. The army on the peace establishment consists of 220,000 infantry, 36,000 cavalry, with about 15,000 artillery. For the protection of trade, a few frigates and other armed vessels are kept up on the Adriatic; while on the Danube, towards the Turkish frontier, are stationed the vessels called tschaiken, manned by about 1,000 soldiers and seamen.

The government is an absolute monarchy. In Hungary, however, the nation shares the legislative, and even the executive power with the emperor; the Tyrolese possess, to a certain degree, the same privileges. Austrian Italy was erected into a kingdom by an edict of the emperor in 1815, and though inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a separate constitution, at the head of which is a prince of the imperial family, with the title of Viceroy. Galicia bears the title of kingdom, and is governed by a Viceroy; and in 1817 a liberal constitution was published, and a representative government established. Bohemia and Moravia have each an assembly of states or representatives, but their power is merely nominal. The administration of the whole empire centres in Vienna, and is composed of a number of boards, under the name of councils, chanceries, and conferences. In the German diet or 'confederation of the sovereigns and free towns of Germany,' formed in 1815, Austria presides, and has one vote. In the general assembly, she has four votes.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but in Hungary, Transylvania, and Sclavonia, members of the Protestant and Greek churches have long been settled, and in the enjoyment of considerable privileges. In fact, since the days of Joseph II. free toleration is granted to all sects throughout the Austrian dominions. The number of the various sects is estimated as follows:— 22,000,000 Roman Catholics, 2,500,000 Greek Christians, 2,000,000 Reformed, 1,450,000 Lutherans, 420,000 Jews, and 42,000 Unitarians.

In point of literature, Austria is greatly behind the north of Germany. The principal universities are at Vienna, Prague, Freyburg, Innspruck, Lemberg, Pest, and Padua.

The principal manufactures are thread, cotton, linen, lace, silk stuffs, stockings, spirituous liquors, wrought iron, steel, and brass, kitchen and farming utensils, glass, porcelain, and earthen ware. The foreign commerce is in a great measure in the hands of Greek merchants. The imports consist principally of raw materials; such as wool, cotton, raw silk, rice, oil, drugs, spices, of all which a great part comes from the Levant.

Austria, San Felippe de, city, S. America, 46 m. fr. Cumana. Lon. 63° 41′ W. Lat. 10° 31′ N.

Autauga, co. Alabama. Pop. 3,853, slaves 1,647. Engaged in agriculture 1,461, in commerce 8, in manufactures 9. At the C. H. is a post-office.

Authie, r. France, runs into the English channel.

Authon, t. France, in Eure and Loire, 11 leagues S. W. Chartres. Pop. 1,200. Another, 4 leagues N. E. Saintes.

Autire, r. France, runs into the Sevre, below Maillerais.

Autonne, r. France, runs into the Oise near Verberie.

Autun, t. France, in Saone and Loire. Here are manufactures of linen, blankets, hosiery, and other stuffs. 16 leagues S. W. Dijon. Pop. 8,000.

Auvase, t. Montgomery co. Missouri.

Au Vase, r. Illinois, runs into the Mississippi 55 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. It is navigable for boats 60 miles, through a fine prairie country.

Auvergne, formerly a province of France. It is now included in the departments of the Puy de Dome, Cantal, Creuse, Allier, and Upper Loire.

Auvergnie, t. Switzerland, 3 m. S. Neufchatel.

Auvillars, or *Auvillard,* t. France, in Tarne-and Garonne, on the Garonne, 5 leagues S. Agen. Pop. 2,000.

Auxerre, t. France, capital of the department of the Yonne. It is on the Yonne, which affords an easy communication with the metropolis. 11 leagues S. S. E. Sens, 37 S. E. Paris. Pop. 11,300.

Auxon, t. France, in Aube, 5½ leagues S. S. W. Troyes. Pop. 2,340.

Auxon, t. France, in Upper Loire, 12½ leagues N. W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,500.

Auxonne, t. France, on the left bank of the Saone, in Cote d'Or, 7 leagues S. E. Dijon. Pop. 5,280.

Auzance, t. France, in Creuse, 11 leagues E. S. E. Gueret. Pop. 1,370.

Awatska. See *Avatscha.*

Aweeree. See *Waree.*

Awin Ea, r. Ireland, runs into the sea, 7 m. N. Killebegs.

Awle, r. Syria, runs into the Mediterranean, near Sidon.

Ax, t. France, in Arriege, 5 leagues N. W. Tarascon. It has warm baths. Pop. 1,554.

Ax, or *Axe,* r. Eng. falls into the sea below Axmouth; another falls into the Bristol channel 8 m. below Axbridge.

Axara, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 50 m. from Guzel-Hissar.

Axat, or *Azat,* t. France, on the Aude, 25 m. S. Carcassonne.

Axbridge, t. Eng. Somersetshire, on the Ax, 8 m. above its mouth, 17 m. from Bristol.

Axel, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 27 m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,843.

Axim, district, part of the kingdom of Ashantee, Africa. The Dutch have a fort on Cape Three Points, 10 leagues E. Apollonia.

Axiopoli. See *Rassovat.*

Axminster, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Ax, 26 m. from Exmouth. Pop. 2,387.

Axmouth, v. Eng. in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Ax.

Axum, ancient capital of Abyssinia, now in ruins, 40 m. E. Sire. Lon. 38° 50′ E. Lat. 14° 10′ N.

Ay, t. France, dep. of Marne, 5 leagues S. Rheims. It produces Champaign wine. Pop. 2,516.

Ay, or *Palo Ay.* See *Pulo Way.*

Ayamonte, t. Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, 34 W. S. W. Seville. Pop. 5,000.

Ayamonte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 3 m. N. W. Minfort.

Ayas, v. Caramania, on the W. side of the gulf of Scanderoon. Lon. 35° 48′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

Ayash, v. on the coast of Caramania. Lon. 34° 12′ E. Lat. 36° 29′ N.

Ayawarvo, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 20 m. W. Vellore.

Aybar, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Arragon, 3 m. S. Sanguesa.

Aye Stierri, isl. in the North sea, near Lapland. Lon. 40° 50′ E. Lat. 69° 50′ N.

Ayempet, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 4 m. N. E. Tanjore.

Ayerbe, or *Ayerre,* t. Spain, in Arragon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 32 m. N. Saragossa.

Ayerstown, t. Burlington co. N. J. 13 m. S. E. Burlington.

Aylesbury, t. Eng. Buckingham co. 39 m. W. N. W. London. Pop. 3,447.

Aylesford, t. Eng. Kent co. 32 m. E. London.

Aylemouth. See *Alnemouth.*

Aylesham. See *Alesham.*

Aylets, p-v. King William co. Va. 29 m. N. E. Richmond.

Aymouth. See *Eyemouth.*

Aynac, v. France, in Lot, 5½ leagues N. W. Figeac, 11 N. E. Cahors.

Ayora, t. Spain, in Valencia, 25 m. W. St. Felipe.

Ayr, maritime co. Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by Lanark and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish channel and frith of Clyde. Woollen manufactures are established in every parish; and the different branches of cotton manufacture employ many persons. Extensive iron works are erected at Muirkirk and Glenbuck, where are inexhaustible fields both of coal and iron ore. Pop. 103,954.

Ayr, borough, and s-p. Scotland, cap. of Ayrshire, 75 m. S. W. Edinburg. Pop. 5,000.

Ayr Head, cape, on the W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 40′ W. Lat. 55° 28′ N.

Ayslingin, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 3 m. S. S. W. Dillingen.

Ayterpilly, t. Hind, in Mysore, 7 m. S. Colar.

Ayton, v. Scotland, Berwick co. Pop. 1,379.

Ayton, Great, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. from Stokesley.

Aytre, t. France, in Lower Charente, near La Rochelle.

Azafi. See *Saffi.*

Azambuja, v. Portugal, in Estremadura, 25 m. from Lisbon. Pop. 2,400.

Azambujeira, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 7 m. W. Santarem.

Azamor, port, Morocco, on the Morbeya, 80 m. N. Morocco. Lon. 8° 15′ W. Lat. 33° 20′ N.

Azar, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut, 76 m. S. E. Amanziriſdin.

Azaredo, s-p. in the bay of Spiritu Santo, Brazil. Lon. 40° 10′ W. Lat. 20° 18′ S.

Azay, or *Azaie-le-Rideau,* t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Indre, 5 leagues S. W. Tours.

Azay, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 9 leagues W. N. W. Poitiers.

Azay-le-Feron, t. France, in Indre, 10 leagues W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,855.

Azay-sur-Cher, t. France, on the Cher, in Indre-and-Loire, 2½ leagues E. S. E. Tours.

Azeemabad. See *Patna*.

Azeitao, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 5 m. N. N. W. Setuval. Pop. 2,350.

Azem, or *Asem*. See *Ardrah*.

Asenay, t. France, in Vendee, 5 leagues N. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 3,000.

Azenigur, t. India, in Allahabad. Lon. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 24° 6′ E.

Aserailles, v. France, in Meurthe, 4½ leagues S. E. Luneville, 10 S. E. Nancy.

Aserbijan, or *Aderbeitsan*, province of Persia, between 43° 49′ and 48° 34′ E. lon. and between 38° 10′ and 39° N. lat. bounded N. by Erivan and Shirvan, E. by Ghilan, S. by Irak, and W. by Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan. It is a mountainous and cold country but well watered, and in the valleys produces grain, hemp, and fruits. The chief town is Tauris or Tabriz.

Azergue Bahr-el, or *Blue River*, Abyssinia, rises in Gojam, passes through lake Dembea, and after traversing Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

Azeuchal, t. Spanish Estremadura, 16 m. S. S. W. Merida.

Azille, *Azillan*, or *Asillon*, t. France, in Aude, near the royal canal, 6½ leagues W. Narbonne.

Azincour, or *Agincourt*, v. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N. Hesdin, 11 E. Montreuil. On its plains Henry V. of England gained a victory over the French, in 1415.

Azinhago, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 11 m. N. N. E. Santarem.

Azio, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, 64 m. N. E. Lepanto.

Azoph, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Euxine by a narrow channel, called the straits of Jenicale. It is the ancient Palus Mæotis.

Azoph, t. Asiatic Russia, on the E. extremity of the sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the Don, 812 m. S. S. E. Petersburgh. Lon. 39° 14′ E. Lat. 47° N.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, in the Atlantic, between 37° and 40° N. lat. and 25° and 32° W. lon. consisting of St. Michael, St. Mary, Tercera, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, Fayal, Corvo and Flores. They have been at different times laid waste by earthquakes, of which the most formidable on record is that of 1591, which continued 12 days, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca. Another phenomenon still more extraordinary is that of new rocks which have emerged from the ocean. The effect of subterraneous fires is also visible in numerous hot springs. The soil is exceedingly fertile in vines, oranges, and other fruits; and considerable wine is exported. The best vines are raised on the lofty sides of Mont Pico, on the island of the same name. These islands belong to the Portuguese, and the population estimated at 160,000, is almost entirely of Portuguese origin. Angra, the capital of Tercera, is the seat of government.

Asores, islands in the Atlantic, N. of St. Domingo.

Asrak, r. A. Turkey, flows into the Euphrates, 6 m. N. E. Semisat.

Asrek Bahr el, r. Abyssinia, which rises near lat. 11° N. and lon. 37° E. and flows almost immediately into the lake Dembea, through which it passes without mixing its waters, so that the current always is visible. It issues from the lake at the southern extremity, and pursuing a semicircular course, turns gradually to the north, and flows in this direction through Sennar till in lat. 16° N. it unites with the Bahr el Abiad, or principal branch of the Nile. In Abyssinia and in Europe, the Azrek was always considered as the head of the Nile, but the superior magnitude of the Abiad seems now to be clearly proved. The principal tributaries of the Azrek are the Dender and the Maleg.

Azuaga, t. Spanish Estremadura, 9 m. S. E. Llerena.

Azumar, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 5 m. W. N. W. Aronches.

Azurar, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 16 m. S. W. Braya.

Azurara, t. Portugal, in Beira, 6 m. S. E. Viseu.

Azzoglio, t. Italy, in Masserano, 6 m. N. N. E. Masserano.

B.

BAADSTED, or *Badsted*, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Cattegat, 10 m. N. Engelholm, 16 S. Helmstadt. Lon. 12° 45′ E. Lat. 56° 28′ N.

Baagoe, 2 small islands, Denmark, in the Baltic, one between the islands of Zealand, Moen, and Falster. Lon. 12° 3′ E. Lat. 54° 56′ N.; and the other in the Little Belt. Lon. 9° 49′ E. Lat. 55° 19′ N.

Baal's River, in West Greenland, empties in lon. 50° 10′ W. lat. 64° 30′ N.

Baar, or *Bar*, t. Switzerland, 2 m. N. Zug.

Baba, district, New Grenada, in Quito, 22 leagues in extent. Cacao is its staple article of commerce. Pop. 4,009.

Baba, Cape, on the N. coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. Lon. 31° 51′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Babahoyo, district in Quito. Its capital, Babahoyo, is a great mart of trade. Lat. 1° 47′ S. The river Babahoyo rises in the mountains of Chimbo and Riobamba, and after running 24 leagues, falls into the Guayaquil.

Babanon, or *Balbanon*, t. Cambodia, on the Cambodia. Lon. 105° 10′ E. Lat. 12° 17′ N.

Babein, t. Persia, in Irak, 80 m. S. E. Ispahan.

Babel. See *Babylon*.

Babel, t. Egypt, on the Delta, the ancient *Byblos*, 40 m. N. Cairo.

Babelabouad. See *Derbend*.

Bab elmandel, Straits of, the entrance of the Red

sea from the Indian ocean, 7 leagues in breadth. They are dangerous to pass.

Babelmandel, isl. in the above straits, 5 miles in circumference, barren and scarcely inhabited. Lon. 44° 30′ E. Lat. 44° 28′ N.

Baben, isl. in the Indian sea, about 18 miles long. Lon. 130° to 131° E. Lat. 7° 41′ S.

Babenhausen, t. Bavaria, 16 m. S. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,600.

Babi Si Malu. See *Pulo Baby*.

Babi, isl. in the Eastern sea, near the W. coast of Ceram. Lon. 128° 3′ E. Lat. 3° 5′ S.

Babic, or *Bababeg*, t. Persia, in Kerman, at an equal distance from the cities of Kerman, Shiraz, and Yezd. Fruit of every kind grows here in profusion. Lon. 54° 18′ E. Lat. 30° 3′ N.

Babin, t. Austrian empire, in Galicia, 36 m. E. Belcz.

Babinowitschi, t. Russia, 60 m. N. Mohilew, 308 S. St. Petersburg. Lon. 30° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 52′ N.

Babo, t. Whydah, in Africa, 10 m. N. W. Sabi.

Baboeuf, t. France, in Oise, 2 m. E. S. E. Noyon, 42 N. E. Beauvais.

Babolsca, t. Hungary, 22 m. S. S. E. Canischa.

Babu, isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 103° 48′ E. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

Babuan, isl. in the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 120° 30′ E. Lat. 5° 20′ N.

Babuyanes, islands in the Pacific, N. of Luzon. The largest are Babuan, Calayan, Camiguen, Daluspiri and Fuga. The chief products are wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains. Lon. 121° 15′ to 122° 5′ E. Lat. 18° 58′ to 19° 42′ N.

Babylon, (in ancient geography,) a famous city on the Euphrates. It stood on both sides of the river, in the form of a square, encompassed by a wall 60 miles in circuit, 87 feet thick and 350 high, on which were built 316 towers, or according to others, 250. There were 100 gates, 25 on each side, all of solid brass. From these ran 25 streets crossing one another at right angles, each 150 feet wide, and 15 miles in length. Thus the whole city was divided into 676 squares. The wall of Babylon was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. Extensive ruins are now to be seen of this once magnificent city, about 50 m. S. Bagdad.

Bacalal, lake, Mexico, in Yucatan, 36 m. S. W. Valladolid.

Bacalan, t. Great Bukharia, 45 m. W. Anderab, 145 E. S. E. Balk. Lon. 97° 40′ E. Lat. 36° 12′ N.

Bacano Bay, on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74° 59′ W. Lat. 20° 6′ N.

Baccano, t. Italy, States of the Church, a little S. of Rome.

Bacchiglione, r. Italy, loses itself in the Lagunes of Venice, below Este.

Bach. See *Batsch*.

Bachash, one of the isls. of the Hebrides, N. E. of North Uist. Lon. 7° 3′ W. Lat. 57° 37′ N.

Bacharach, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 23 m. S. Coblentz. Lon. 7° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 2′ N. Pop. 1,250.

Bacheldor, t. Oxford co. Maine, 20 m. W. Paris. Pop. 91.

Bachelor's-retreat, p-v. Pendleton co. S. C.

Bachelor's River, S. America, runs into a bay of the same name, on the N. side of the straits of Magellan. Lon. of the mouth, 73° 52′ W. Lat. 53° 38′ N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, separated by a narrow channel from the island Gilolo. Lon. 127° 33′ E. Lat. 1° S.

Bachink. See *Cachao*.

Bachmuth, or *Bakhmoud*, t. Russia, 104 m. N. N. W. Azoph, and 112 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 37° 44′ E Lat. 48° 25′ N.

Bachu. See *Baku*.

Back, r. or arm of Chesapeake bay, in Baltimore, co. Md. 4 m. E. of the Patapsco.

Backar, or *Bekhur*, district, Hind. in Moultan. The town is on an island in the Indus, near its junction with the Dummoody. Lon. 70° 2′ E. Lat. 28° 31′ N.

Back creek Valley, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Backergunge, district, in the S. E. part of Bengal. The town is 120 m. E. of Calcutta. Lon. 89° 20′ E. Lat. 22° 42′ N.

Backnang, t. Wirtemberg, on the Mur, 12 m. N. E. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 48° 58′ N.

Baco, t. in Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 121° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 18′ N.

Bacon-castle, p-v. Surry, co. Va. 74 m. S. E. Richmond.

Bacono, r. Caraccas, rises near the city of Truxillo, and serves as a boundary between the provinces of Varinas, and Venezuela.

Bacon's Island, in the Chinese sea. Lon. 113° 5′ E. Lat. 11° 13′ N.

Bacre, v. Sierra Leone. Lon. 12° 11′ W. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Bactriani, t. Asia, in Georgia, 60 m. N. Teflis.

Bad river, N. W. Territory, runs into Lake Superior 15 m. W. of Montreal river. It is 70 yards wide at its mouth, and boatable 8 or 9 miles.

Badajos, t. Spain, capital of Estremadura, on the Guadiana. It is an important barrier fortress on the side of Portugal. It was taken by storm by the British under Lord Wellington, after a memorable conflict on the 6th of April 1812. Pop. 14,500. 82 m. N. N. W. Seville, 49 S. Alcantara. Lon. 6° 47′ W. Lat. 38° 49′ N.

Badakshan, t. Great Bukharia, 150 m. E. Bulkh. Lon. 68° 50′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

Badalona, s-p. Spain in Catalonia, 4 m. N. E. Barcelona.

Badanacoupy, t. Hind. in Mysore, 28 m. S. Seringapatam.

Badar, t. Hind. in Bejapour, on the river Krishna, 30 m. S. Mijee. Lon. 75° 32′ E. Lat. 16° 40′ N.

Badasky, t. Siberia, on the Angara, 80 m. N. N. W. Irkutzk.

Baddammy, t. Hind. in Bejapour, 80 m. S. E. Merritch. Lon. 74° 54′ E. Lat. 16° 6′ N.

Baden, formerly a margraviate of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, extending along the E. bank of the Rhine, now forming the most important part of the grand dutchy. It was made up of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.

Baden, a grand dutchy of Germany, bounded S. by Switzerland and the lake of Constance, E. by Wirtemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, and the French department of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It is divided into ten circles:

Circles.	*Chief Towns.*
The Lake (Seekreis)	Constance.
The Danube.	Villingen.
The Weisen.	Lorrach.
The Treisam.	Freyburg.
The Kinzig.	Offenburg.
The Murg.	Rastadt.

The Pfuiz and Enz.	Durlach.
The Neckar.	Heidelberg.
The Odenwald.	Mosbach.
The Main and Tauber.	Wertheim.

The grand duke has the designation of 'Royal Highness'; his residence and the seat of government are at Carlsruhe. The grand dutchy contains 5,632 square miles, and 924,307 inhabitants. Revenue about £600,000. The grand duke and most of his subjects are Lutherans.

Baden, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Baden, in the circle of the Murg, celebrated for its mineral waters. In 1810, the number of its visitants was 3,325. 22 m. N. E. Strasburg, 36 W. Stutgard, and 40 S. S. W. Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 18′ E. Lat. 48° 46′ N. Pop. 3,085.

Baden, a district of Switzerland, formerly an independent canton, but now united to that of Aargau.

Baden, t. Switzerland, on the Limmat, at the head of the above district; celebrated for its warm baths. 14 m. N. W. Zurich, 27 S. E. Bale. Pop. 1,653.

Baden, t. Lower Austria, 12 m. S. S. W. Vienna; celebrated for its warm baths. Pop. 2,430.

Baden, v. Switzerland, canton of Valais. In its vicinity is the cataract of Toss, 500 feet high, and the famous hot spring in which an egg may be boiled.

Badenally, t. Hind. in Mysore, 21 m. S. Seringapatam.

Badgum, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 6 m. S. S. W. Oudighir.

Badia La, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adige, 5 m. from Legnano, 15 W. S. W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,000.

Badingen, v. Prussian states, Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 7 m. W. Stendal.

Badou, v. on the slave coast of Africa, 10 m. N. W. Grand Sestre.

Badrachillum, or the *Sacred Mountain*, t. Hind. in Golconda, on the Godavery. Here is a pagoda of great celebrity. 72 m. N. W. Rajamundry, 150 E. Hydrabad, 134 from Vizagapatam.

Badrowly, t. Hind. in Guzerat, 16 m. E. Surat.

Badruck. See *Buddaruck*.

Badulato, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 m. S. S. E. Squillace.

Baedoo, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, S. of Tombuctoo, and E. of Bambarca.

Baena, or *Vaena*, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 18 m. S. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 4,800.

Baerwalde, t. Prussian states, New Mark of Brandenburg, 13 m. N. N. W. Custrin, 42 m. E. N. E. Berlin.

Baet. See *Bate*.

Baesa, or *Baeca*, Spain, in Andalusia, 6 leagues from Jaen, 70 m. N. N. E. Cordova. Lon. 3° 35′ W. Lat. 38° 4′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Baffa, or *Bofo*, s-p. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 8° 52′ W. Lat. 5° 10′ N.

Baffa, s-p. of Cyprus, on the W. coast. It has a small harbor, now choaked up with sand, and is the most dangerous port of the island. Numerous ruins and antiquities are dispersed in the vicinity. Lon. 32° 18′ E. Lat. 34° 48′ N.

Baffin's Bay, the most northern gulf or bay that has yet been discovered in North-America. It extends beyond the 78th degree of N. lat. and communicates with the Atlantic ocean through Davis's Straits. On the W. side of this bay, in lat. 74° is Lancaster's Sound, through which Lieut. Parry, in the summers of 1819 and 1820, discovered a passage into the polar sea. He penetrated as far as the longitude of 113° 47′ W. from Greenwich, between the parallels of 74° and 75° N. lat. where his further progress was arrested by the ice.

Bafrush. See *Balfrush*.

Baga, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Llobregat, 16 m N. E. Solsona.

Baga Rey, one of the Philippine Islands, E. Luzon.

Bagaduce Point, cape in Penobscot bay, Maine.

Bagalaen, district of Java, near its centre.

Bagasied. See *Bayasid*.

Bagdad, a pachalic of A. Turkey, which comprehends the whole of Irak Arabi, with a part of Mesopotamia. Pop. about 1,000,000, consisting partly of Turks and Arabians, partly of Kurds and Jezides. The army of the Pacha is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men. This pachalic next to that of Anatolia is the most important of all in Asiatic Turkey. It is bounded N. by the pachalic of Diarbekir and the country of the tributary Kurds, E. by Iran and the Persian gulf, S. W. and W. by the deserts of Arabia and Syria and by the pachalic of Aleppo.

Bagdad, a city of Asia, on the Tigris, the capital of the Turkish provinces of Bagdad. For more than 500 years it was the city of the caliphs, and the capital of the Moslem empire, and was one of the most populous and splendid cities of the world; but it now retains very little of its ancient splendour. It is a city of great trade, and a noted emporium for the products of Arabia, India, and Persia, as well as for many European manufactures. It supplies all Asia Minor, Syria, and a part of Europe, with Indian commodities, which are imported at Bassora, and being brought up the Tigris in boats, are transported in caravans to Tocat, Constantinople, Aleppo, Damascus, and the western parts of Persia. The population is estimated at 80,000, and is composed of Turks, who constitute three-fourths of the whole, of Persians, Jews, and a small proportion of Christians. 210 m. S. Mosul, 300 N. N. W. Bassora. Lon. 44° 24′ E. Lat. 33° 20′ N.

Bagendon, v. Eng. Gloucestershire, 3 m. N. Cirencester.

Baggai, t. Algiers, anciently *Bagai*, 48 m. S. S. E. Constantina.

Baghilan, t. Persia, in Khorassan, 60 m. N. E. Herat.

Baghwan, or *Bunkar*, v. Beloochistan, 10 m. from Khozdar. Lon. 66° 35′ E. Lat. 28° 3′ N.

Bagjoura, t. Upper Egypt, between the Nile and Farshout.

Bagna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Orkoluka, 20 m. N. E. Parakia.

Bagna Cavallo, t. Italy, States of the Church, on the Seno, 24 m. S. S. E. Ferrara.

Bagna di Acqua, t. Italy, in Tuscany; celebrated for its warm baths. 15 m. E. Leghorn.

Bagnagar. See *Hyderabad*.

Bagnaja, t. Italy, Ecclesiastical States, 1 m. S. Vitebo.

Bagnara, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 5,000. 14 m. W. Oppido.

Bagnarea, t. Italy, States of the Church, 5 m. S. Orvieto, 12 N. Viterbo.

Bagneras de Campan, or *en Bigorre*, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 6,000. Its hot mineral

springs are no less than 32 in number, and are much frequented. 11 m. S. Tarbes, 450 S. S. W. Paris.

Bagneres de Luchon, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 60 m. S. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,260.

Bagni della Poretta, v. Italy, 18 m. S. Bologna.

Bagno, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 28 m. N. E. Florence.

Bagnolo, t. Italy, territory of Venice, 8 m. S. Brescia.

Bagnolo, t. Italy, in Principato Ultra, 12 m. W. Conza.

Bagnols, t. France, in Gard, 22 m. N. E. Nismes. Pop. 4,800.

Bagnouangy. See *Banyouangy.*

Bagolino, t. Italy, territory of Venice, 24 m. N. Brescia. Pop. 3,600.

Bagones, r Brazil, enters the sea near Cape Frio, in lat. 22° 5′ S.

Bagonguenou, 2 of the Lacadive islands. Lon. 71° 56′ E. Lat. 11° N.

Bagroo, r. W. Africa, falls into the sea near the Mesurado.

Bahama, Great, Island of, one of the Bahamas, 63 miles long and about 9 broad; 57 miles from the coast of E. Florida. The soil is fertile and well watered, and the climate pleasant, but the island is almost uninhabited. Lon. 78° 10′ to 80° 24′ W. Lat. 26° 40′ to 27° 5′ N.

Bahama Channel, or *Gulf of Florida*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama islands, 135 miles long and 46 broad. The currents here are most violent, and vessels are frequently wrecked in passing through this strait.

Bahama Bank, Great, a sand bank extending from near the island of Cuba lat. 22° 20′, to the Bahama islands lat. 26° 15′ N. A smaller bank of this name, lies N. of the island of Bahama.

Bahamas, or *Lucayos Islands*, in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Florida, lying N. of Cuba and St. Domingo, between 21° and 28° N. lat. and 71° and 81° W. lon. They have been estimated at 500, but of these a great proportion are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Exuma, Providence, Guanahani or St. Salvador, and Turk's Island. The climate is in general salubrious. Pop. in 1803, 14,318 including 11,395 blacks.

Bahar, a populous province in Hindostan, between 22° and 27° N. lat. bounded N. by Nepaul, S. by Berar, W. by Oude and the Mahratta dominions, and E. by Bengal. It is computed to contain 26,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts in India, yielding every kind of grain, sugar, tobacco, cotton, opium, and saltpetre. It is divided into seven collectorships, in each of which is fixed an English judge and magistrate. Its capital is Patna.

Bahar, t. Hind. 35 m. S. E. Patna, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Magadha, but now fallen to decay. Lon. 85° 37′ E. Lat. 25° 13′ N.

Bahar, or *Bazar*, t. Persia, in Kerman. 40 m. S. E. Sergian.

Baharbund, district, Bengal, W. of Brahmapootra river. Its chief town is Oliapore.

Bahar Caramort, or *Lake of Antioch*, Syria, through which passes the river Orontes. 27 m. N. E. Antioch.

Bahbeit or *Balbeit*, t. in the Delta of Egypt, where are the ruins of a magnificent marble temple. 7 m. S. S. W. Mansora.

Bahhrein, a cluster of Islands on the S. W. side of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia. The principal, named Bahhrein, lies about 15 miles from the coast, in lat. 26° 45′ N. A pearl fishery, the richest and most productive in the world, is conducted on an extensive scale at these islands.

Bahia das Aldeas, bay, W. Africa. Lat. 15° 50′ S.

Bahia Farta, bay, Africa, 10 m. S. Benguela.

Bahia de Chetumel, or *Hanover bay*, on the E. side of Yucatan, in the sea of Honduras.

Bahia, Honda, port, Cuba, on the N. side, with anchorage in 4 and 5 fathoms. Lon. 83° 6′ W. Lat. 22° 58′ N.

Bahia Longa, bay, West Africa. Lat. 10° 46′ S.

Bahia de Todos Santos, province, Brazil, on a capacious bay of the same name. Its capital is St. Salvador. It extends along the coast N. to the river St. Francisco, in lat. 11° S.

Bahia, City of. See *St. Salvador.*

Bahira, or *Rif*, the Arabian name of the Delta of Egypt, and the adjoining districts, east and west, on the Mediterranean.

Bahooan, isl. in the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 120° 58′ E. Lat. 6° 9′ N.

Bahoor, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 8 m. S. Pondicherry.

Bahrabad, t. Persia, in Khorassan. 10 m. N. Sebevar.

Baja, or *Baias*, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavora, on the site of the ancient *Baiæ*, in a bay of the gulf of Naples. 11 m. W. Naples.

Bajador Cape, the W. extremity of Luzon. Lon. 120° 40′ E. Lat. 18° 40′ N.

Bajapour, t. Hind. in Baglana, on the Godavery, 20 m. E. Bahbelgong.

Baias, or *Baie*, t. Syria, at the N. E. corner of the bay of Alexandretta, supposed to be the ancient *Issus* in Cilicia; 16 m. from Alexandretta.

Bajasid. See *Bayasid.*

Baibachta, t. Siberia, on the Irtisch, 72 m. N. W. Tara.

Baicha, 2 rivers of Siberia, flowing into the Turuchan, 32 and 56 m. N. W. Turuchansk.

Baideh, valley, Egypt, at the N. extremity of which is the city of Suez.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in Irkutsk, 366 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and from 20 to 53 broad. This lake is navigated by the Russians for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with China. Lon. 104° to 110° E. Lat. 52° to 55° 41′ N.

Baikulova, t. Russia, in Kolhyvane, 112 S. S. E. Abakansk.

Bailan, v. Syria, on a steep declivity of two mountains, 9 m. E. Alexandretta, 20 N. Antioch. Hither the Europeans resident at Alexandretta resort during summer heats, for the salubrity of the air.

Baildon, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Pop. 2,073. 3 m. N. Bradford.

Baileysburg, p-v. Surry co. Va.

Bailieborough, t. Ireland, Cavan co. There is a pool on the top of a neighboring hill, celebrated for its efficacy in scorbutic cases. 14 m. S. E. Cavan, 43 N. W. Dublin.

Baillee, t. France, in Mayenne, 43 m. N. E. Chateaugontier, 18 m. S. E. Laval.

Bailleul, or *Belle*, t. France, on the Lys. Pop. 9,000. Large quantities of thread, lace, and woollen stuffs are manufactured here. 13 m. W. N. W. Lille; one in La Manche; one in Main-and-Loire; one in Oise, 8 m. E. N. E. Clermont; another in

Orne, 5 m. N. Argentan; another in Sarthe, 5 m. N. W. La Fleche.

Bain, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 16 m. S. Rennes, 24 S. W. Vitre. Pop. 3,450.

Bainbridge, or *Jericho*, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 20 m. S. Norwich. Pop. 2,290.

Bainbridge, p-t. Franklin co. Alabama.

Bainbridge, p-t. Ross co. Ohio, 18 m. S. W. Chilicothe. It contains about 25 houses, a forge and other mills. Pop. 146. Another, Geauga co. Pop. 199.

Bainbridge, Port, inlet on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 212° 9½′ E. Lat. 59° 55′ N.

Bainette, v. Piedmont, 6 m. S. E. Coni, 8 W. S. W. Mondovi.

Bains, v. France, in Eastern Pyrennees, 15 m. S. W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,800; another in Vosges.

Baio de Comboi, isl. in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 77° 36′ W. Lat. 15° 26′ N.

Baio Nuevo, isl. in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 78° 36′ W. Lat. 15° 54′ N.

Bajolis Cape, on the N. W. coast of Minorca. Lon. 3° 44′ E. Lat. 40° 3′ N.

Baird's forge, p-v. Burke co. N. C.

Bairdstown, p-t. and cap. Nelson co. Kentucky, 35 m. S. W. Frankfort, on a branch of Salt river. Pop. 821. It has a stone courthouse and jail, a church, and a market-house. Here is a Roman Catholic College.

Baira. See *Beira*.

Bajona, cape on the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 39° E. Lat. 15° 15′ S.

Bairout, or *Bayreuth*, s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Acre. There was formerly a harbor here which is now choaked up with sand and rubbish. This place is an emporium to which the Druses and Maronites send corn, raw silk, and other products, and in return receive rice, tobacco, coffee, and specie. Lon. 35° 32′ E. Lat. 33° 45′ N. Pop. 7 or 8,000.

Baise, r. France, runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

Baitsida, t. Palestine, the ancient *Bethsaida*, 2 m. from the lake Tiberias, 22 m. E. Acre.

Baix, t. France, with 300 houses, 8 m. E. Mayenne; another in Upper Loire, near the Rhone, 10 m. N. Viviers.

Baker, t. Africa, on the Nile, 27 m. W. S. W. Dongola.

Baker Mount, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 238° 20′ E. Lat. 48° 39′ N.

Bakergan, t. Asia, in Karasm, on the Jihon, 115 m. S. E. Urkonge.

Baker's falls, N. Y. in the Hudson, at the bend, 1 m. above Fort Edward. The descent is 76 feet in the course of 60 rods.

Bakersfield, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque river, 38 m. N. N. W. Montpelier.

Baker's isl. Mass. off Salem harbor, 5 m. E. N. E. Salem. On its N. end is a light house.

Baker's river, N. H. rises in Moosehillock mountain and runs into the Merrimack at Plymouth.

Bakersville, p-v. Patrick co. Va.

Bakewell, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, near the confluence of the Wye and Derwent. Pop. 1,485. 25 m. N. Derby.

Bakhishisarai, or *Bacca-Serai*, t. Russia, on the W. side of the Crimea, 50 m. N. Caffa. Lon. 33° 52′ E. Lat. 45° 10′ N. It was formerly the residence of the Khans, and contained 20,000 inhabitants; but in 1800 there were only 5,776, of whom 3,000 were Tartars, 1,162 Jews, and the rest Armenians, and Greeks. Here are manufactures of leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery.

Baksaskaia, fort, Russian Tartary, in Caucasus, on the W. side of the Ural, 32 m. N. Guref.

Baktegan, a salt lake of Persia, in Fars, about 75 miles in circuit. It is nearly dry in the summer season, when a quantity of remarkably fine salt, left by evaporation, is collected from the bottom, and generally used throughout the province. 10 m. S. E. Shiraz.

Baku, or *Badku*, t. and principality, Persia, in Shirvan, on the peninsula of Absharon, in the Caspian sea. It has the best harbor in the Caspian. It exports cotton, fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock salt, and naptha. Its principal trade is with Astracan. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells about 8 miles from the town. They seem almost inexhaustible, some of them yielding 1000 or 1500 pounds daily. They are often dried up; but the naptha generally reappears after an interval of a few months. This substance is used by the natives as a substitute for lamp oil. All around Baku the country is deeply impregnated with inflammable matter, both above and under the surface. The earth seems overspread with fire. The city and principality were formerly much resorted to by the Guebres, or fire worshippers. They had temples built of stone, in one of which a blue lambent flame issued from a large hollow cane near the altar; and this the devotees of that sect believed would subsist as long as the world remained. This country has been in possession of the Russians since 1801. Lon. 51° 7′ E. Lat. 42° 22′ N.

Bala, t. Wales, Merioneth co. on the lake *Bala Pool*, by the natives named *Llyn-Tegid*.

Balaba, t. Africa, in Bambara. Lon. 4° 10′ W. Lat. 13° 35′ N.

Balabac, isl. in the Eastern seas, 18 miles long, by 6 broad; S. Palawan. Lon. 117° 10′ E. Lat. 8° N.

Balabea, isl. in the Pacific, off the W. coast of New Caledonia. Lon. 164° 22′ E. Lat. 20° 7′ S.

Balachna, t. Russia, in Nishnei-Novgorod, on the Wolga. Pop. 5,000. 18 m. W. N. W. Nishnei-Novgorod, 120 E. S. E. Petersburg.

Baluganskoi, t. Russia, 30 m. N. N. W. Irkutsk.

Balaguer, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. Pop. 3,700. 63 m. N. W. Barcelona.

Balaguer, Col de, pass, on the S. E. coast of Catalonia, commanding the high road from Taragona to the mouth of the Ebro.

Balakawa, or *Balaklaval*, s-p. Russia, on the S. W. point of the Crimea. Lon. 33° 14′ E. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

Balambangan, isl. in the Eastern seas, between Borneo and Magindano, 14 miles long, and 3 to 6 broad. 15 m. from Borneo. Lon. 117° 5′ E. Lat. 7° 15′ N.

Balambuan, district in the S. E. of Java, on the straits of Bally. The trade in pepper once carried on here is transferred to Bagnouangay, 15 miles north. Lon. 114° 28′ E. Lat. 8° 28′ S.

Balaruc, t. France, in Herault, 12 m. fr. Montpelier.

Balaschev, t. Russia, 90 m. W. Saratov, 634 S. E. St. Petersburg. Lon. 43° 14′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

Balasore, s-p. Hind. in Orissa. It is in Balasore roads that the Calcutta pilots wait the arrival of vessels. 110 m. S. W. Calcutta. Lon. 87° 13′ E. Lat. 21° 31′ N.

Balaton, lake, Hungary, 5 m. S. Stuhl-Weissen-

Balme, t. Savoy, 6 m. N. W. Annecy.

Balmerino, v. Scotland, Fifeshire, on the S. bank of the Tay, 8 m. N. W. St. Andrews.

Balnakyle, v. Scotland, in a bay on the W. coast of Lewis island, one of the Hebrides. Lon. 7° 3′ W. Lat. 58° 8′ N.

Balongo, 3 islands in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Arracan. Lon. 93° to 93° 20′ E. Lat. 19° 50′ to 20° 5′ N.

Balremit Bay, on the E. coast of Colonsay, one of the Hebrides. Lon. 6° 7′ W. Lat. 56° 6′ N.

Balsas, t. Peru, in Chachapuyas, on the E. side of the Amazon, 40 m. N. Caxamarca. Lat. 6° 16′ S.

Balsora. See *Bassora*.

Balsover. See *Bolsover*.

Balstal, t. Switzerland, 10 m. N. E. Solothurn.

Balta, or *Balto*, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of a circle in Podolia, on the Kadyma, 65 m. N. N. E. Bender.

Balta, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the E. coast of Unst. Lon. 4° 2′ W. Lat. 61° 7′ N.

Baltasch, v. Russia, in Caucasus, on the left of the river Terek, 6 m. fr. Waldikawkas.

Baltchimkin. See *Black Sea*.

Baltic Port, or *Rogerwick*, s-p. Russia, in Revel, on Roog island, at the influx of the Padis into the Baltic, 38 m. W. Revel, 150 N. Riga.

Baltic Sea, a well known inland sea in the northwest of Europe. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. It extends beyond 65° N. lat. being above 600 miles in length, and varying from 75 to 150 in breadth. Its surface contains about 120,000 square miles. The flatness of the Prussian shore, with the ruggedness of that of Sweden, and above all, the sudden changes in the state of the winds, and the violent storms, render this sea very dangerous for navigators. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether; in the south, the melting of the ice takes place in April; but in the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, it is seldom dissolved till the end of May. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic—the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; of these, the most frequented is the Sound. At each a toll is paid for the purpose of maintaining light-houses. The number of vessels which passed the Sound in 1816, was 8,871.

Baltimore, t. Ireland, Cork co. 13 m. S. Bantry.

Baltimore, t. Windsor co. Vt. 11 m. S.W. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 207.

Baltimore, hundred, Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 2,057.

Baltimore, co. Md. on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Patapsco river. Chief t. Baltimore. Pop. exclusive of the city and its precincts, 33,463; slaves, 6,720; engaged in agriculture 7,746, in commerce 102, in manufactures 1,994.

Baltimore, city, and port of entry, Baltimore co. Maryland, is on the N. side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 38 m. N. E. Washington, 100 S.W. Philadelphia, 190 S. W. New York, 400 S. W. Boston, 160 N. E. Richmond, 230 E. S. E. Pittsburg, 590 N. N. E. Charleston. Lon. 76° 36′ W. Lat. 39° 17′ N. Pop. of the city and precincts, in 1790, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,555; and in 1820, 62,738, of whom 3,966 were slaves.

Baltimore is well situated for commerce. It is connected by good turnpike roads with various parts of Pennsylvania, and with the navigable waters which run into the Ohio. It possesses the trade of Maryland, and of a great portion of the back country of Pennsylvania, and the western States. In amount of shipping, it is the third city in the Union. The number of tons in 1815 was 101,960. The exports in 1811 amounted to more than $4,000,000. The growth of the city has been remarkably rapid. In 1790, the amount of shipping was only 13,564 tons, and the population in 1770, was only 300.

The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbor. The strait which connects the bay with the river is very narrow, scarcely a pistol shot across, and is well defended by Fort M'Henry. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbor, and divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell's point, which are connected by bridges. At Fell's point, the water is deep enough for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, but none larger than 200 tons can go up to the town.

Baltimore contains the State penitentiary; the city and county alms-house; a court-house; a museum; a theatre; a custom-house; a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax; an exchange, an immense edifice recently erected; 3 market-houses; 10 banks, 31 houses of public worship, 5 for Roman Catholics, 5 for Episcopalians, 5 for Methodists, 3 for Baptists, 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Dutch Reformed, 2 for Seceders, 2 for Friends, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Independents, 1 for Dunkers, 1 for Unitarians, and 1 for Swedenborgians.

A marble monument to the memory of General Washington has been recently erected, on an elevation at the north end of Charles-street. The base is 50 feet square, and 23 feet high, on which is another square of about half the extent and elevation. On this is a lofty column, 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 at the top. On the summit of this column, 163 feet from the ground, the statue of Washington is to be placed.

The Battle Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in bravely defending their city from the attack of the British on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814, is a handsome structure of stone, situated on a large square in North Calvert-street. The names of the persons are to be inscribed on the column.

The city is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them are handsome, and some splendid. The principal street is Market or Baltimore street, 86 feet wide. It runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbor, and is intersected by others at right angles. Baltimore is supplied with water taken from the Jones' falls, and conveyed to reservoirs, whence it is distributed to every part of the city. North and East of the city, the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbor.

There are several literary institutions in this city. A Medical College was founded in 1807. In 1812 the institution was enlarged, and received a new charter. It is now styled the University of Maryland, and embraces the departments of languages, arts, sciences, medicine, law, and divinity. The medical department has 6 Professors, and is in a very flourishing state. The professors in the other departments are merely nominal. The buildings

have accommodations for 500 students. St. Mary's College has a valuable library, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and about 150 students. Baltimore college has 2 instructors, and about 60 students.

Baltinglass, t. Ireland, Wicklow co. 29 m. S. W. Dublin.

Balturta, lake, Russia, in Orenburg, 143 m. S. W. Upha. Lon. 52° 4′ E. Lat. 50° N.

Baluchistan. See *Beloochistan*.

Balve, or *Balve*, t. Prussian States, in the dutchy of Westphalia, on the Hohn, 10 m. S. W. Arensberg, 38 N. E. Cologne.

Bam. See *Bumm*.

Bamba, the largest and richest province of Congo, West Africa. It extends along the coast about 150 miles, from the river Ambriz to the Coanza. The city of Bamba is upwards of 70 leagues in the interior. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 7° 2′ S.

Bambarra, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa, on both sides of the Niger, between Kaarta on the west, and Tombuctoo on the east. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of Moors and Negroes. The trade with the coast is carried on by travelling merchants; that with Barbary, by the Moors, across the desert. Its capital is Sego.

Bamberg, formerly a bishoprick and principality of Franconia, now included in the Bavarian circles of the Maine and the Rezat. Pop. 207,000. Extent, 1,430 sq. miles. It yields a revenue of 150,000*l.* sterling.

Bamberg, the capital of the circle of the Maine, in Bavaria, is on the Regnitz, which enters the Maine a little below the town. It has a cathedral, which is a vast Gothic edifice; and a university which possesses a good library and museum of natural history. 30 m. N. N. W. Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 53′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Bamborough, v. Eng. in Northumberland, on the sea coast, with a castle close to the sea shore, 5 m. E. Belford.

Bambouch, the ancient *Mageg*, or *Hieropolis*, city, Syria. It was of an irregular form, environed by walls, entered by 4 gates. The remains of several ancient structures and sculptures are still seen. 50 m. fr. Aleppo.

Bambouk, kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, on the E. bank of the Faleme, and S. of the kingdom of Gallam. It is about 100 miles from N. to S. and 80 from E. to W. It appears to be the main source of that large quantity of gold, which is on one side conveyed down the Gambia and Senegal, and on the other across the desert into Barbary. The inhabitants are mostly of the Mandling race, and profess Mahometanism.

Bambukalasi, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 12 m. N. Deniziglu.

Bamency, isl. off the coast of Chittayong, in Bengal. Here is an extensive manufacture of salt.

Bamian, city, Persia, on the S. W. side of the Hindoo Khoosh mountains, 100 m. N. W. Cabul, 170 S. S. E. Balk. The city is cut out of the mountain, and is said to consist of 12,000 chambers or recesses. Lon. 66° 57′ E. Lat. 34° 30′ N.

Bammakoo, t. Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger, at the cataracts. The town carries on a great trade in salt. 180 m. S. W. Sego. Lon. 5° 48′ W. Lat. 12° 50′ N.

Bamoa, t. Ava, on the Irrawaddy, 170 m. N. N. E. Ammerapore.

Bampton, or *Bampton in the Bush*, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire, 10 m. fr. Oxford. Pop. 1,232.

Bampton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 5 m. N. Tiverton. Pop. 1,452.

Banaghen, t. Ireland, King's co. on the Shannon, 15 m. S. Athlone.

Banagunpilly, v. Hind. celebrated for its diamond mines. 12 m. W. Nundial. Lon. 79° E. Lat. 14° 29′ N.

Banbury, t. Eng. Oxford co. 22½ m. N. Oxford, 75 N. W. London. Pop. 2,841.

Banca, island, in the Indian sea, about 130 miles long, and 40 or 50 broad, separated from Sumatra by the straits of Banca. A vast quantity of tin is obtained from mines situated in seven different places, which are said to be worked by a colony of about 10,000 Chinese. From 133 pounds of ore, 75 pounds of metal are obtained; and the total produce of the mines amounts to four millions of pounds annually. It formerly belonged to the king of Palembangan, but was ceded to the British in 1812. In 1814, the British ceded it to Holland in exchange for Cochin. It was formerly almost uninhabited, except by miners and pirates. It has about 80,000 inhabitants. Lon. 105° 15′—106° 40′ E. Lat. 1° 27′—3° 4′ S.

Banca, Straits of, between the island of Sumatra on the W. and that of Banca on the E. It is about 102 miles in length.

Banca, isl. off the N. E. extremity of Celebes. Lon. 125° E. Lat. 1° 50′ N.

Bancalia, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101° 54′ E. Lat. 1° 39′ N.

Bancapour, t. Hind. in Bejapoor, 50 m. E. Darwar. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 14° 58′ N.

Bancapour, t. Hind. in Mysore, 106 m. N. W. Seringapatam.

Bancare, r. Africa, falls into the Congo from the N.

Banco, t. S. America, in Carthagena, on the Magdalena.

Bancock, or *Fon*, t. Siam, 15 or 16 m. from the sea, on the E. side of the river Meinam. Lon. 101° 10′ E. Lat. 13° 40′ N.

Bancos, islands on the N. W. coast of Honduras. Lon. 84° 46′ W. Lat. 15° 24′ N.

Bancout, r. Hind. rises in the Ghaut mountains and falls into the sea, near fort Victoria.

Bancout, or *Fort Victoria*, isl. Hind. on the coast of Concan, with a good harbor, 70 m. S. Bombay. Lon. 72° 55′ E. Lat. 17° 56′ N.

Banda Islands, a group of islands, about 130 m. E. S. E. Amboyna. They are ten in number; and covered with rich black soil. None of them are large. Pop. 5,763, of whom only 119 are Europeans. Lantoir is only 8 miles long, by 2½ broad, and Neira, the next in importance, 2½ miles long, by ¼ of a mile broad. The chief produce of the Banda islands is nutmegs, for the cultivation of which Neira, Lantoir, Pulo Ay, and Pulo Rondo, are laid out in parks or plantations. Each tree produces about ten pounds yearly. The total quantity produced in the four islands, was formerly estimated at 350,000 pounds of nutmeg annually, and 100,000 pounds of mace. The cultivation is only allowed in four of the islands. In all the others, care is taken to extirpate the tree; and in those islands where the nutmeg is cultivated, the trade is held under a strict monopoly. These islands draw a large portion of their provisions from Batavia. The Dutch were the first European occupiers of the Banda islands; but in 1796 the British took possession of them without

resistance. They were restored in 1801; again captured in 1810, and again restored at the general peace of 1814. To the Banda archipelago belong 7 islands to the S. W. the chief of which is Kissar. These contain (except the Aarou islands) 36,266 inhabitants. Lon. 130° E. Lat. 4° 30′ S.

Bandell, t. Bengal, 2 m. above Hoogly.

Bander Abassi. See *Gomberoon*.

Bandevas, bay, on the W. coast of Mexico, between Cape Corrientes and Tintoque point. Lat. 20° 30′ N.

Bandi, t. Africa, in Lower Guinea, on an island at the mouth of Bandi river.

Banditti Island, at the S. entrance of the straits of Lombock. Lon. 115° 35′ E. Lat. 8° 50′ S.

Bandonbridge, t. Ireland, Cork co. on the river Bandon. Linens, camblets, and coarse woollen stuffs are manufactured here. 13 m. from Cork Pop. 14,120.

Bandora, t. Hind. on the island of Salsette, 6 m. N. Bombay.

Banee, isl. in the English channel, 3 m. S. W. Ushant. Lon. 4° 55′ W. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

Banff, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by Murray frith, S. and E. by Aberdeen co. and W. by Elgin and Inverness. It contains 622 square miles, and 36,668 inhabitants.

Banff, s-p. Scotland, in Banff co. at the mouth of the Derevon, where there is an indifferent harbour, owing to the shifting of sand banks. 44 m. N. W. Aberdeen. Lon. 2° 25′ W. Lat. 57° 38′ N. Pop. 2,860.

Bangalore, t. Hind. in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom. Its principal manufactures are woollen cloths, and silk. A great trade is carried on in betel-nut, black pepper, and sandal-wood. The situation is healthy, being elevated about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. 74 m. N. E. Seringapatam, 215 W. Madras. Lon. 77° 46′ E. Lat. 12° 57′ N.

Bangey, a cluster of islands in the Molucca passage. Lon. 124° 15′ E. Lat. 1° 45′ S.

Bango, isl. near Siam. Lon. 98° 42′ E. Lat. 7° 48′ N.

Bangor, city and bishop's see, Wales, in Caernarvonshire, on a bay in the Menai straits, 251 m. N. W. London. Pop. of the parish, 2,393.

Bangor, v. Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee.

Bangor, t. Ireland, Down co. 90 m. N. E. Dublin.

Bangor, p-t. and cap. Penobscot co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, at the head of navigation; 35 m. N. Castine; and 52 from Owl's Head, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. Pop. 1,221. It is not open for shipping during the winter, but at other seasons it is of very easy access for vessels of almost any size, and the river is open at all times within twelve miles, to Frankfort. Bangor will be the natural market for a large portion of the interior of Maine. It is a flourishing place, and contains a court-house, bank, and printing-office. A Theological Seminary was opened here in 1815, styled "The Maine Charity School." It is under the direction of 2 professors and a preceptor. Its design is to prepare young men for the ministry by a shorter course of study than is usual. The qualifications for admission are a knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, Latin grammar, and some acquaintance with the Latin classics. The term of study is four years. The number of students in 1821 was more than twenty.

Bangor, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. 15 m. W. Malone. Pop. 370.

Bangue, r. W. Africa, falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 7° 42′ N.

Banguey, isl. off the N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 25′ E. Lat. 7° 15′ N.

Banho, t. Portugal, in Beira, 10 m. N. E. Viseu.

Banhybasar, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 15 m. N. Calcutta.

Baniak, isl. off W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96° 48′ E. Lat. 2° 10′ N.

Banjaluka, or *Bagnaluka*, fort and t. Turkey, in Bosnia, 144 m. W. Belgrade. Lon. 17° 9′ E. Lat. 45° 4′ N.

Banjar Massin, t. and district, Borneo, on a river of that name, which falls into the sea near the S. extremity of the island. The district produces diamonds, gold dust, iron, canes, aad pepper, the last of which is its staple commodity. The Dutch have a fort and factory here. Lon. 114° 55′ E. Lat. 3° S.

Banica, t. St. Domingo, 40 m. S. E. Cape Francois.

Bankala, isl. off the coast of Celebes. Lon. 122° 51′ E. Lat. 2° 30′ S.

Bankapour, fort, Hind. in Mysore, on the river Budra, 9 m. N. W. Seringapatam.

Bankodang, isl. in the Eastern Indian sea. Lon. 118° 2′ E. Lat. 5° 12′ S.

Bankok. See *Bancock*.

Banks, Cape, the N. E. point of Botany Bay, on the E. coast of New Holland.

Bank's Island, New Zealand, 60 miles in circumference, and visible at the distance of 12 or 15 leagues. 15 m. from Tavi Poenammoo. Lat. 43° 32′ S. Lon. 186° 30′ W.

Bank's Island, near the N. W. coast of America, about 60 miles long and 5 broad. Lon. 129° 45′ to 130° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

Bank's Port, a harbour on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 185° W. Lat. 56° 40′ N.

Bankybasar, t. Bengal, on the bank of the Hoogly, 16 m. N. Calcutta.

Bann, r. Ireland, passes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North sea, 4 m. N. W. Coleraine.

Bannalec, t. France, in Finisterre, 4 m. S. E. Rosperden. Pop. 4,760.

Bannbridge, v. Ireland, Down co. 12 m. N. N. E. Newry.

Bannec, isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4° 55′ W. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

Bannockburn, v. Scotland, Stirlingshire, on the Bannock; famous for a battle, between the Scotch and English, June 1314, in which the English were defeated; and for another between James III. and his subjects in 1488. 4 m. E. Stirling, 31 W. Edinburgh.

Bannow, s-p. Ireland, 11 m. E. S. E. Waterford.

Banos, t. Spain, in Leone, 30 m. from Placentia in Estremadura. Here are baths recommended for rheumatisms and nervous complaints. Its vines produce annually 15,000 arobas of wine.

Bantam, kingdom on the N. W. coast of Java, belonging to the Dutch. Bantam, the capital, stands about a mile from the sea, in a low marshy situation, on Bantam river, 61 m. W. Batavia. It was once the chief resort of vessels from Europe, but its trade is transferred to other channels, and the bay and harbour are so much choaked up with accessions of earth washed down from the

mountains, and the growth of coral shoals, as to be inaccessible to ships of burden.

Banteln, v. Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, 18 m. E. Hameln.

Bantry, t. Ireland, on Bantry Bay, 40 m. S. W. Cork.

Bantry Bay, on S. W. coast of Ireland, about 25 miles long by 6 or 8 broad, with between 10 and 40 fathoms of water. It affords a very fine harbour for shipping. Lon. 9° 24′ to 9° 45′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ to 51° 40′ N.

Banyouwangy, Dutch settlement on the coast of Java. It is sometimes covered with ashes, from a volcano on the island of Bali. Lon. 114° 20′ E. Lat. 8° 15′ S.

Baol, kingdom, W. Africa, between the Senegal and Gambia.

Bapaume, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. S. E. Arras. Lon. 2° 51′ 7″ E. Lat. 50° 6′ 12″ N.

Papaume, or *Maromme*, r. France, falls into the Seine below Rouen.

Bapopas, t. in the interior of New Albion. Lat. 37° 45′ N. Lon. 114° 25′ W. See *New Albion*.

Bar, or *Barr*, t. France, in Lower Rhine. It trades in corn, cattle, wine, and brandy, and has manufactures of linen and other cloths. 16 m. S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 4,100.

Bar, or *Baer*, t. Russia, in Podolia, on the river Kow, 45 m. E. N. E. Kaminiec. Lon. 27° 52′ E. Lat. 49° 5′ N. Pop. 1,218.

Bar, v. France, in Var, 4 m. N. E. Grasse.

Bar, t. Hind. on the Ganges, in Behar. Lon. 95° 50′ E. Lat. 25° 18′ N.

Baraba, plain, Siberia, in Tomsk, between the rivers Irtisch, Oby, and the Altaian mountains.

Baracan, t. Hungary, at the influx of the Gran into the Danube, 2 m. N. Gran. The circle of Baracan contains 26 villages.

Baracoa, s-p. Cuba. 50 m. N. E. St. Jago de Cuba. Pop. 2,600.

Baracoe, s-p. on the Gold coast of Africa. Lon. 1° 25′ W. Lat. 5° 28′ N.

Baragon, isl. near the island of Salsette, on the W. coast of Hindostan.

Baraiche, district, Hind. separated from Nepaul by a lofty range of mountains.

Baranei-Stanitz, t. Siberia, on the Lena, 52 m. N. E. Vitimskoi. Lon. 113° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Barania, r. Mexico, runs into the Pacific, lat. 22° N.

Baranor, cape, Siberia, on the shore of the Frozen ocean. Mammoth's tusks, of 115 pounds weight, have been found here. Lat. 69° 29′ N.

Bar-Antivari, t. A. Turkey, in Rumelia, on the coast of the Adriatic.

Baranya, country, Hungary, on the Danube. It is rich in grain, fruit, cattle, and game. Pop. 203,895, consisting of Hungarians, Germans, Russians, and Croats.

Barataria. See *Barraturia*.

Barato Porto, s-p. Italy, in Piombino, on the coast, with a harbour.

Barau, t. Bohemia, on the Blanitz, 60 m. S. Prague. Houses 142.

Barbacoa, isl. in the Atlantic, within the gulf of Darien.

Barbacoas, city, New Grenada, near the coast, 120 m. N. Quito, 110 W. S. W. Popayan.

Barbacoas, t. in Venezuela, at the source of Tucuyo river; another on the E. of Lake Maracaibo, 75 m. S. Venezuela.

Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the W. India islands. Lat. 13° 10′ N. Lon. 59° W. The earl of Marlborough obtained from James I. a grant of the island, in 1624, and laid the foundation of James Town. It is 21 miles long, 14 broad, and contains 166 sq. miles, or 106,470 acres. It lies 20 leagues E. of St. Vincent, 25 from St. Lucia, 28 S. E. Martinico, 60 N. E. Trinidad, and 100 S. E. St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts and 11 parishes; chief t. Bridgetown. Pop. in 1811, 16,289 whites, 3,392 free people of colour, 62,258 slaves. In 1810, the imports were 311,400*l*. Exports, 271,597*l*. Owing to the hurricanes, the population and produce of the island have diminished. From 1740 to 1786, the annual exports declined from 13,948 hogsheads of sugar to 9,554; from 12,884 puncheons of rum to 5,448, &c. The United Brethren, and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a missionary here, and the Church Missionary Society supports a school for the education of the negroes.

Barbantane, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 5 m. S. W. Avignon. Pop. 2,309.

Barbarano, t. Venetian territory, in Vicentino, 12 m. E. Aviano.

Barbary, or the *Barbary States*, an extensive country lying along the northern coast of Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Sahara or Great Desert, and W. by the Atlantic. It is intersected through nearly its whole extent by the celebrated Atlas range of mountains, which run parallel with the coast. Between this chain and the sea is a valley, from 50 to 200 miles broad, which constitutes the cultivated land of Barbary. This tract is well watered, and exhibits an exuberant fertility, producing wheat, olives, almonds, and delicious fruits. The tract between the Atlas range and the desert is to a great extent sandy and barren, but produces dates in such abundance, that it is called Biledulgerid, or the country of dates. The climate of Barbary is temperate and pleasant. The plague, however, occasionally visits it, and leprosy is very common. Among the animals are lions, leopards, and enormous serpents, some of which are venomous. The inhabitants may be divided into 4 classes. 1. The Moors, who are the ruling people, and constitute the mass of the population in all the cities. They are among the most vicious and profligate people on the earth. They are pirates, and formerly committed great depredations in the Mediterranean, on the commerce of Christian nations. 2. The Jews, who are the principal merchants, and are continually insulted and most cruelly oppressed by the Moors. 3. The Arabs, who live in tents, in independent tribes, and wander with their flocks and herds in the interior districts, on the borders of the desert. 4. The Brebers, who are descendants of the ancient natives, and inhabit the mountainous districts. They live in fixed villages, and cultivate the ground. The religion of all these classes, except the Jews, is Mahometanism. The names of the Barbary States are Barca, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Barbary, p-v. Rowan co. N. C. 134 m. W. Raleigh.

Barber's, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.

Barbary Point, Africa, the N. cape at the mouth of Senegal river. Lat. 16° N.

Barbas, cape, on the W. coast of Africa, near the mouth of St. Cyprian river. Lat. 22° N.

Barbastre, s-p. France, isl. of Noirmoutier, in La Vendee. Pop. 2,396.

Barbastro. See *Balbastro.*

Barbata, r. Algiers, falls into the Taphna, 1 m. S. Tackumbreet.

Barbela, or *Verbela*, r. Africa, the S. branch of the Zaire or Congo, supposed to rise in Matamba.

Barberino, t. Italy, in Tuscany, between Florence and Sienna.

Barberino di Valdelsa, t. Tuscany, in Certaldo, on the Sieve, at the foot of the Appennines, 18 m. N. Florence.

Barbezieux, t. France, in Charente, 28 m. S. E. Saintes. Pop. 2,740.

Barbing, v. Bavaria, on the S. bank of the Danube, below Ratisbon.

Barboursville, p-v. Orange co. Va. 87 m. N. W. Richmond.

Barbourville, p-t. and cap. Knox co. Ken. 124 m. S. Frankfort. Pop. 55.

Barbonne, t. France, in Marne, 5 m. S. W. Sezanne. Pop. 1,200.

Barbuda, one of the Caribbee islands, 21 miles long, 12 wide. 12 leagues N. E. Antigua, 24 N. N. E. St. Christopher's. Lon. 61° 46′ W. Lat. 17° 36′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Barbue, r. U. S. runs into Lake Michigan from the S. E. between Raisin and Maumee rivers; 72 m. N. Fort St. Joseph's. Another in Canada, runs into Lake Erie, 40 m. W. Long-point.

Barburata, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 86° 50′ W. Lat. 16° 26′ N.

Barby, county, Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, between Magdeburg and Anholt.

Barby, chief t. Barby co. on the Elbe, near the junction of the Saale, 14 m. S. S. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,814.

Barca, country, Africa, on the coast, between Tripoli and Egypt. It belongs to Tripoli. It is a sandy desert except a few oases or fertile spots, inhabited by wandering Arabs, the whole number of whom is about 300,000. Chief t. Derne. Its sea-port, Barca, is in lon. 20° 25′ E. lat. 32° 26′ N.

Barcarota, t. Spain, in Estremadura. Pop. 2,400. Here are medicinal springs.

Barcelona, city, Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean. The harbour, though spacious, is difficult of entrance. The manufactures are calico, silk, woollen and cotton goods, excellent muskets, pistols, swords, and other small arms. The imports are French and Italian manufactured goods; corn, rice, timber from the Baltic, yellow wax from Barbary, iron from Sweden, steel from England and Styria, hemp from Riga and St. Petersburgh, linen, copper, brass, and wire from Germany, and codfish from Newfoundland. The town is elegantly built, has nine parish churches, 34 cloisters, 6 colleges, 6 hospitals, one of which is fitted up to contain 3,000 sick; a theatre, and dock-yard. It is the see of a bishop. It is strongly fortified, but on the 16th of February 1808, it was surprised by a body of French troops under General Duhesme, and continued in possession of the French until 1814. 39 m. E. N. E. Tarragona, 276 E. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 2° 9′ 57″ E. Lat. 41° 21′ 44″ N. Pop. 14,000.

Barcelona, t. on the northern coast of Caraccas, capital of a district of the same name. It has been an emporium for great quantities of contraband goods imported from Trinidad, and dispersed over the adjacent provinces. It is 42 m. W. of Cumana. Pop. 14,000.

Barcelona River. See *Neveri.*

Barcelonetta, t. Spain, S. E. of Barcelona, between its harbor and the light-house. Pop. 10,000.

Barcelonette, formerly a province of France now included in Lower Alps.

Barcelonette, t. France, in Lower Alps. Near it is a passage across the Alps to Coni; 56 m. N. W. Nice. Pop. 1,898.

Barcelos, t. Portugal, in Entre-Douro E Minho, on the Cavado, near the sea. Pop. 3,800.

Bard, fort, in Piedmont, on the Doria, 17 m. S. S. E. Aosta.

Bardes, isl. N. of Goa, on the W. coast of Hind.

Bardewick, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Elmenau, 4 m. N. Luneburg, formerly a trading town of great note. Pop. 1,454.

Bardi, t. Italy, in Parma, the head of a marquisate, 26 m. W. Parma.

Bardistan, cape, in the Persian gulf. Lon. 51° 15′ E. Lat. 28° N.

Bardoneche, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont, in a valley, 18 m. W. Susa.

Bardsey, isl. on the coast of Wales. Lon. 5° 4′ W. Lat. 52° 48′ N.

Bardstown. See *Bairdstown.*

Barefields, p-t. Marion co. S. Carolina, 41 m. fr. Washington.

Barford, t. Richelieu and Buckingham cos. Lower Canada. S. E. Montreal, on the Province line.

Barege, or *Barreges*, v. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 10 m. S. Bagneres. It is famed for its mineral waters.

Bareilly, city, Hind. cap. of Bareilly district, on the Saukra; 40 miles east of the Ganges, 805 N. W. Calcutta. Lon. 79° 21′ E. Lat. 28° 22′ N. It is large and populous, and the seat of the British Judicial establishment for the district, and is one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society. The district was ceded to the British government in 1802, and bids fair to become one of the finest parts of the English dominions in the east.

Barelon, el, Lybia, the ancient *Parætonium*, 150 m. W. Alexandria.

Barenton, t. France, in La Manche, 5 m. S. E. Mortain. Pop. 3,120.

Bareuth. See *Bayreuth.*

Barfleur, s-p. France, in La Manche. Here William the Conqueror equipped the expedition which effected the conquest of England. Pop. 893. 12 m. E. Cherbourg. The promontory of Barfleur is 18 m. E. Cherbourg. Lon. 1°17′ W. Lat. 49°40′ N.

Barga, t. and cap. of a vicariat in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, on the Serchio, 6 m. fr. Lucca. Pop. 2,000.

Bargaintown, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J. 88 m. S. Trenton.

Barge, or *Barges*, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, a little N. W. Saluzzo, 8 m. S. Pignerol. Pop. 6,900.

Barguzin, r. Siberia, runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinsk.

Barguzinsk, v. and fort, Siberia, on Lake Baikal, 104 m. N. E. Irkutsk. Lon. 110° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

Barham, t. Eng. Kent co. On Barham Downs the Canterbury races are held. 6 m. fr. Canterbury.

Bari, province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. Pop. 331,000. *Bari*, its chief town, is a place of considerable trade, on the gulf, 18 m. E. S. E. Trani, and 120 E. N. E. Naples, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Barjac, t. France, in Gard, 18 m. N. E. Alais. Pop. 1,294.

Barima, Point, on the S. side of the entrance into the Orinoco. N. Lat. 8° 45′.

Barinas. See *Varinas*.

Barjols, or *Barjoux*, t. France, in Var, 27 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 2,894.

Bariquisimeto. See *Barquisimeto*.

Barkadares, part of the Logwood country, E. side of Yucatan, on the river Balize. It has Hicks Keys on the S. and South Lagoon on the N. Lat. 17° 45′ N. Lon. 89° W.

Barkhamsted, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 20 m. N. E. Litchfield. Pop. 1,592.

Barking, t. Eng. Essex co. 7 m. E. London. Pop. 2,421. Its inhabitants are fishermen, who supply Billingsgate with fish.

Barkisland, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1 m. fr. Halifax. Pop. 2,096.

Barkway, t. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 34½ m. fr. London.

Barlat, t. Moldavia, on Barlat river, 60 m. N. W. Galate. Lon. 27° 37′ E. Lat. 46° 12′ N.

Barle, r. Eng. flows into the Exe, 5 m. below Dulverton.

Barlenga, isl. off the coast of Portugal. Lon. 9° 24′ W. Lat. 39° 20′ N.

Barletta, s-p. Naples, on the gulf of Venice. Pop. 15,925. 25 m. W. Bari, 100 E. N. E. Naples.

Barlow, t. Washington co. Ohio, 9 m. W. Marietta. Pop. 316.

Barlow's Core, on the N. coast of Admiralty isl. Lon. 225° 14′ E. Lat. 58° 22′ N.

Barmen, Prussia, a valley in Cleves-and-Berg, watered by the Wipper, and containing 23,104 inhabitants. It is perhaps the most industrious spot in Germany.

Barmouth, s-p. Wales, Merioneth co. at the mouth of the Maw, 8 m. S. W. Dolgelly; much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Barmstadt, or *New Ranzaw*, co. Denmark, in Holstein. It consists of the castle of Ranzaw, the market town of Barmstadt, and several villages. The town is 17 m. N. N. W. Hamburgh.

Barnagore, t. Bengal, on the bank of the Hoogly, 3 m. above Calcutta.

Barnard, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 21 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,648.

Barnard, p-t. Meigs co. Ohio.

Barnards, p-v. Currituck, N. C.

Barnard's Castle, t. Eng. Durham co. on the Tees. Pop. 2,986. 216 m. N. London.

Barnaul, t. Siberia, on a river which falls into Obe, 100 m. S. E. Kolhyvane. It consists of 1,000 houses, and is the seat of chancery of the mines in the Altaian mountains. One of the mines is very productive in gold and silver. Here are a foundery of bells and manufactories for glass and tiles, which employ 4,000 Peasants.

Barnby-upon-Dun, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 5 m. E. Doncaster.

Barne, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,387.

Barnegat, v. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 5 m. S. Poughkeepsie. Lime is manufactured in this place in large quantities and sent to New-York.

Barnegat-bay, or *Inlet*, on the E. coast of N. J. in Monmouth co. 68 m. N. E. Cape May. The *Beach* extends from the inlet S. W. 16 miles to Little Egg-harbor. Lat. 39° 47′ 30″ N. Lon. 74° 13′ W.

Barnesley, t. Eng. Yorkshire. It has manufactures of iron, wire, nails, hardware, bottles, linen and cotton. Pop. 5,014. 12 m. from Rotherham.

Barnes'-mills, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.

Barnestown, p-t. Montgomery co. Md. 36 m. fr. Washington.

Barnesville, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio, 11 m. S. W. St. Clairsville.

Barnet, or *Chipping Barnet*, t. Eng. Hertfordshire, 11 m. N. London.

Barnet, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 15 m. N. Newbury: Pop. in 1810, 1,301.

Barnet's-tavern, p-v. Fauquier co. Va. 59 m. W. Washington.

Barneveldt, t. Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland. Pop, 4,770. 10 m. E. S. E. Amersford.

Barnevelt's Islands, on the S. shore of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66° 58′ W. Lat. 55° 40′ S.

Barneyville, t. France, in La Manche. Pop. 840. 15 m. S. S. W. Cherbourg.

Barnim, circle in the middle mark of Brandenburg, divided into Upper and Lower: Pop. of the Upper, 40,000; of the Lower, including the city Berlin, 175,500.

Barnoldswick, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 12 m. fr. Settle.

Barnstable co. Mass. in the S. E. part of the state. It comprises the whole of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and is separated from Plymouth co. by a narrow isthmus extending from Barnstable bay to Buzzard's Bay. Pop. 24,026; engaged in agriculture 1,558, in commerce 3,363, in manufactures 912. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants depend on the sea for subsistence.

Barnstable, seaport, and cap. Barnstable co. Mass. on a bay of the same name at the bottom of Massachusetts bay. The township extends across the peninsula of Cape Cod, which is here from 5 to 9 miles wide. The harbor is a mile wide and 4 or 5 miles long. It has a bar at its mouth which prevents the entrance of large vessels. The town is built on a declivity sloping to the N. The public buildings are a church and courthouse. Pop. 3,824. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Amount of shipping in 1815, 15,964 tons.

Barnstaple, s-p. and bor. Eng. Devonshire, on the Taw. It has a manufacture of baize and woollens for Plymouth market. Pop. 4,019. 36 m. N. N. W. Exeter.

Barnstead, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, S. E. Montreal, on the Province line. Pop. 500.

Barnstead, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 26 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,805.

Barn-tavern, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Barnwell, co. S. C. Pop. 14,750. Slaves 6,336. Engaged in agriculture 4,800, in commerce 19, in manufactures 117.

Baroche sous Luce, la, t. France, in Orne, 29 m. W. Alencon. Pop. 1,471.

Baronstown, t. Ireland, Louth co. 6 m. W. N. W. Dundalk.

Barquisimeto, city of Carraccas, 120 m. W. S. W. Carraccas. It is on an elevated plain and cooled by the almost constant N. E. wind. The houses are well built, and the streets are wide. Pop. 11,300. Its trade is in cattle, sugar, wheat, cocoa, and coffee.

Barr, r. Ireland, runs into the Foyle, near Lifford.

Barr, Great, t. Eng. Staffordshire, 2 m. fr. Walsall.

Barra, v. Italy, in Naples, near the city of Naples. Pop. 5,250.

Barra, isl. in the North sea, 27 m. fr. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5° 40′ W. Lat. 56° 58′ N.

Barra, kingdom, West-Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. 18 leagues long and 14 broad.

Barra Inding, the capital of Barra, near point Barra, on N. side of the Gambia.

Barraconda, t. W. Africa, on the Gambia, at the falls, 400 m. above its mouth. The tide flows up to this place. Lon. 13° W. Lat. 13° 36′ N.

Barrada, or *Barradys*, r. Syria, passes by Damascus and is lost in the desert to the S. of that city.

Barragon, Bay, in the river Plata, 12 m. below Buenos Ayres. Ships discharge their cargoes in lighters in the roadstead of Buenos Ayres, and wait here for their outward cargoes.

Barrai Sciahiat, or *desert of Natron*, in Egypt, W. of the Delta, and S. of lake Mareotis. It contains two lakes, Nedebe and Lebe, from which Natron is obtained.

Barramoul, district, S. part of India, between 12° and 14° N. Lat.

Barranca, s-p. Peru. Lat. 10° 55′ S.

Barranca, v. New-Grenada, on the Madalena, the port through which all goods are brought to and carried from Granada; 18 m. fr. the sea. Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements.

Barrancas, fort, Florida, on the W. side of Perdido river, 9 m. below Pensacola.

Barrataria, bay, Louisiana, in the gulf of Mexico, west of the Balize, Lon. 90° W. In the mouth of this bay there is an island remarkable for its health, and its strength as a military position. Both ends of the island were fortified in 1811, by the pirates under M. la Fitte. The bay affords a safe and capacious harbor for light ships of war and merchant vessels. In time, this may become a place of importance, as by a late survey of the country in its rear, it is found that that there is a district of half a million of acres of the first rate sugar lands.

Barraux, or *Fort Barreaux*, France, on the Isere, 18 m. N. E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,320.

Barray, isl. one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Pop. 1,909.

Barre, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 7 m. S. E. Montpelier: Pop. 1,669.

Barre, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 24 m. N. W. Worcester: Pop. 2,077. It has good pastures, and contributes a large quantity of beef, butter and cheese for the market.

Barre, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 12 m. N. Batavia. Pop. 1,767.

Barre, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,053.

Barre, Point, on the W. coast of an island between King George's island and Prince of Wales' archipelago. Lon. 226° 32′ E. Lat. 56° 25′ N.

Barrege, t. France, in the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 670. Here are warm baths.

Barreiras, r. Brazil, runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 19° 45′ S.

Barreme, t. France, in Lower Alps, 11 m. S. Digne. Pop. 643.

Barren Island, in the bay of Bengal, 18 miles in circumference, containing a volcano 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, which discharges columns of smoke and showers of red hot stones, some of them 3 or 4 tons weight. Lat. 12° 15′ N.

Barren Island, in Bass straits, between Great Island on the N. and Clarke's island on the S. Lon. 148° 10′ E. Lat. 40° 23′ S.

Barren Isles, about 3 leagues fr. Cape Elizabeth, the N. E. point of Cook's inlet. Lon. 200° 33′ E. Lat. 58° 56′ N.

Barren, co. Ken. on the S. side of Green river. Pop. 10,328; slaves 2,446; engaged in agriculture 2,531, in commerce 32, in manufactures 69. Chief t. Glasgow.

Barren, r. Ken. runs N. W. into Green river, between Logan and Warren counties. The mouth of *Little Barren* river is 50 miles above.

Barrens, p-v. Genevieve co. Mo.

Barren springs, p-v. Perry co. Ten.

Barreras, Cape, on the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50° S.

Barriga Negra, r. S. America, in Buenos Ayres, rises 160 miles N. E. Monte Video, and falls into lake Meri.

Barrington, t. Queen's co. Nova Scotia, on the S. side of the bay of Fundy.

Barrington, p-t. Stafford co. N. H. 20 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,610. Alum is found here. A branch of Agamenticus mt. passes through this town.

Barrington, p-t. Bristol co. R. I. on Warren river, 7 m. S. E. Providence. Pop. 634.

Barrington, Cape, the S. E. point of Santa Cruz, or Egmont island. Lon. 164° 32′ E. Lat. 10° 58′ S.

Barrington, Great, p-t. and the second in rank in Berkshire co. Mass. S. of Stockbridge, adjoining; 140 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,908.

Barripore, t. Hind. 16 m. S. E. Calcutta.

Barro, Cape, on the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103° 35′ E. Lat. 0° 6′ N.

Barrow, Punta de Arena, on the N. W. coast of America, in lat. 38° 56′ N. Lon. 236° 44′ E.

Barroloos, nation, in the interior of S. Africa, N. of Latakoo.

Barrons, p-v. Prince William co. Va.

Barrow, t. and parish, Eng. Leicestershire, on the Soar, 2 m. fr. Mountsorrel.

Barrow, r. Ireland, rises in Queen's county, and is joined by the Nore and the Suir, and falls into the sea at Waterford bay.

Barrow, Point, a cape on the S. coast of Ireland, 5 m. E. Kinsale. Lon. 8° 21′ W. Lat. 51° 43′ N.

Barrowford, t. Eng. Lancashire, 4 m. fr. Clitheroe.

Barrysville, p-v. Perry co. Ten.

Barrysville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Barsac, t. France, in dep. of Gironde, on the Garonne, 18 m. S. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,583.

Barsch, or *Bars*, county of Hungary. It contains the two mining towns, Kremnitz and Koenigsberg, 12 market towns, and 188 villages. Pop. 115,779.

Barsdorf, v. Silesia, 2 m. S. E. Liegnitz.

Barsoe, isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 55° 7′ N.

Barston, hamlet, Eng. Warwickshire, 7 m. fr. Kenilworth.

Bar-sur-Aube, t. France, on the Aube. 30 m. E. by S. Troyes. Pop. 4,030.

Bar-sur-Ornain, formerly *Bar-le-Duc*, t. France, on the Ornain, in Maese. 42 m. W. of Nancy, 133 E. Paris. Pop. 10,000.

Bar-sur-Seine, t. France, in Aube. Pop. 2,270. 18 m. S. E. Troyes.

Bart, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,423.

Bartenstein, t. East Prussia, in Natangen, on the river Alle. 28 m. S. Konigsberg. Pop. 3,450.

Bartfeldt, t. Hungary, Saroscb co. Pop. 4,008. Near the town are two chalybeate springs, and two baths.

Barth, or *Bardt*, s-p. of the Prussian States, in Hither Pomerania, principality of Barth. Pop. 3,240. It exports corn and wool to Sweden; it has also several dock-yards. 12 m. N. W. Stralsund.

Bartha de Nestes, La, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 18 m. S. E. Tarbes. Pop. 400.

Bartholemy, r. Louisiana, falls into the Wachita from the N. E. On its banks are good lands, which are cultivated by settlers, considerably numerous.

Barthen, t. Prussia, district of Konigsberg. Pop. 1,335.

Bartholomew, Cape, the S. point of Staten-Land, in Le Maire straits, E. of Terra del Fuego.

Bartlett, p-t. Coos co. N. H. 60 m. N. N. E. Concord. Pop. 511.

Barton, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 7 m. fr. Richmond.

Barton, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Burlington bay, at the west extremity of Lake Ontario.

Barton, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 39 m. N. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 447.

Barton, r. Vt. runs N. N. E. into lake Memphramagog.

Barton on Humber, t. Eng. Lincolnshire, opposite Hull. Pop. 2,204.

Barton on Irwell, t. Eng. Lancashire, 7 m. from Manchester. Pop. 6,948.

Barton under Needwood, t. Eng. Staffordshire, 4½ m. from Burton.

Barton's Creek, Tennessee, runs into the Cumberland, 10 m. above Clarksville.

Bartrach, isl. Ireland, in the bay of Killala, at the mouth of Moy river.

Bartran, port, on the S. coast of Newfoundland.

Bartsch, r. Prussia, in Posen, falls into the Oder, 7 m. above Great Glogau.

Baru, isl. off the coast of Carthagena.

Baruth, t. of the Prussian states, dutchy of Saxony, 22 m. S. S. E. Potsdam. Pop. 920.

Bas, or *Bats*, isl. France, in the English channel. Lon. 4° 1′ 5″ W. Lat. 48° 45′ 40″ N. Pop. 380.

Barsarschick, or *Bazardgik*, t. Eu. Turkey, 15 m. N. W. Philippopoli.

Baschi, v. Italy, in the states of the Church, on the Tiber, 9 m. S. W. Todi.

Basel. See *Bale*.

Bas-en-Basset, t. France, in Upper Loire, 3 m. N. W. Monistrol. Pop. 5,100.

Basford, t. Eng. 3 m. N. Nottingham.

Bashee Islands, 5 in number, in the Chinese sea, belonging to the Spaniards, but not occupied by them, viz. Orange, Monmouth, Grafton, Coats, and Bashee. Lon. 122° E. Lat. 20° 28′ to 20° 55′ N.

Bashilo, r. Abyssinia, separates Begamder from Amhara, and falls into the Bahr-el-Azergue, 30 m. S. E. Alata.

Basiento, r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Tarento.

Basilan, one of the Philippine islands, off the S. W. extremity of Magindanao, 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 121° E. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Basilicata, or *Matera*, province in Naples, on the Tuscan sea and gulf of Tarento, and intersected by the Appennines. Pop. 378,000. Chief town, Potenza.

Basilipotamos, the ancient *Eurotas*, r. Eu. Turkey, in the S. of the Morea, runs near the site of ancient Sparta, and falls into the gulf of Kolokytia.

Basiluzzo, isl. one of the Lipari islands, belonging to Naples.

Basingstoke, t. Eng. in Hants. It has four charity and free-schools. Pop. 2,656. 47 m. W. London.

Basin Harbor, p-v. Addison co. Vt. in the township of Ferrisburgh, on lake Champlain.

Basin of Mines, a large body of water at the E. end of the bay of Fundy. The lands around it are good, watered by many rivers. Tides rise here 60 feet.

Baskenridge, p-t. Somerset co. N. J. 7 m. S. S. W. Morristown. Gen. Lee was taken prisoner here Dec. 13th, 1776.

Basle. See *Bale*.

Basman, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lat. 25° 24′ N.

Basques, Les, or *French Biscay*, district, on the bay of Biscay. It has the river Adour and the Landes on the N. Bearn on the E. and the Pyrenees on the S. and is now included in Lower-Pyrenees.

Basques Mer de. See *Bayonne, Bay of*.

Basrode, t. Netherlands, on the Scheldt, near Dendermonde.

Bass, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the frith of Forth.

Bass, r. East Greenland, runs into the sea. Lon. 50° 10′ W. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

Bass Islands, 7 in number, in Lake Erie, 3. m. from Sandusky peninsula; in these Islands is the harbor of Put-in-Bay.

Bass Straits, separate New Holland from Van Diemen's Land, and are 50 leagues in length, and the same in breadth. Groups of islands lie in the straits, rendering the navigation dangerous. Lon. 147° E. Lat. 40° S.

Bassa, t. Thibet, on the Ganges, 46 m. N. W. Sirinagur.

Bassa, s-p. W. Africa, on the ivory coast. Lon. 7° 5′ W. Lat. 4° 40′ N.

Bassac, mountains of Persia, between Lar and Congo.

Bassano, t. Venetian territory, on the Brenta. Pop. 11,500. A stone bridge, 182 feet in length, connects the town with Vicantino. The trade is in silk, cloth, and leather. Here is the extensive printing-office of Remontini. 12 m. N. Vicenza.

Bassano, t. States of the Church, 3 m. W. Orta.

Bassas, or *Baxas, Cape*, on the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 48° 10′ E. Lat. 4° 55′ N.; another, on the W. Coast, near the mouth of the Rio Sestre.

Basse, Terre, chief t. of St. Christopher's, W. Indies, at the S. E. end of the island. Lon. 62° 36′ W. Lat. 17° 24′ N.

Basse Terre, Fort, on the W. coast of Guadaloupe.

Bassee, La, t. France, in North, 5 m. N. W. Douay. Pop. 2,200.

Basseen, s-p. on the W. coast of Hindostan, on an island, which is separated by a narrow strait from the island of Salsette, 27 m. N. Bombay.

Basses, or *Thousand Islands*, off the N. W. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 139° 27′ E. Lat. 1° 40′ S,

Bassignana, t. Upper Italy, in the Sardinian part of Milan, near the influx of the Tanaro into the Po, 5 m. N. Alessandria. Pop. 3,000.

Bassigny, district, France, included in Upper Marne, Vosges and Maese.

Basslow, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 3 m. fr. Bakewell.

Bassora, *Bussora*, or *Basrah*, a city of Asia, in the gov. of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Shatul-Arab, 70 m. from the mouth of that river, which is navigable hither by vessels of 500 tons burthen. It is surrounded by walls and fortified. The houses, in general, are mean, being constructed of clay, with a small proportion of brick. Bassora is inhabited by Arabs, Turks, Persians, Armenians, and some Europeans, who reside in the factories belonging to their respective countries. The Arabs form the most numerous class, and after them the Turks and Armenians. Bassora is the grand emporium for all the Indian produce which is sent into the Turkish empire. From the various ports of Hindostan, it receives silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahhrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java, and European commodities from different ports. The greater proportion of the commerce is carried on in Arabian bottoms, the finest vessels navigating the Indian seas now belonging to the merchants of Maskat. The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. The situation of the place is unhealthy, occasioned by the inundations of the river. The neighboring country is greatly harrassed by tribes of predatory Arabs. It is 210 m. S. Ispahan, 1,815 S. E. Constantinople. Lon. 44° 46′ E. Lat. 30° 32′ N. Pop. between 50 and 60,000.

Bassoues, t. France, in Gers, 8 m. N. W. Mirande.

Bastah. See *Bishbesh*.

Bastala, isl. off the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103° 23′ S. Lat. 0° 30′ N.

Bastan, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient *Bithynium*, 30 m. S. W. Amarsh.

Bastard, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada.

Bastia, t. Corsica, in the N. E. part of the island. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a safe and spacious harbor. Pop. 11,500. 58 m. N. E. Ajaccio.

Bastia, s-p. Turkey, on the coast of Albania, opposite Corfu. Lon. 20° 12′ E. Lat. 39° 42′ N.

Bastia, t. Italy, 7 m. N. Modena; another, in the States of the Church, dutchy of Spoleto.

Bastide, *La*, t. France, in Lot, 10 m. S. E. Gourdon.

Bastide de Clarence, *La*, t. France in Lower-Pyrenees, 6 m. E. S. E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,000.

Bastide des Feuillans, *La*, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, 18 m. S. W. Toulouse. Pop. 643.

Bastide Neuve, *La*, t. France, in Upper Alps, 13 m. W. Embrun.

Bastiglia, t. Italy, on the Panaro, below Modena.

Bastimentos, islands, near the isthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay Nombre de Dois. Lon. 79° 40′ W. Lat. 9° 32′ N.

Bastonge, or *Bastenac*, t. Netherlands, in the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, 22 m. N. W. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,314.

Batacarang Point, a cape on the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104° 55′ E. Lat. 1° 59′ S.

Batacola, or *Baticaloe*, an island 3½ miles in circuit, in an arm of the sea, which penetrates the east coast of Ceylon. Here is a fort, and a small village of Hindoos and Mahometans. The Wesleyan Methodists have a Missionary here. A bar at the mouth of the estuary obstructs the access of vessels exceeding 70 tons burthen. Lon. 81° 53′ E. Lat. 7° 45′ N.

Batacole. See *Batcale*.

Batalha, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 6 m. S. S. W. Leiria. Pop. 1,100.

Batalin, isl. off the E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123° 54′ E. Lat. 1° 21′ S.

Batang, isl. off the S. E. coast of Malacca.

Batavia, city, near the mouth of a small river, on the N. coast of the island of Java, the capital of all the Dutch, or as they are now termed, the Netherland Indies. It was formerly styled the Queen of the East, but now retains very little of its ancient splendor. From its westerly situation, and easy access, it is the best and most convenient port in the island. In point of security, however, and conveniency for the landing and shipping of goods, it bears no comparison to the fine harbor of Surabia. There is a broad flat mud bar at the mouth of the river, which is a source of great commercial expence and inconvenience. Batavia is well known in Europe by its fatal climate. The disease which chiefly proves mortal, is a fever generated in the putrid mud banks and stagnant canals which are within two miles of the shore, and is strictly confined to that limit. A stranger who sleeps for six or eight days successively in the town, may certainly reckon on catching the fever, and it is more than an equal chance that he falls a victim to this terrible malady. The rest of the island is even eminent among tropical countries for its salubrity. The population was formerly 160,000, but is now reduced to 47,217, of whom 2,028 are Europeans and their descendants, and the rest Chinese, Javanese, Malays, other orientals, and slaves. Batavia surrendered to the British in 1811, and was restored in 1816. Lon. 106° 51′ E. Lat. 6° 10′ S.

Batavia, p-t. and cap. Genesee co. N. Y. 40 m. E. Buffalo, 48 W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,597. The village is a busy, thriving place, with two houses for religious worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians; a court-house, a state arsenal, and about 60 dwelling houses.

Batavia, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio. 7 m. W. Williamsburg. Pop. 1,208.

Batavia, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 355.

Batcale, or *Batacole*, s-p. Hind. on the coast of Malabar, 20 m. N. Barcelore.

Batchian. See *Bachian*.

Bate or *Bhatta Isle*, Hind. at the S. W. extremity of the Gulf of Cutch. Lon. 69° 21′ E. Lat. 22° 22′ N.

Batcah, t. Mexico, in Yucatan, 190 m. S. S. W. Merida.

Bath, city, England, in Somerset, bounded N. W. and S. by hills of considerable elevation, and intersected by the river Avon. This city is celebrated for its medicinal waters, and for its various sources of amusement, and is equally the resort of valetudinarians and the votaries of pleasure. There are places of worship for the members of the Established Church, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Quakers. The Cathedral is the last and purest specimen of Ecclesiastical Gothic architecture in England. The benevolent institutions of Bath are very numerous: of these, the chief is

the general hospital, opened in 1742, for the reception of the sick poor from every part of the kingdom. The hot springs to which Bath principally owes her celebrity, were resorted to in the time of the Romans, and many splendid fragments of Roman architecture are still preserved. There are 4 public baths, King's and Queen's bath, the Cross bath, and the Hot bath. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93° to 117° of Fahrenheit. The disorders particularly benefitted by the Bath waters are obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatism, jaundice, &c. The streets and houses of modern Bath are of very superior construction. The Queen's Square, Circus, Crescents, and Parades are particularly admired, and being built with a fine free stone, Bath is one of the most elegant cities of Europe. It is in lat. 51° 42′ 32′ N. and in lon. 2° 21′ 30′ W. 107 m. fr. London, 67 fr. Oxford, 41 fr. Gloucester, 39 fr. Salisbury, and 12 fr. Bristol. Pop. 38,434.

Bath, t. Hungary, county of Grosshout, 6 m. N. E. Levens.

Bath, p-t. and port of entry, Lincoln co. Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebeck, 15 m. from its mouth, at the head of winter navigation, 14 m. S. W. Wiscasset, 34 N. E. Portland, 153 N. E. Boston. Lon. 69° 49′ W. Lat. 43° 55′ N. The river is here a mile wide. The town is built on a declivity, and extends a mile and a half along the river, and three fourths of a mile into the interior. The streets run parallel to each other at right angles to the river. Bath is a flourishing town and contains two banks, an academy, and 3 churches, 2 for congregationalists, and 1 for baptists. Pop. 3,026. Amount of shipping in 1815, 20,628 tons.

Bath, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 67 m. N. N. W. Concord, 35 N. E. by N. Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,498.

Bath, p-t. and cap. Steuben co. N. Y. on Coshocton creek, a branch of the Tioga, 59 m. S. W. Geneva, 18 N. W. Painted Post, 245 W. Albany. Pop. 2,578.

Bath, v. on the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Albany, N. Y. It has mineral springs of some value.

Bath, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.

Bath, co. Va. on the Jackson a source of James river, situated among the Alleghany mountains, 50 m. W. S. W. Staunton. It has 2 *Hot Springs*. The bason of one is 30 feet diameter, and the water at the temperature of 96° The other, 6 miles distant, is smaller, and of the temperature of 112° and more efficacious. The springs are resorted to chiefly in July and August, for the relief of rheumatism and other complaints. Pop. 5,237; slaves 1,202; engaged in agriculture 1,697, in commerce 12, in manufactures 24.

Bath, p-t. Berkley co. Va. 104 m. N. W. Washington. Here are the *Berkely Springs*, which see.

Bath, p-t. Beaufort co. N. C. 61 m. S. E. Edenton, on the N. side of Tar river, 24 m. above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35° 31′ N.

Bath, co. Kentucky. Pop. 7,961; slaves 1,224. Engaged in agriculture 1,865, in commerce 9, in manufactures 178.

Bath, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 1,185.

Bath, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 176.

Bath, p-t. Franklin, co. Indiana.

Bathgate, t. Scotland, 18 m. W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,910.

Bathoum, r. Asia, anciently called *Bathys*, rises in the mountains of Armenia, and falls into the Black sea. Lon. 41° 20′ E. Lat. 41° 35′ N.

Bathousni, t. at the mouth of the river Bathoum, 26 m. S. Buti.

Bathurst, a British settlement in West Africa, formed within a few years on the island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia, between 13° and 14° N. lat. The island is a low sandy spot, separated from the main land by swampy creeks which however easily admit of being dyked. The object of the settlement is to introduce a regular trade into the Gambia, in lieu of the slave trade; and thus far it has been remarkably prosperous. In 1819, the settlement contained more than 1,000 souls, besides the garrison; and the duties on wax, ivory, gum, gold, and hides, exported to Great Britain, during the same year, amounted to more than £11,000 sterling. In point of commercial importance, Bathurst bids fair to become the first British establishment in W. Africa.

Baticola. See *Batacola*.

Batiscan, r. Lower Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence, about 15 miles N. E. Three Rivers.

Batiscan, seigniory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Batiscan river.

Batley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. from Wakefield. Pop. 2,975.

Batneer, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 74° 45′ E. Lat. 29° 28′ N.

Batonn. See *Bathoum*.

Baton Rouge West, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 2,335; slaves 1,303. Engaged in agriculture 833, in commerce 7, in manufactures 8.

Baton Rouge East, parish, Louisiana, bounded N. by Feliciana, E. by the river Amite, S. by the Iberville, and W. by the Mississippi. The lands are of inexhaustible fertility, but are as yet little improved. Pop. 5,220; slaves 2,076; engaged in agriculture 1,612, in commerce 81, in manufactures 153. Chief town, Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, p-t. and cap. East Baton Rouge parish, La. on the E. side of the Mississippi 15 m. above the Iberville, 110 above New-Orleans. It is at the commencement of the high grounds on the Mississippi, and is usually considered the most healthy situation on the river. It is a flourishing place. The seat of government for the state will probably soon be fixed at Baton Rouge.

Batsen, or *Bacs*, a county of Hungary, bounded E. by the Theyss, and W. by the Danube.

Batsch, or *Bacs*, t. Hungary, capital of Batsen. 20 m. N. E. Funfkirchen, and 75 S. Buda. Lon. 19° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 18′ N.

Battalah, t. Hind. in Lahore, 24 m. from Amretsir. Lon. 75° 3′ E. Lat. 31° 34′ N.

Battam, isl. near the coast of Malacca, Lon. 104° E. Lat. 10′ N.

Battecollah, t. Hind. on the sea coast of North Canara. Lon. 74° 37′ E. Lat. 13° 56′ N.

Battee, or *Bhatty*, district, Hind. 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth, which comprehends parts of the provinces of Delhi, Lahore, and Ajmeer. The capital is Batneer.

Battel, t. Eng. in Sussex, anciently called *Epiton*. 6 m. N. Hastings, 56 S. London.

Battelma, t. Syria, 5 m. S. W. Antioch.

Battenburg, t. Hesse, on the Eder. Pop. 799.

Battersea, v. Eng. on the Thames, opposite Chelsea, 4 m. W. London.

Batticaloe. See *Batacola*.

Batticotta, t. Ceylon, in the northern part of the island, 6 m. N. W. Jaffna. Lon. 80° 15′ E. Lat. 9° 45′ N. It is one of the stations of the

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. See *Ceylon*.

Battletown, p-v. Frederick co. Va. 58 m. W. N. W. Washington.

Baturin, t. Russia, in the Ukraine, on the river Sem, 80 m. E. S. E. Czernigov.

Bavaria, the Circle of, formed one of the great divisions of Germany, according to the former constitution of the empire, and was bounded E. by Austria, W. by Suabia, N. by Franconia and Bohemia, and S. by Tyrol. It comprises 16,588 square miles, with 1,300,000 inhabitants.

Bavaria, kingdom of, one of the most considerable of the secondary states of Europe. It is bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions; W. by Wirtemberg and Baden, and N. by several small German States. It lies between 47° 10′ and 50° 40′ N. lat. and between 9° and 13° 50′ E. lon. It is divided into the 8 following circles:

Circles.	*Chief towns.*
The Iser.	Munich.
The Lower Danube.	Passau.
The Regen.	Ratisbon.
The Upper Danube.	Augsburg.
The Rezat.	Anspach.
The Upper Main.	Bayreuth.
The Lower Main.	Wurtzburg.
The Rhine.	Speyer.

Bavaria contains at present 32,000 square miles, and 3,560,000 inhabitants. It has risen gradually to its present rank among the nations of Europe. In 1801 it contained only 22,000 square miles, and 2,302,000 inhabitants; but during the prosperity of Bonaparte, Bavaria generally sided with France in her wars with other European powers; and was paid for her attachment, by extensive territorial aggrandizements, made chiefly at the expense of Austria. In 1813, after the defeats of Bonaparte, the king changed his line of policy, and concluded a secret treaty with the allied powers, in which he engaged to furnish a certain number of troops in support of the common cause, and received in return a pledge that the integrity of his territories should be respected. The form of government in Bavaria is an unlimited monarchy. The succession to the crown is hereditary in the male line, but when it is extinct in all its branches, the supreme power may be vested in a female. The revenue is estimated at about 2,600,000*l*. Bavaria has long been burdened with a public debt, which was not a little increased by the assumption of the debts of her newly acquired dominions. The army amounts to between 40,000 and 50,000 men. The prevailing religion in Bavaria is the Roman Catholic, but Protestants enjoy the unrestrained exercise of their worship, and are eligible to civil and military offices. The number of monastic institutions in this part of Germany was formerly very great, but they have almost all been suppressed by the present government. Education has of late years been widely diffused through the Bavarian states. In the new constitution of Germany, as framed by the 53d and following acts of the Congress of Vienna, this state has one vote in the federative diet, and four in the general assembly. Munich is the capital.

Bavaria, Lake of, between Lower Bavaria and the circle of Prachin in Bohemia.

Bary, t. France, in North, 8 m. N. E. Quesnoy. Pop. 1,421.

Baud, t. France, in Morbihan, 18 m. N. W. Vannes. Pop. 6,200.

Bavend. See *Abiverd.*

Bauerwitz, t. Prussian States, in Silesia, 10 m. N. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,664.

Bague le Chatel, t. France, in Ain, 4 m. E. Macon. Pop. 3,000.

Baughman, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Wooster. Pop. in 1819, 460.

Baugnan, t. Bengal, on the Dummooda river. Lon. 88° E. Lat. 22° 30′ N.

Bauman's Islands, in the S. Pacific. Lon. 173° W. Lat. 12° S.

Baume les Nones, t. France, on the Doubs, 16 m. N. E. Besancon. Pop. 2,454.

Baumgarten, Upper and *Lower*, v. Prussian states, in Silesia, circle of Balkerhaun.

Baumholder, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 25 m. N. Deux-Ponts.

Baunach, t. Bavaria, at the influx of Baunach river into the Maine, 7 m. N. Bamberg. Pop. 950.

Bauske, t. Russia, in Courland, 18 m. S. Mittau. Lon. 23° 30′ E. Lat. 56° 26′ N.

Bausset, t. France, in Var, 18 m. E. S. E. Marseilles. Pop. 3,060.

Bautsch, or *Budissow*, t. Moravia, 20 m. N. E. Olmutz.

Bautzen, or *Budessin*, t. in the kingdom of Saxony, capital of Upper Lusatin, on the Spree. It has a strong castle called Ortenburg. Near this place was fought in June, 1813, a bloody battle between the French and the allies, in which the latter were worsted. 30 m. E. N. E. Dresden, 76 E. Leipzig. Lon. 14° 27′ E. Lat. 51° 10′ N. Pop. 11,350.

Beaux, Les, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 15 m. E. N. E. Arles. Pop. 3,300.

Bawder, r. Eng. runs into the Tees.

Bawdsay, t. Eng. in Suffolk, at the mouth of the Deben, 5 m. N. E. Harwich.

Bawtry, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 9 m. S. Doncaster.

Baxada, t. Buenos Ayres, on the Parana, opposite Santa Fe.

Baxas, Cape, on the S. coast of Africa. Lon. 23° 0′ E. Lat. 34° S.

Bay of Islands, in the straits of Magellan; another on the W. coast of king George III's archipelago. Lon. 224° 29′ E. Lat. 57° 21′ N.; another on the W. coast of Newfoundland, 10 m. S. Cape Gregory.

Bay of Islands, bay on the E. coast of New Zealand, so called from the number of Islands off the shore. It affords good anchorage, and abounds with fish. Lon. 135° 38′ W. Lat. 35° 18′ S.

Bay Point, cape on the N. W. coast of New Zealand.

Bayamo, t. on the S. coast of Cuba, 520 m. E. S. E. Havannah. Lon. 76° 55′ W. Lat. 20° 46′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Bayazid, or *Bajasid*, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, 50 m. S. S. W. Erivan, 140 E. Erzerum. Lon 43° 45′ E. Lat. 39° 24′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Bayerescheri. See *Bavaria, Lake of.*

Bayersdorf, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Rezat, 12 m. N. Nuremberg.

Bayeux, t. France, on the Aure, in Calvados. It is the see of a bishop. 4 m. from the English channel, 15 W. Caen, 80 W. Rouen, 145 W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 41′ 56″ W. Lat. 49° 16′ 34″ N. Pop. 10,600.

Bayham, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Baykul, t. Hind. 25 m. S. Mangalore.

Bayla, or *Bela*, t. Persia, in Mekran, containing

above 2000 houses. 293 m. N. Kelat. Lon. 66° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 10′ N.

Bayladeres, t. New Grenada, 35 m. S. S. W. Merida.

Baylan. See *Bailan*.

Baylesbury, p-v. Southampton co. Va. about 70 m. S. Richmond.

Bayon, t. France, on the Moselle, 15 m. S. Nancy. Pop. 793.

Bayonna, t. Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, 9 m. S. W. Vigo. Pop. 2,500.

Bayonne Isles, 2 islands in France, 6 m. N. N. W. Bayonne, called by the ancients, *the Isles of the Gods*.

Bayonne, s-p. France, in Lower Pyrenees, at the conflux of the Nive and Adour, 2 miles from the bay of Biscay. The Nive and Adour, the former of which is navigable for 18 miles, and the latter for fifty, form a commodious harbour, and serve to convey timber, tar, and iron from the Pyrenean mountains to Bayonne. A citadel, constructed by Vauban, on the top of an eminence in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town. French and foreign goods go from Bayonne into Spain, in exchange for wood, iron, fruit, gold and silver. Masts and other wood for ship building brought from the Pyrenees, are exported to Brest and other ports in France, and wines and chocolate in great quantities to the north of Europe. The military weapon called the bayonet, takes its name from this city, where it was invented in the 17th century. The language of the common people here is the ancient Biscayan. 44 m. W. N. W. Pau, 518 S. S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 29′ N. Pop. 12,600.

Bayonne, r. Lower Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence from the north, nearly opposite the mouth of Sorel river.

Bayou, pierre, r. Mississippi, runs into Mississippi river, 40 m. above Natchez.

Baypour. See *Beypoor*.

Bayreuth, or *Bareith*, formerly a principality of Germany, in Franconia, now included in the circles of the Lower Maine and the Rezat in the kingdom of Bavaria.

Bayreuth, t. Bavaria, cap. of the circle of the Lower Maine, 164 m. N. Ratisbon, and 48 N. N. E. Augsburg. Lon. 11° 17′ E. Lat. 49° 54′ N. Pop. 8,924.

Bays, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 m. N. Evron. Pop. 2,100.

Baza, or *Bagah*, t. Spain, in Granada, 20 m. N. E. Guadix. Pop. 7,000.

Bazas, t. France, in Gironde, 30 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 4,540.

Bazer. See *Bahar*.

Bazetta, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 5 m. N. W. Warren. Pop. 196.

Baziege, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, 12 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,440.

Bazoche au Perche Gouet, t. France, dep. of Eure and Loire, 15 m. W. Chateau Dun. Pop. 2,400.

Bazoche du Desert, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2,260.

Beachgrove, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa.

Beachy Head, promontory, Eng. Lon. 0° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 44′ N.

Beach Island, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 8.

Beaconsfield, t. Eng. Buckingham co. 23 m. W. N. W. London.

Beale, r. Ireland, runs into the Shannon; another, flows into the Medway.

Bealnabrach, r. Ireland, runs into Lough Corrib.

Bealsbury, t. Harden co. Ken. on the E. bank of Rollingfork, 15 m. W. S. W. Bairdstown, 50 S. W. Frankfort.

Bealth. See *Builth*.

Beaminster, t. Eng. Dorsetshire, 6 m. from Bridport. Pop. 2,290.

Beane, r. Eng. runs into the Lea, between Hertford and Ware.

Bean's creek, p-v. Franklin co. Ten.

Bean's station, p-v. Granger co. Ten.

Bear Bay, on the S. coast of Newfoundland.

Bear creek, Ken. runs into Green river in Ohio county.

Bear creek, Alabama, runs N. 45 miles and falls into the Tennessee. The boundary-line between Alabama and Mississippi strikes the Tennessee at the mouth of this creek.

Bearfield, t. Perry co. Ohio, 10 m. S. W. Somerset. Pop. 428.

Bear-gap, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.

Bear grass, creek, Ken. which runs into the Ohio at Louisville. Its mouth forms an excellent harbour, having at all times 12 feet water.

Bear Haven. See *Bantry Bay*.

Bear Lake, Great, North America, near the Arctic circle.

Bear Lake, White, in lat. 48° 15′ N. the head water of the Mississippi.

Bear, North, a small island in St. James' bay. Lon. 81° 20′ W. Lat. 54° 35′ N.

Bear Sound, on the W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 49° W. Lat. 63° 20′ N.

Bear, South, a small island in St. James' bay. Lon. 81° 20′ W. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Beard's creek, Geo. runs into the Alatamaha, in Liberty county.

Beard's mill, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.

Bearn, province, France, now included in Lower Pyrenees.

Beattie's ford, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.

Beaucaire, t. France, in Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. It is chiefly remarkable for a great annual fair held in July, which was formerly attended by merchants and manufacturers from most countries in Europe, from the Levant, and sometimes even from Persia and Armenia. The average sales do not at present exceed 300,000*l*. sterling. The trade peculiar to the town consists in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, cotton, &c. 6 m. N. Arles, 12 E. Nismes, 12 S. W. Avignon. Lon. 4° 43′ E. Lat. 43° 48′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Beauce, formerly a district of France, now included in the department of the Eure and Loire.

Beau clerc, Port, in an island on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 226° 23′ E. Lat. 56° 17′ N.

Beaver, co. Pa. on the Alleghany river. Chief t. Beaverton. Pop. 15,340; engaged in agriculture 2,585, in commerce 19, in manufactures 474.

Beaver, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 419.

Beaver, t. Northumberland co. Pa. 50 m. N. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,502.

Beaver, t. Pike co. Ohio, 5 m. S. E. Piketon. Pop. 525.

Beaver, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Beaver, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 14 m. S. E. Cambridge. Pop. 556.

Beaver, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 112.

Beaverdam, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.

Beaverdam, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 142.

Beaver creek, N. Y. runs 35 m. S. E. and falls into Popacton river, a branch of the Delaware.

Beaver-dam, creek, Geo. runs S. E. and falls into Briar Creek, a mile below Jacksonboro'.

Beaver dam, p-v. Queen-Anne co. Md.

Beaver-dam, p-v. Pendleton district, S. C.

Beaver Islands, Lake Michigan, 40 m. S. W. Mackinaw. They afford good anchorage for vessels.

Beaverton, bor. p-t. and cap. Beaver co. Pa. at the junction of Bigbeaver river with the Ohio, 30 m. below Pittsburg. Pop. of the borough, 361. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, an academy, and various manufactories. In its neighbourhood is an iron mine.

Beaver Big, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 742.

Beaver Little, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,144.

Beaver North, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,206.

Beaver South, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 800.

Beavertown, p-t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,035.

Beaufort, t. Savoy, 30 m. E. N. E. Chamberry.

Beaufort, co. N. C. on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of Tar river. Chief t. Washington. Pop. 9,850; slaves 3,655; engaged in agriculture 2,855, in commerce 97, in manufactures 239.

Beaufort, s-p. and cap. Carteret co. N C. on Core Sound, 27 m. from Cape Look-out, 45 S. Newbern. Lat. 34° 42′ N. Pop. about 500. Shipping in 1815, 1,537 tons. *Beaufort inlet* is under the lee shore of Cape Look-out. The depth of the water on the bar is 14 feet. Within the bar is a safe and spacious harbour. It is proposed to make this inlet the channel of trade for all the rivers of N. Carolina north of Cape Fear; and for this purpose to connect it by canals with the Neuse, the Tar, and the Roanoke.

Beaufort, district, S. C. on the sea-coast, between Savannah and Combaree rivers. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coosahatchie. Pop. 32,199; slaves 27,339; engaged in agriculture 15,409, in commerce 59, in manufactures 168.

Beaufort, s-p. and p-t. Beaufort district, S. C. on Port Royal Island, at the mouth of the Coosahatchie, 73 m. S. Charleston, 60 N. Savannah. Pop. about 1,000. Shipping in 1815, 1,537 tons. Its harbour is deep and large, and was once a station of the British fleet. Here is a chartered college, with funds of 60 or 70,000 dollars, with a handsome edifice, and schools for the preparatory studies; but it is not provided with instructors in the studies of a collegiate course, and does not confer degrees. The public library contains 700 volumes.

Beaufort en Valle, t. France, in Main-and-Loire, 15 m. E. Angers. Pop. 6,000.

Beaugency, t. France, in Loiret, 15 m. S. W. Orleans. Pop. 4,900.

Beaujeu, t. France, on the Ardiere, in Rhone, 27 m. N. N. W. Lyons. Pop. 1,665.

Beauharnois, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 25 m. S. W. Montreal.

Beaujeu, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 28 m. S. Montreal.

Beauley, r. Scotland, flows into the Murray frith, at the village of Beauley, 10 m. W. Inverness.

Beaulieu, r. Eng. flows into the English channel.

Beaulieu, t. France, in Correze, 18 m. S. Tulle; another on the Indre, opposite Loches; another on the Loire, 5 m. S. Briare.

Beaumarchais, t. France, in Gers, 19 m. W. S. W. Auch.

Beaumaris, s-p. and borough, Wales, island of Anglesey, on a bay formed by the Menai strait. 28 m. E. S. E. Holyhead. Lon. 4° 15′ W. Lat. 53° 14′ N. Pop. 1,510.

Beaumes, v. France, in Vaucluse, 15 m. N. E. Avignon.

Beaumont, t. Netherlands, 8 m. E. Maubeuge.

Beaumont, t. France, in Vienne, 8 m. N. N. E. Poitiers; another in Perigor, 28 m. S. Perigeux; one in Puy-de-dome, 2½ m. S. Clermont-Ferrand; one in Seine-and-Marne, 20 m. S. Fontainbleau; one in Indre-and-Loire, 4 m. W. N. W. Chinon; one in Calvados, 20 m. E. N. E. Caen; one in Vaucluse, 14 m. N. E. Aix; one in Drome, 5 m. S. E. Valence; one in La Manche, 8 m. W. N. W. Cherbourg.

Beaumont, seigniory, Hartford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 11 m. E. Quebec.

Beaumont en Argonne, t. France, in Ardennes, 20 m. S. E. Mezieres.

Beaumont de Lomagne, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 28 m. N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 3,057.

Beaumont sur Oise, t. France, 20 m. N. Paris.

Beaumont le Roger, t. France, in Eure, 28 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 1,325.

Beaumont le Vicomte, t. France, in Sarthe, 15 m. S. Alencon. Pop. 2,400.

Beaune, or *Beaulne*, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 20 m. S. S. W. Dijon. Pop. 10,114.

Beaune, t. France, 25 m. N. W. Orleans. Pop. 2,060.

Beauport, seigniory, Quebec co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of Montmorenci river; 3 m. N. by E. Quebec. The village has a Catholic church and about 60 houses.

Beaupreau, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 25 m. S. W. Angers. Pop. 1,840.

Beaupuy de Graniaque, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 5 m. E. N. E. Toulouse.

Beauregard l'Eveque, t. France, in Puy-de Dome. 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,492.

Beaurieux, t. France, in Aisne, 16 m. E. Soissons.

Beaurivage, r. Lower Canada, falls into the Chaudiere, about 4 miles before its confluence with the St. Lawrence.

Beaussault, t. France, in Lower Seine, 5 m. S. Neufchatel.

Beause. See *Beauce.*

Beausset, t. France, in Var, 7 m. N. W. Toulon.

Beaurais, t. France, cap. of Oise, on the Therin. It was besieged by the English without success in 1443, and by duke Charles of Burgundy with a similar result in 1472, though at the head of 80,000 men. 17 m. N. N. W. Paris. Lon. 2° 19′ E. Lat. 49° 25′ N. Pop. 12,800.

Beauville, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 10 m. N. Valence. Pop. 1,900.

Beauvoir sur Mer, t. France, in La Vendee, 7 m. N. W. Chalons. Pop. 1,900.

Bebre, r. France, falls into the Loire, opposite Bourbon-Lancy.

Bec, Le, t. France, in Eure, 16 m. S. W. Rouen.

Bec de Marsouin, peninsula on the N. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 74° 27′ W. Lat. 18° 36′ N.

Becancour, r. Lower Canada, runs into the St. Lawrence, about 7 m. below Three Rivers, on the opposite bank. It gives name to a seigniory.

Beccaria, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 236.

Beccles, t. Eng. Suffolk co. on the Waveney, which is navigable hither from Yarmouth, 15 miles. Pop. 2,979.

Bechin, t. Bohemia, on the Luschnitz, 50 m. S. of Prague. Lon. 14° 19′ E. Lat. 49° 29′ N. Pop. 1,486.

Becken, t. of the Prussian states, in Westphalia, on the Wers, between Lippstadt and Munster.

Beckel, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 17 m. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 984.

Beckhamsville, p-t. Chester co. S. C. on the Wateree, 30 m. N. W. Camden.

Beckington, t. Eng. Somersetshire, 2 m. S. E. Frome.

Becur, Cape, on the coast of Egypt, 12 m. N. N. E. Alexandria.

Bedale, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. fr. Richmond.

Bedakshan. See *Badakshan*.

Bedanore. See *Bednore*.

Bedar, v. Palestine, 2 m. fr. Acre.

Bedarides, t. France, in Vaucluse, 5 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 1,658.

Bedarrieux, t. France, in Herault, 33 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 3,340.

Beddington, t. Washington co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Machias.

Bedford, county, Eng. bounded N. and N. W. by Northamptonshire, E. by Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It contains about 430 square miles. The manufactures are plaiting of straw and making thread-lace, in which nearly three-fourths of the female population are employed. Pop. 70,213. Families 14,927 ; of whom 9,431 were engaged in agriculture, and 4,155 in manufactures.

Bedford, t. Eng. and capital of Bedfordshire is on both sides of the Ouse, 22 m. S. E. Northampton, 50 N. of London. Lon. 0° 27′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N. It contains five churches : three on the N. and two on the S. side of the river ; a house of industry, a county infirmary, a county jail, and an asylum for lunatics. Bedford is a borough and corporation by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament since the year 1295.

Bedford, t. Eng. Lancashire, 7 m. fr. Newton.

Bedford, t. Frontenac co. Up. Canada.

Bedford, county, Lower Canada, on the E. side of Richelieu river, and bordering on Vermont.

Bedford, p-t. Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the west side of the Merimac, 19 m. below Concord. Pop. 1,375.

Bedford, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 648.

Bedford, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 40 m. N. by E. New-York. Pop. 2,432. Here is an Academy. The courts are held alternately here and at White Plains.

Bedford, co. Pa. bordering on Maryland. Pop. 20,248 ; engaged in agriculture 4,355, in commerce 41, in manufactures 905. Chief t. Bedford.

Bedford, p-t. and cap. Bedford co. Pa. 100 m. E. Pittsburg, 200 W. Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out on the W. branch of the Juniatta in a romantic spot hemmed in by mountains at the foot of which issue the chalybeate springs. Pop. 2,110. The springs, four in number, are particularly beneficial in chronic diseases. Convenient boarding houses are erected and ample accommodations for warm and cold bathing, and the medicinal properties of the waters, together with their situation in a mountainous and healthy country render them a great resort for invalids.

Bedford, co. Va. on the south side of James river. Chief t. Liberty. Pop. 19,305 ; slaves 8,043. Engaged in agriculture 5,946, in commerce 36, in manufactures 381.

Bedford, t. Richmond co. Geo. on Savannah river, 4 m. above Augusta.

Bedford, co. West Tennessee, on Duck river. Pop. 16,012. Slaves 3,558. Engaged in agriculture 3,307, in commerce 16, in manufactures 137. Chief t. Shelbyville.

Bedford, p-t. Henry co. Ken.

Bedford, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.

Bedford, Cape, N. E. extremity of New-Holland. Lon. 214° 45′ W. Lat. 15° 16′ S.

Bedis de Gomera. See *Gomera*.

Bedminster, t. Somerset co. N. J. 20 m. N. W. New-Brunswick. Pop. 1,393.

Bedminster, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,248.

Bednal. See *Bethnal Green*.

Bednore, or *Biddanore*, district Hind. in the N. W. extremity of the territories of Mysore, on the summit of the western Ghauts.

Bednore, t. Hind. capital of the district of Bednore, 187 m. N. W. Seringapatam, 330 S. S. E. Bombay. Lon. 74° 48′ E. Lat. 13° 47′ N. It was formerly a wealthy and magnificent city containing 20,000 houses, but is now reduced. At the period of its capture by Hyder Ali, the plunder gained from it was computed at 12 millions sterling. That sovereign changed its name to Hydernagur. Lon. 75° 6′ E. Lat. 13° 48′ N.

Bedouins, wandering Arabs who inhabit the desert. Many tribes are notorious robbers, so that it is dangerous to pass through any territory occupied by them. They are dispersed in great numbers throughout Asia and Africa.

Bedwin, Great, t. Eng. Wiltshire, 6 m. W. Hungerford.

Beekman, t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 13 m. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 4,257. It contains 4 meeting houses of the Friends', 1 of the Dutch Reformed and 1 of the Baptist societies.

Beekmantown, t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 1,343.

Beelen's-ferry, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Beelike, or *Beelich*, t. of the Prussian states, in Westphalia, 12 m. E. N. E. Arensberg.

Beer, Beerjick, Bir, or *Biradschik*, t. Asiatic Turkey, on the left bank of the Euphrates. It is a thoroughfare from Aleppo to Orfa, Diarbekir, and Persia. Formerly considerable trade was carried on to Bagdad by means of vessels descending the river. 67 m. fr. Orfa, 115 S. W. Diarbekir, and 60 N. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38° 6′ E. Lat. 36° 43′ N.

Beer, or *Bere Regis*, t. Eng. Dorsetshire, 9 m. fr. Blandford.

Beer Emir, t. Palestine, 3 m. S. Nazareth.

Beeralston. See *Berealston*.

Beering's Bay, on the W. coast of N. America, Lon. 221° E. Lat. 59° 18′ N. It was formerly called Admiralty bay.

Beering's Island, an uninhabited island in the N. Pacific ocean, 104 miles long by 15 broad. Lon. 167° E. Lat. 55° N.

Beering's Straits, the narrow sea between the W. coast of N. America and the E. coast of Asia. In the narrowest part in Lat. 66° it is 39 miles wide.

Beeskow, t. in the Prussian states, on the Spree,

16 m. S. W. Frankfort on the Oder, and 40 E. S. E. Berlin.

Beeston, t. Eng. Cheshire, 7 m. W. Nantwich.

Befort, county of France, now included in the department of the Upper Rhine. The town of *Befort* lies at the foot of the Vosges, where 6 high roads meet: 2 from Switzerland, 2 from Paris, one from Lorraine, and one from Strasburg. Pop. 5,000. 35 m. S. W. Colmar, 70 S. W. Strasburg. Lon. 6° 57′ E. Lat. 47° 38′ N.

Begemder, province, Abyssinia, having Dembea W. Amhara S. Samen N. and Angot E. It is 180 miles long, and 60 broad.

Beggenried, v. Switzerland, in Unterwalden, on the lake of Lucerne, 6 m. fr. Stantz.

Beghermo, country, Central Africa, has Bornou N. Bergoo E. and Cassina W.

Behaban, t. Persia, in Fars. Pop. 10,000. 153 m. fr. Shiraz.

Behirat el Merdj, lake, Syria, 21 m. E. Damascus.

Behm's Canal, channel which separates the island of Revilla Gigedo from the N. coast of America.

Behring's Island. See *Beering's Island*.

Beja, or *Beza*, in Alentejo, Portugal, comprehends 1 city, 3 towns, and 21 parishes. Pop. 9,000. 72 m. S. S. E. Lisbon.

Bejagur, district Hind. in Candeish, about 150 miles long, and 30 broad.

Bejapour, or *Visiapour*, a province of Hindostan, bounded N. and E. by Aurungabad and Beder, S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and W. by the sea: about 350 miles long, by 200 broad. Four-fifths of it are subject to the Mahrattas, the rest to the Nizam. Its population is calculated at seven millions, of which the Mahometans constitute a twentieth part, and the rest are Hindoos.

Bejapour, or *Visiapour*, city, Hind. capital of Bejapour province. It is a place of very great extent, consisting of three towns within each other. The innermost is the citadel, a mile in circuit; the next is the fort, eight miles in compass, and the third is environed by a wall. During the period of its greatest prosperity, it is said to have contained 984,456 houses, and 1,600 mosques. The citadel is a place of very great strength, and is encompassed by a ditch, in most places 100 yards wide. There are several mosques and mausoleums adorned with all the embellishments of eastern architecture, one of which is said to have cost 700,000*l.* and to have occupied 6,533 workmen, during 36 years, 11 months, and 11 days. Bejapour was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1689. Lon. 75° 42′ E. Lat. 17° 9′ N.

Bejar, or *Bejas*, t. Spanish Estremadura, in Placentia, 10 m. N. Coria. Pop. 4,800.

Beichlingen, a county of Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging, since 1815, to Prussia. The castle of Beichlingen is 18 m. N. Weimar, and 20 N. E. Erfurt.

Beilen. See *Bailen*.

Beilngries, t. Bavaria, 16 m. N. E. Eichstadt.

Beilstein, t. Prussian states, grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 22 m. W. Coblentz. Another, 5 m. S. Dillenburg.

Beilstein, t. Wirtemberg, 14 m. N. Stuttgard.

Beinac, or *Beynat*, t. France, 8 m. S. Tulle.

Beira, a province of Portugal, bounded N. by Tras-los-Montes and Entre Duero e Minho, E. by Spain, S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic. Extent 11,000 square miles. Pop. in 1810, 880,802.

Beiragur, t. Hind. in Orissa, 14 m. W. N. W. Boad.

Beit el Fakih, t. Arabia, in Yemen, particularly celebrated for its trade in coffee, which grows in the hills, distant about 60 miles. The quantity carried to Mocha, is about 4000 bales of 313 pounds each. Several European powers have had residents at Beit el Fakih, and merchants resort thither from Persia, Russia, Turkey, Barbary, and Africa in general. 30 m. E. S. E. Hodeida, 72 N. Mocha. Lon. 43° 23′ E. Lat. 14° 39′ N.

Beith, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 8 m. N. Irvine. Pop. of the parish, 4,050.

Bejucal, city, Cuba, 21 m. from Havannah. Pop. 2,004.

Bekes, t. Hungary, in the county of Bekesch, on the Black Karosch. Pop. 6,800.

Bekesch, (*Beks Varmegye*), a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Great Cumania and Bihar, E. by Bihar and Zarand, S. by Arad, and W. by Solnok and Czongrad. Pop. 92,855.

Bekiah, or *Boquio*, isl. West Indies. 60 m. N. E. Grenada, 99 W. S. W. Barbadoes. Lat. 13° 2′ N.

Bela. See *Bailen*.

Bela, t. Hungary, in the county of Zips. Pop. 2,627.

Bel-Alcasar, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 35 m. N. N. W. Cordova. Pop. 2,500.

Belbeis, t. Egypt, 35 m. N. E. Cairo, 4 N. W. Suez. Pop. 5,000.

Belbo, r. Piedmont, falls into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

Belcastro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the gulf of Squillace, 10 m. N. E. St. Severina. Pop. 2,225.

Belchertown, p-t, Hampshire co. Mass. 15 m. E. S. E. Northampton, 80 W. Boston. Pop. 2,426.

Belcz, t. Austrian Galicia, near the river Bug, with a castle, 148 m. E. Cracow, 152 S. S. E. Warsaw. Lon. 24° 12′ E. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Beled Caroon. See *Caroon*.

Beled el Haram, i. e. the Holy Land of Islam, a district of Arabia on the coast of the Red sea. It extends from the port of Araboss, 21 leagues N. of Jedda, to a port called Almassa Ibrahim, 32 leagues S. E. Jedda.

Beled Mousa. See *Armeni*.

Belem, *Bellem*, or *Bethlem*, t. Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 3 m. W. Lisbon.

Belenyes, t. Austria, in Hungary, on the Black Korosch. Pop. 5,000.

Beles. See *Balis*.

Belese, r. Persia, flows into the Hermund, in Seistan.

Beleser, t. Palestine, 14 m. N. Jerusalem.

Belesme, or *Bellesme*, t. France, in Orne, 20 m. E. by S. Alencon.

Belfast, s-p. Ireland, in Antrim co. at the efflux of the river Lagan into Carrickfergus bay, 80 m. N. Dublin. The port is connected with the extensive lake called Lough Neagh, by a canal which is navigable for lighters. Belfast has considerable manufactures, and an extensive commerce; the principal branch of the former consists in the weaving of linen and cottons. There are also manufactories of glass, vitriol, pottery, and several sugar refineries. The chief exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal; the total value of which, in 1810, was 2,904,520*l.* Considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America,

and other parts of the world. The progress of Belfast in population and commerce, has been remarkably rapid. In 1758, the population was 8,549, in 1782, 13,105, in 1798, 18,320, and in 1816 was computed at 30,000. The custom-house duties for 1800 were, 62,068*l.*; and for 1816, 349,417*l.* Lon. 5° 46′ W. Lat. 54° 35′ N.

Belfast, s-p. and p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on Penobscot bay, 9 m. fr. Castine, across the bay, 40 N. E. Hallowell and Augusta. Pop. 2,026. It has a good harbor, and is a place of trade. Here is an Academy.

Belfast, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,190.

Belfast, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.

Belfast, p-t. Jackson co. Alabama.

Belfonte, or *Belforte*, v. Ecclesiastical States, in Marca d'Ancona, on the river Chienti, 12 m. N. E. Camerino.

Belford, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 12 m. N. Alnwick.

Belford, p-v. Nash co. N. C.

Belforte, t. Italy, on the Taro, 19 m. S. S. W. Parma; one in the Ecclesiastical States, dutchy of Urbino; one in Naples, Calabria Ultra.

Belgard, t. Prussia, in Farther Pomerania, 38 m. N. W. New Stettin, 40 E. Camin. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 53° 59′ N. Pop. 1,853.

Belgaum, t. Hind. 200 m. N. W. Bellary, on the road to Bombay. It is a military station.

Belgern, t. Prussia, on the Elbe, 24 m. N. W. Meissen, 36 N. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,800.

Belgiojoso, t. Milan, on the Po, 6 m. E. Pavia.

Belgium, the name given by the French, after the revolution, to the Netherlands, (viz. to the provinces of Limburg, Upper Guelderland, Antwerp, and Mechlin, and the greater part of Flanders, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and Brabant,) which they annexed to their empire in 1795, and divided with the bishoprick of Liege, into the nine following departments: the Lys, the Scheldt, Gemappe, the Dyle, the Deux Nethes, the Sambre and Meuse, the Ourthe, the Loire, the Maese, and the Forets. The chief places of these departments were Bruges, Ghent, Mons, Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Namur, Maestricht, and Luxemburg. Belgium now forms an important part of the kingdom of the *Netherlands*, which see.

Belgorod, t. Russia, in Kursk. Pop. 5,500.

Belgrad, v. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near Constantinople, 11 m. N. W. Pera.

Belgrade, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, at the conflux of the Save and Danube, 150 m. S. S. E. Buda, 440 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 20° 10′ E. Lat. 44° 43′ N. It consists of four parts: 1. the Fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, and commanding the Danube. It is inclosed with high walls, strong towers, and a triple ditch, and is provided with mines and bomb-proof casemates. 2. the Water-side Division, lying on the north, not far from the junction of the two rivers, and defended in like manner by walls and ditches. 3. the *Rascian* town, towards the west, in the direction of the Save, is inclosed with walls and pallisades; and 4. the *Palanka*, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The population is 30,000, and consists principally of the families of the Turkish Janissaries, by whom the fort is garrisoned. Belgrade is advantageously situated for commerce, having an easy communication with Vienna and the Black sea. Its situation as the key of Hungary, has frequently rendered it the object of fierce contention between the Austrians and the Turks.

Belgrade, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 13 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,121.

Belgrade, p-t. Pope co. Illinois.

Belgrado, t. Italy, in Lombardy, 18 m. S. Udine, 27 N. E. Treviso.

Belgrum, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 86° 3′ E. Lat. 27° 13′ N.

Belian, r. Great Bukharia, flows into the Harrat, 60 m. W. S. W. Badakshan.

Belin, or *Belin*, t. France, 48 m. S. S. W. Bourdeaux.

Belitz, t. Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 12 m. S. W. Potsdam, 28 S. W. Berlin.

Bellac, or *Belac*, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 20 m. N. W. Limoges. Pop. 3,901.

Bellagio, v. Italy, in Milan, at the S. E. extremity of lake Como, 13 m. N. N. E. Como.

Bellair, or *Les Ecureuils*, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. W. Quebec.

Bellair, p-t. and cap. Harford co. Md. 22 m. N. E. Baltimore.

Bell-air, p-v. Lancaster district, S. C.

Bella Isola. See *Borromei Islands*.

Bellano, t. Italy, in Milan, on the E. bank of lake Como, 17 m. N. N. E. Como.

Bellary, t. Hind. in the Mysore, 187 m. N. Seringapatam. 300 N. W. Madras.

Bellas, t. Portugal, 8 m. N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 1,245.

Bellbrook, p-t. Green co. Ohio.

Belle-Alliance, v. Netherlands, near Waterloo, in South-Brabant. Here Wellington and Blucher met on the night after the battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Belle-Bay, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, N. of Fortune bay.

Belle Fontaine, v. St. Louis co. Missouri, on the S. side of Missouri river, 4 m. above its mouth, 15 N. St. Louis. The inhabitants are chiefly French.

Bellefonte, bor. p-t. and cap. Centre co. Pa. about 70 m. N. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 433. It stands at the head of boat navigation on Spring-creek. It is regularly laid out, and has a bank, and an academy.

Bellegarde, fort, France, on the side of Spain, in Eastern Pyrenees. It is regularly constructed, and has five bastions. 4 m. S. E. Ceret, 15 S. Perpignan.

Bellegarde, t. France, in La Creuse, 5 m. E. Aubusson. Pop. 1,687.

Belle-Isle, isl. Ireland, in Lough Erne.

Belle-Isle, or *Belleisle en Mer*, isl. France, in the bay of Biscay, 15 miles long, and from 5 to 12 broad. It is 25 m. S. W. Vannes, 28 W. Guerande. Lon. 3° 5′ W. Lat. 47° 17′ N. Pop. 5,570.

Belleisle, isl. at the mouth of the straits of Bellisle, between Labrador and the N. end of Newfoundland island. Lon. 55° 15′ W. Lat. 51° 58′ N.

Bellenave, t. France, in Allier, 25 m. S. S. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,900.

Bellesta, or *Bellestat*, v. France, in Arriege, 10 m. S. Mirepoix.

Belleville, v. France, in Seine, on a height about 3 m. N. E. Paris.

Belleville sur Saon, t. France, in Rhone, 7 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 2,000.

Belleview, t. Washington co. Missouri, 13 m. fr. Herculaneum. It lies on Cedar creek, a branch of Big river, and is noted for its iron ore. This is

found particularly at Iron mountain, where the ore is piled in such enormous masses as to compose the entire southern extremity of a lofty ridge 500 or 600 feet high. The town contains about 60 families.

Belleville, p-v. Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic, 5 m. above Newark.

Belleville, p-t. Wood co. Va. on the Ohio, 5 m. below the mouth of Hockhocking river.

Belleville, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.

Belleville, p-v. Washington co. Pa.

Belleville, t. and cap. Logan co. Ohio.

Belleville, t. Richland co. Ohio, on a W. branch of Mohiccan creek.

Belleville, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois, 15 m. E. Cahokia, 50 N. Kaskaskias.

Bellevue, fief, Surry co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. N. E. Montreal.

Belley, or *Bellay*, t. France, in Ain, 35 m. S. E. Bourg. Pop. 3,775.

Bellfield, v. Greensville co. Va. on the Meherrin, opposite Hicksford, 45 m. S. Petersburg.

Bellheim, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine. Pop. 1,500.

Bellie, parish, Scotland, in Banffshire and Morayshire, on the Spey, near its mouth.

Bellin, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 18 m. N. N. W. Custrin.

Bellingham, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 14 m. N. Hexham.

Bellingham, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 26 m. S. W. Boston, 20 N. Providence. Pop. 1,034.

Bellingham's Bay, on the W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. It every where affords good and secure anchorage. Lon. of the E. extremity, 237° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ to 48° 48′ N.

Bellingwolder, v. and fort, Netherlands, in Groningen, 7 m. E. Winscoten.

Bellinzona, t. Switzerland, canton of the Ticino, 25 m. N. N. W. Como, 40 S. Zurich. Pop. 1,200.

Bellisle, r. New Brunswick, runs into the St. John from the E.

Bellisle, Straits of, between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador.

Bellona. See *Leroy*.

Bellows falls, in Connecticut river, at Walpole, N. H. In the midst of the channel worn in the rocks, a huge rock remains, on each side of which is a passage for the water. As the E. side, however, is more elevated, the water, except when the river is high, does not pass over it; and the whole Connecticut which above is about 350 feet wide and 25 feet deep, shoots through a space 16 feet wide, descending by successive pitches in the course of half a mile 44 feet. On the western side of the falls is a canal three-fourths of a mile long, 60 feet broad at top, and 18 at bottom, and 20 feet deep, with 7 locks. A bridge is thrown over the river, supported in the middle by the rock. The village of *Bellows-Falls* contains a post-office and several mills.

Bellpuch, or *Belpuig*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 16 m. E. Lerida.

Bell-Rock, or *Inch Cape*, a dangerous rock on the E. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Tay, 12 m. S. W. Aberbrothock, in the direct track of all vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the east coast of Scotland. A light-house is erected on it.

Bells, p-v. Warren co. Ken.

Bellunese, Il, a mountainous district of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy. It is rich in corn, wine, and all sorts of fruit, has excellent pastures and thriving cattle; but its principal wealth lies in the extensive forests on the sides of the mountains, the wood of which is transported in floats on the Piave to the Lagunes of Venice. Pop. 47,500.

Belluno, the capital of Bellunese, stands on a hill between the Ardo and Piave. It has a large suburb called *Campedello*, 14 churches, 5 cloisters, and a large aqueduct. The main source of subsistence is the trade in wood. Pop. 7,400. 43 m. N. Venice, 43 E. Trent.

Bellye, t. Austria, at the junction of the Drave and the Danube. Pop. 2,500.

Belmont, t. on the coast of Syria, 8 m. S. Tripol.

Belmont, t. France, in Loire, 14 m. N. E. Roanne; one in Aveyron, 12 m. S. W. St. Afrique.

Belmont, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the Tuscan sea, 11 m. W. S. W. Cosenza; one in Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. N. E. Ponte Corvo.

Belmont, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 20 m. W. Castine. Pop. 675.

Belmont, co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 20,329. Engaged in agriculture 4,371, in commerce 50, in manufactures 711. Chief t. St. Clairsville.

Belneda, t. Italy, in Friuli, 4 m. N. Udine.

Beloeil, seigniory, Surrey co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 15 m. E. Montreal.

Belona, t. Italy, in the Veronese, 10 m. N. Garda.

Beloochistan, a country of Asia. In its most comprehensive acceptation, it includes the whole space within lat. 24° 50′—30° 40′ N. and lon. 58° 55′—67° 30′ E. bounded N. by Seistan and Cabul, S. by the Indian ocean, W. by Kerman, and E. by Sinde. Area estimated at 176,000 sq. miles. Pop. 3,000,000. A large proportion of the country is mountainous. Water is generally scarce; the principal rivers being little else than mountain torrents, losing themselves in the sands, or finding their way in shallow streams to the sea. There are two great classes of inhabitants, the Belooches and Brahooes, who differ from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. The Belooches are tall, handsome, and active. They are lawless robbers, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. They are Mahometans of the Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. The Brahooes have short thick bones, round faces, and flat features. They are a quiet and industrious race, and, although equally brave, free from the predatory pursuits of the Belooches.

The chief town of Beloochistan is Kelat, where the khan or sovereign of the whole country resides. His power has declined of late, in consequence of some of the tributary chiefs having declared themselves independent. The total number of troops which the khan can raise is about 60,000. Hindoos reside throughout Beloochistan, and occupy 4 or 500 of the best houses in the capital, under the protection of government. They are all occupied in commercial concerns, and have become the wealthiest class in the whole country.

Belota, t. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 8 m. E. S. E. Bergamo.

Belpeck, t. France, in Aude, 7 m. N. W. Mirepoix. Pop. 2,032.

Belper, t. Eng. in Derbyshire. Pop. 5,778. 8 m. fr. Derby.

Belpre, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 14 m. S. W. Marietta. Pop. 1,151.

Belt, Great and *Little*, the name of two narrow straits, which connect the Baltic with the Cattegat. The former lies between the islands of Zealand and Funen, and the latter betwen the island of Funen and the coast of Jutland.

Belta, r. Africa, falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 26° 40′ N.

Belturbet, t. Ireland, on the Erne, 8 m. N. W. Cavan.

Belvedere, t. Eu. Turkey, near the W. coast of the Morea, on the site of the ancient *Elis*, 65 m. W. Corinth.

Belvedere, t. Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 5 m. E. Taranto; one in Parma, 17 m. S. Parma; one in Calabria Citra, 15 m. S. E. Scalea.

Belvedere Shoal, about 24 m. N. of the island of Banca. Lon. 107° E. Lat. 2° 12′ S.

Belves, t. France, in Dordogne, 28 m. S. Perigueux. Pop. 1,798.

Belvidere, t. Franklin co. Vt. 40 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 217.

Belvidere, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 11 m. above Easton.

Belum, t. Hanover, in Bremen, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe. Pop. 848.

Belzig, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg. Pop. 1,770.

Belur, t. Great Bukharia, 100 m. E. Badakshan.

Belur Tugh, the ancient *Imaus*, a mountain of Asia, which forms the boundary of Little Bukharia, E. of Belur.

Bembarooghe. See *Cuneni*.

Beminster. See *Beaminster*.

Bena, t. Piedmont, 28 m. S. Turin. Pop. 5,020.

Benadky, or *Benatek*, t. Bohemia, 8 m. S. S. W. Jung Buntzlau, 22 N. E. Prague.

Benaguasil, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 3,150.

Benaist, t. France, on the Loire, 9 m. E. N. E. Saumur.

Benar, v. on the W. coast of Africa, near Sierre Leone.

Benaral, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2,250.

Benares, a large and valuable district, Hindostan, on both sides of the Ganges, between 23° and 27° N. lat. containing 1200 square miles of fertile soil, which produces all kinds of grain, and a quantity of sugar, indigo, and opium. It is exceedingly populous. In 1775 the sovereignty of this district was ceded to the British.

Benares, city, Hind. cap. of Benares district, on the N. bank of the Ganges; in lon. 83° E. lat. 25° 30′ N. 460 m. N. W. Calcutta. It is the ancient seat of Brahminical learning, and denominated "the Holy City." The Hindoos conceive that a person dying at Benares, is certain of paradise, a notion which contributes to the increase of its population. It contains 12,000 stone and brick houses, from one to six stories high; and above 16,000 mud houses. Pop. in 1803, 582,000; during the festivals, the concourse is beyond all calculation. The residence of the English judge, and civil establishment, is at Secrole, a pleasant village, about 2 miles from the city, where there is a military cantonment for a battalion of sepoys. This city carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India. It is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund, and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the East. The Church Missionary Society have lately sent several missionaries here, with a printing establishment. They have also the superintendance of a charity school, which has been very liberally endowed by a native Hindoo with the sum of 88,000 rupees, or 11,000*l*. Students are admitted from 12 to 18 years of age; the course of study is 12 years. In 1819, the number in the school was 121, of whom 63 were studying English, 32 Persian, 11 Hindee and Sanscrit, and 15 Bengalee.

Benatek. See *Benadky*.

Benavarre, t. Spain, in Arragon, 18 m. E. N. E. Balbastro. Pop. 1,562.

Benavente, t. Spain, in Leon, 36 m. S. Leon. Pop. 2,136.

Benbecula, isl. of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist. Lon. 7° 18′ W. Lat. 57° 26′ N.

Bencoolen, the only British settlement on the island of Sumatra. For a few years it was a distinct presidency, but is now incorporated with that of Bengal. The culture of pepper is the professed and only object of the whole settlement, and it yields about 1000 tons. Lon. 102° 16′ 15″ E. Lat. 3° 49′ 16″ S.

Ben-Course, or *Nic Course*, v. in the S. part of the Algerine territory, 63 m. S. W. Constantina.

Benda. See *Banda*.

Bend Emir, r. Persia, in Fars, flows into lake Batkegan.

Bender, a regularly fortified t. of Eu. Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dneister. In 1770, the Russians took it from the Turks, but restored it at the peace of Kaynardgi. They got possession of it a second time; restored it at the peace of Jassy; again made themselves masters of it in the last war, and retained it at the peace of 1812. 100 m. E. Jassy, and 100 W. Oczakoy. Lon. 29° 36′ E. Lat. 46° 50′ 32″ N. Pop. about 30,000.

Bender Abassi. See *Gombroon*.

Bender Boshavir. See *Bushire*.

Bender Rigk, s-p. Persia, in Fars, on the N. side on the Persian gulf, 35 m. N. Bushire. The fort *Bender Risher*, is 18 m. S. E. Bushire.

Bendorf, t. Prussia in prov. of Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, 5 m. N. Coblentz. Pop. 1,500.

Bendschin, or *Bendsche*, t. Austrian Silesia, 7 m. S. W. Jagerndorf. Lon. 17° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 53′ N.

Benedict, p-t. Charles co. Md. on the W. side of Patuxent river, 47 m. E. Washington.

Benevento, dutchy, Italy, included in Principato Ultra, of the kingdom of Naples, but belonging to the States of the Church. It consists of the city of Benevento and a small district around it, about 11 miles square. Pop. 20,000.

Benevento, city, Italy, included in the kingdom of Naples, but in reality, the capital of a small dutchy belonging to the States of the Church. No place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity as Benevento. 25 m. E. Capua, 30 N. E. Naples, 109 S. E. Rome. Lon. 14° 38′ E. Lat. 41° 7′ N. Pop. 14,000.

Benfelden, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 15 m. S. S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,220.

Bengal, an extensive and valuable province of Hindostan, 400 miles long and 300 broad, situated between 21° and 27° N. Lat. and between 86° and 92° E. Lon. On the N. and E. it is bounded by the mountains of Nepaul, Assam, and Ava; on the S. by a line of inhospitable and dangerous sea coast; on the W. it joins Bahar and Oude. Extent of the territories under the Bengal presidency 222,000 sq. miles. Pop. 39,000,000, according to

the estimate of Hamilton. Its soil produces every thing requisite for the sustenance of life, and in such abundance that the crops of one year are sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants for two years. The revenues consist chiefly of rents paid to the government for land. In the years 1811–12 they amounted, including those of Bahar and Orissa, to 2,590,000*l.* sterling. The exports of Bengal are principally rice, cotton and silk both raw and manufactured; indigo, sugar, saltpetre, ivory, tobacco, and drugs of various kinds. Its imports are gold and silver, copper and bar iron, woollen cloths of every description, tea, salt, glass and china ware. The south-east districts produce elephants, which are used by the opulent natives for state or riding, and also for carrying the camp equipage of the army. Bengal is intersected by the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, Dummooda, and several other rivers, so connected by various streams, and the annual inundations, that there is scarcely a town which does not enjoy the benefits of an inland navigation. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are Hindoos: they are very dark, but not so black as Africans. They are small and delicate in their persons, of a timid temper, and excessively litigious. The Mahometans, who constitute about one tenth of the population, are the descendants of the Afghan and Mogul conquerors, and Arabian merchants. The descendants of the Portuguese are numerous. The climate of Bengal is found to agree very well with European constitutions. The year is there divided into three seasons, viz. the hot, the rainy, and the cold; the former begins in March and ends in June; the rains then commence, and continue till October, after which it becomes cool, and the weather continues pleasant for four months. This province in 1757, fell into the hands of the English, who have gradually changed its form of government, and introduced a code of regulations founded on the Hindoo, Mahometan, and English laws, by which impartial justice is administered to all the inhabitants, and toleration granted to all religions; owing to which the country improves, and the population increases. Calcutta is the seat of government. The military establishment of Bengal consists of 3 battalions of European artillery, with a number of natives attached, for the subordinate departments; 1 regiment of European infantry; 60 battalions of native infantry, and 8 regiments of native cavalry: to each company of native infantry and troop of cavalry an European officer is attached. Exclusive of the above, there are always some of the king's regiments employed under the Bengal government.

Bengal Passage, between Pulo-Brasse and Pulo-Way.

Bengo, r. W. Africa, falls into the Atlantic, lat. 8° 50′ S.

Bengore Head, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of Antrim. Lon. 6° 19′ W. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Benguela, territory of W. Africa, immediately S. of Angola. Its coast extends from Coanza river to cape Negro, from 10° 30′ to 16° 15′ S. lat.

Benguela, New, s-p. in Benguela, on Cow's bay, which affords very safe and convenient anchorage. Lon. 13° 30′ E. Lat. 12° 28′ S.

Beni, r. Peru, rises in the Andes, near Lake Titicaca, between 17° and 18° S. lat. and joins the Apurimac in 10° S. lat. to form the Ucayale.

Benicarlo, t. Spain, in Valencia, 85 m. N. E. Valencia. Pop. 5,858.

Beni-Mezzar, district, S. part of Algeirs. The chief town is Gardeiah.

Benin, a kingdom of W. Africa, extending from the Rio Lagos to the Rio Formosa, which falls into the Atlantic in lon. 5° 20′ E. The whole coast presents a succession of estuaries, some of them very broad, and the origin of which has never been explored. These streams, dividing into branches and intersecting the country, form a great number of alluvial islands, and this aspect of the coast has suggested to a recent geographer, that these islands might form the Delta of the Niger or great central river of Africa, the termination of which is involved in so much mystery. The king of Benin is an absolute monarch. The inhabitants are gentle in their manners and in agricultural industry are superior to most of the African tribes. Benin, the capital, is in lon. 5° 5′ E. lat. 6° 15′ N.

Beninef, t. Upper Egypt, 60 m. S. Cairo. Lat. 40° 42′ N.

Benlomond, mountain, Scotland, rises from Lochlomond, to the height of 3,240 feet.

Benneckenstein, t. of the Prussian states, 13 m. N. Nordhausen, 18 S. W. Halberstadt.

Ben-Nevis, mountain, Scotland, in Dumbarton co. the highest in Great Britain, being 4,370 feet above the level of the sea.

Bennington, co. in the S. W. part of Vermont, bounded N. by Rutland co. E. by Windham co. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Chief town, Bennington. Pop. 16,125. Engaged in agriculture 4,024, in commerce 32, in manufactures 784.

Bennington, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 37 m. N. E. Albany, 132 W. N. W. Boston, 68 S. W. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 2,524. It lies on the New York line, and is surrounded, except on the east, with a fine, fertile farming country. Foreign goods are generally procured from Troy on the Hudson. Two famous battles were fought near this town, August 16th, 1777, in which General Stark, at the head of 800 American militia defeated the British.

Bennington, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 15 m. S. W. Batavia. Pop. 796.

Bennington, t. Mercer co. Pa. on the Chenango river, 60 m. N. N. W. Pittsburg.

Bennington, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 210.

Benodet. See *Boyne Islands*.

Benoit. See *Anisne*.

Benowm, t. and cap. of Ludamar, in central Africa. Lon. 7° 10′ W. Lat. 15° 5′ N.

Bensalem, t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, above Philadelphia. Pop. 1,667.

Bensberg, t. of the Prussian states, in the Lower Rhine, 7 m. E. Mulheim.

Bensboro, p-v. Pitts co. N. C. about 60 m. S. E. Raleigh.

Bensheim, t. in the grand dutchy of Hesse, principality of Starkenburg, 8 m. S. Darmstadt, 20 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 3,100.

Bensington, or *Benson*, v. Eng. in Oxfordshire, 46 m. from London.

Benson, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 57 m. N. Bennington. Pop. in 1810, 1,561.

Bent creek, p-v. Buckingham co. Va. 112 m. W. Richmond.

Bentheim, a county of Germany, included in the kingdom of Hanover. It contains 440 square miles and 24,000 inhabitants.

Bentheim, the chief town of Bentheim county,

32 m. N. W. Munster, 38 W. Osnabruck. Lon. 7° 5′ E. Lat. 52° 20′ N. Pop. 1,650.

Bentinck Point, the N. E. point of Hinchinbrook island, N. W. coast of America. Lon. 214° 24′ E. Lat. 60° 28′ N.

Bentinck's Arms, 2 branches of an inlet on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 233° to 233° 21′ E. Lat. 52° to 52° 25′ N.

Bentleyville, p-v. Halifax co. N. C. about 50 m. E. Raleigh.

Benton, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on the W. side of Seneca Lake; S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 3,357.

Benwell, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 2 m. W. Newcastle.

Bera, district of Celebes, on the sea-coast, extending E. from the river Bampang, to the point of Lassoa.

Berar, province, Hind. belonging to the Mahrattas and Nizam.

Berat, or *Ardauth Belgrade*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 40 m. N. E. Aulona. Pop. 12,000.

Beraun, t. Bohemia, cap. of a district. Pop. 1,857. 14 m. S. W. Prague.

Berawnka, r. Bohemia, which flows into the Moldau at Konigssaal.

Berawa. See *Brava*.

Berbera, district, Africa, extending from the straits of Babelmandel to Cape Guardafui. It is the native country of myrrh, incense, and gums, which are exported thence to all quarters of the world.

Berbera, t. Africa, capital of the Berbera district. Here a large fair is annually held, which is resorted to by caravans from a great distance in the interior. The articles sold are gum arabic, myrrh and frankincense.

Berbice, r. S. America, in Guiana. It enters the Atlantic in lat. 6° 20′ N. lon. 57° 16′ W. A bar of sand prevents any vessels drawing more than 14 feet water, from entering the river.

Berbice, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but is now in possession of Britain, having been finally ceded by the peace of Paris in 1814. It extends along the sea-coast, 150 miles from Abarry creek on the W. to Corantine river on the E. The coast is low and marshy, and except at the settlement, is inundated from the sea. All the plantations are strongly diked. The land is continually encroaching upon the sea. On many parts of the coast, it has advanced two miles within 20 years. The soil is a rich clay, and yields maize, sugar cane, cocoa, all the tropical fruits, and all the necessaries and luxuries of life. The climate is very uniform, the range of the thermometer being from 76° to 84°; and is much healthier than formerly. The population of Berbice in 1811, according to official returns, was 25,959, of whom 550 were whites and the rest negroes. Within a few years, however, many of the estates have been broken up, and the slaves transferred to Demerara. The population at present is about 18,000. The exports are sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, &c. The value of exports in 1810, was 51,785*l.* and of the imports, 191,566*l.* New Amsterdam is the capital.

Berchem, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp. Pop. 1,526.

Berching, t. Bavaria, on the Saltz, 26 m. W. N. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,400.

Berchtolsgadden, t. of the Austrian empire, 13 m. S. Saltzburg. Pop. 3,000.

Berckel, r. Germany, runs into the Yssel, at Zutphen.

Berdiczow, t. Russia, in Volhynia, 324 m. S. E. Warsaw. Pop. 1,341.

Berdoa. See *Burgu*.

Berealston, t. and borough, Eng. Devonshire, 5 m. from Tavistock.

Beregh, county, on the N. side of the Theyss, in Hungary. Pop. 81,888.

Berelos. See *Bourlos*.

Beresford's Islands, probably the same as the *Sartine Islands*, in the Pacific. Lon. 129° 57′ W. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Beresueka, t. Russia, on the Volga, 124 m. S. Saratov.

Beresina, t. Russia, in Minsk, 44 m. N. E. Minsk.

Beresina, r. Russia, famous for the disastrous passage of the French in their retreat from Russia, in 1812. It falls into the Dnieper, near Retchitza.

Berezinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch, 40 m. E. Tobolsk.

Berezov, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Soswa, 18 m. from its confluence with the Ob. Lat. 64° N.

Berezovskoi, t. Russia, on the Ural, 140 m. E. N. E. Orenburg.

Berg, formerly a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the dutchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the dutchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. It belonged to the Elector of Bavaria previous to 1815. It now belongs to Prussia, and is included in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg. Pop. 267,479.

Berg, a county of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, district of Zutphen.

Berg, r. Africa, falls into St. Helena bay. Lat. 32° 10′ S.

Berga, t. of the Prussian states, on the Elster, 12 m. N. E. Neustadt.

Bergamasco, a district in Austrian Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, bounded N. by the Valteline, E. by the Bresciano, S. by the Cremonese, and W. by the Milanese. Pop. 366,000.

Bergamo, city, Upper Italy, cap. of *Bergamasco*, between the rivers Brembo and Serio. It is protected by a castle and walls. Here is a fair on the 24th of August which is frequented by merchants from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. The great trade of the town is in silk, which is exported to Germany, France, and England. The imports are fine cloth from England, France, and Holland, camlets from Holland and Flanders, coarse cloths, spiceries and drugs, from Germany, and corn from the Milanese. 28 m. N. E. Milan, 28 N. W. Brescia, 38 N. W. Cremona. Lon. 9° 38′ E. Lat. 45° 42′ N. Pop. 25,000.

Bergedorf, t. Germany, territory of Hamburg, 9 m. E. S. E. Hamburg. Pop. 2,000.

Bergen, one of the 5 bishopricks into which Norway is divided between 5° 14′ and 7° 24′ E. lon. and between 59° 34′ and 62° 39′ N. lat. Sq. miles, 14,356. Pop. 150,000.

Bergen, t. Norway, capital of the bishoprick and government of Bergenhuus. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, which is inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The harbor is secure but the access is attended with considerable danger. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in navigation, trade, and fishing. Dried fish and train oil

are exchanged with the Dutch, English, Swedes, and other nations, for corn, and the necessaries of life. 180 m. N. Stavenger, and 270 S. W. Drontheim. Lon. 7° 14′ E. Lat. 60° 10′ N. Pop. 18,000.

Bergen, t. Netherlands, 3 m. N. Alkmaer.

Bergen, t. Germany, 3 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Main.

Bergen, t. Prussia, capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, 13 m. N. E. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 34′ E. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Pop. 1,535.

Bergen, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 14 m. N. E. Batavia. Pop. 2,438.

Bergen, co. N. J. on the Hudson opposite New-York. Pop. 18,178; slaves 1,683; engaged in agriculture 3,126, in commerce 57, in manufactures 994. Chief t. Hackensac.

Bergen, t. Bergen co. N. J. 3 m. W. New-York; Pop. 3,137. Here is an academy. *Bergen neck* is the peninsula extending from Bergen S. 6 miles, between New-York bay on the E. and Newark bay on the W. and is divided by a strait on the S. from Staten Island.

Bergen-op-Zoom, or *Berg-op-Zoom*, t. and fort, Netherlands, in North Brabant, near the East Scheldt, with which it has communication by a canal. 18 m. N. N. W. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 5′ E. Lat. 51° 32′ N. Pop. 4,800.

Bergerac, t. France, in Dordogne, on the river Dordogne. Pop. 8,344. It was one of the principal strong-holds of the Huguenots. 40 m. E. Bordeaux.

Bergheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 5 m. S. W. Schelestat.

Bergoo, territory in the interior of Africa, bounded E. by Darfur, W. by Begherme, and N. by Bornou, to which it is tributary. Wara is the capital.

Berg-Reichenstein-Kaschpersky-Hory, mining t. Bohemia, 20 m. W. Prachatitz. Lon. 13° 26′ E. Lat. 49° 6′ N. Pop. 1,434.

Bergues St. Winoe, t. France, in North, on the Colme, between Dunkirk and Mont-Cassel. Pop. 5,100. 5 m. S. Dunkirk.

Bergzabern, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 6 m. S. S. W. Landau. Lon. 8° E. Lat. 49° 6′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Berhampore, fort, Bengal, 5 m. from Moorshedabad.

Beringon. See *Beering's Island*.

Berka, t. Saxe Weimar, 9 m. N. Eisenbach.

Berkhamstead, t. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 9 m. S. W. St. Albans. Pop. 1,963.

Berkley, t. Eng. Gloucestershire, on the Little Avon.

Berkley, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton river, opposite Taunton, at the head of sloop navigation; 36 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,060.

Berkley, or *Sandtown*, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 14 m. fr. Philadelphia.

Berkley, co. Va. on the Potomac, W. of the Blue ridge. Pop. 11,211, slaves 1,893; engaged in agriculture 1,831, in commerce 27, in manufactures 606. Chief t. Martinsburg.

Berkley's Sound, N. W. coast of America, 70 m. S. E. Nootka Sound.

Berkley Springs, p-v. Berkly co. Va. on the Potomac, 110 m. above Washington. The waters of the springs are warm, and though weakly mineralized are much resorted to, being in a populous country and provided with accommodations for visitors.

Berks, or *Berkshire*, co. Eng. bounded N. by Oxford and Buckingham, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. It contains 476,160 acres, or nearly 744 square miles. Population in 1811, 118,277; families, 25,051, of which number, 13,409 were engaged in agriculture, and 7,584 in commerce.

Berks, co. Pa. on the Schuylkill. Pop. 46,275; engaged in agriculture 5,217, in commerce 125, in manufactures 2,928. Chief t. Reading.

Berkshire, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on the Missisque river, 39 m. N. Burlington. Pop. in 1810, 918.

Berkshire, co. Mass. the W. part of the State; Pop. 35,720; engaged in agriculture 7,568, in commerce 133, in manufactures 2,019. Chief t. Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green Mountains. Quarries of marble are opened in Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough, and other places.

Berkshire, p-t. Broome co. N. Y. 160 m. W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,502.

Berkshire, p-t Delaware co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Delaware, 23 N. Columbus. Pop. 190.

Berkshire valley, p-v. Morris co. N. J.

Berlareo, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp. Pop. 3,236.

Berlaimont, t. France, in North, 6 m. N. W. Avesnes. Pop. 1,550.

Berleberg, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Berlenbach, 20 m. N. W. Marburg, 70 E. Cologne.

Berlin, the capital of the Prussian states, is on the Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. the circumference of its walls and pallisades is 11 miles, and the entrance is through 15 gates. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. The population made a rapid progress during the last century. In 1661 it was only 6,500, while in 1818 it was 182,387, or including the military, 188,485. Berlin is indebted for its chief embellishments to the celebrated Frederick II. who is supposed to have expended yearly in the improvement of this city 400,000 dollars. The city is made up of 5 distinct towns. I. *Berlin Proper*, in which are the governor's house, and the council chamber; the royal arsenal, from which the whole Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's hospital, in which above 800 children are gratuitously educated. II. *Coln*, or *Cologne on the Spree*, in which is the royal castle, 430 feet in length, and 276 in breadth. This building contains the king's library, which has upwards of 200,000 volumes, and receives a frequent increase, as two copies of every new book must be deposited in it by the publishers. III. *Frederickswerder* or *Frederick's Island*, containing the medical college, the old custom-house, the old mint, the royal arsenal and foundery, the stamp-office, &c. IV. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, containing among others, the royal academy of sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals, the observatory, the anatomical theatre, &c. V. *Frederickstadt*, the largest of the 5 towns. Here are situated the principal courts of law, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand master of the order of Malta, &c. Berlin is highly distinguished for its manufactures: the principal articles are silk, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, jewellery, porcelain, &c. The number of manufacturers is about 16,000, of which number, 3,000 are engaged in the silk manufactories, and 5,000 in the royal porcelain manufactory.

Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Bonaparte in 1806, after the battle of Jena. 25 m. E. Brandenburg, 45 N. W. Frankfort on the Oder, 75 S. W. Stettin, 300 N. by W. Vienna. Lon. 13° 22′ E. lat. 52° 31′ 45″ N.

Berlin, t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, opposite Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 1,067.

Berlin, t. Worcester co. Mass. 14 m. N. E. Worcester, 34 W. Boston. Pop. 625.

Berlin, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 11 m. S. Hartford, 23 N. New Haven, on the turnpike road between these two cities. It is divided into three parishes: Worthington, Kensington and New Britain. Pop. 2,887. Worthington is the principal seat of the manufacture of tin ware, which is carried on by pedlars to a very great extent. The pedlars set off in the autumn in waggons loaded with the tin ware, together with other articles of merchandize, and proceed chiefly to the southern and western States. Workmen are also sent out by water with a sufficient quantity of the raw materials to employ them during the winter and establish themselves in different towns in the interior. To them the pedlar resorts, when his stock is exhausted, for a fresh supply. In this way a large amount of goods is sold during the six or eight months that they are absent.

Berlin, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 32 m. E. Albany, 19 S. E. Troy. Pop. 1,986.

Berlin, p-t. Adams co. Pa. on Conewaga creek, 13 m. W. York, 100 W. Philadelphia.

Berlin, bor. and p-t. Somerset co. Pa. 25 m. W. Bedford. Pop. 382.

Berlin, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 396.

Berlin, p-t. Huron co. Ohio.

Berlinchen, t. of the Prussian states in the New Mark of Bradenburg, 36 m. N. N. E. Custrin, 80 E. N. E. Berlin.

Berlinsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Bermuda hundred, Chesterfield co. Va. a small village on the point of land at the confluence of the Appomattox with James river. On this peninsula, 2 m. S. W. of the village, is *City Point*, which see.

Bermudas, or *Somer's Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. 200 leagues distant from Cape Hatteras in N. Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. They extend from N. E. to S. W. about 45 miles. Their whole coast is surrounded with rocks. The north point of the islands lies in lat. 32° 34′ N. lon. 63° 28′ W. The largest of these islands are St. George, which is 4 or 5 miles long, and 2 broad; St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long island, Bird island, and Nonesuch. On the first there is a town, containing about 300 houses. The winter is hardly perceptible here. The fields and trees are clad in perpetual green, and so salubrious is the air, that invalids frequently come hither for the recovery of their health. The Bermudas contain from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of poor land, of which nine parts in ten are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods for the supplying of timber for building small ships, sloops, and shallops for sale; this being the principal employment of the inhabitants. Pop. estimated at 10,381; 5,462 of whom are whites, and 4,919 are blacks. They have two harvests of indian corn in the year, one in July, the other in December. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants. The imports in 1809, amounted to £11,648, and the exports to £34,279.

Bern, or *Berne*, a canton of Switzerland, formerly the largest in the republic. Its present boundaries are Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne on the E. Aargau and Solothurn on the N. the Jura mountains, Fribourg, and Vaud on the W. and the Valais on the S. It comprehends 3,872 square miles, and 215,000 inhabitants.

Bern, the capital of the canton of Berne, stands on the declivity of a hill near the Aar, which washes three sides of the town. It is large, and in part fortified. The scenery of the environs is very romantic. It was taken by the French in 1798, after several bloody skirmishes. 50 m. S. W. Zurich, 75 N. E. Geneva. Lon. 7° 26′ E. lat. 46° 56′ 55′ N. Pop. 13,340.

Bern, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. 20 m. W. Albany, 14 from Schoharie. Pop. 5,531.

Bern, t. Berks co. Pa. 14 m. N. W. Reading.

Bern, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Hockhocking, 3 m. W. Lancaster. Pop. 923.

Bernang, or *Bernegg*, district and v. Switzerland, in St. Gall, 8 m. E. N. E. Appenzel.

Bernard's Castle. See *Barnard's*.

Bernardston, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 5 m. N. Greenfield. Pop. 912.

Bernardstown, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 2,063.

Bernau, t. Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 14 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 1,600.

Bernau, t. Bavaria, 28 m. N. E. Amburg.

Bernay, t. France, in Eure. Pop. 6,470. 23 m. W. N. W. Evreux.

Bernburg, a portion of the principality of Anhalt, in Germany, containing 330 square miles, with 36,000 inhabitants, and yielding a revenue of upwards of 200,000 dollars. Bernberg the chief town, is on the Saale, 20 m. W. Dessau, 24 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 11° 52′ E. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Berncastel, t. Prussian states, in Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 18 m. E. N. E. Treves. Pop. 1,564.

Berne. See *Bern*.

Berneck, t. Bavaria, 8 m. N. N. E. Bayreuth.

Berner's Bay, on the N. W. coast of America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary. Lat. 58° 43½′ N.

Bernezzo, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont. Pop. 2,600.

Bernier's Island, on the W. coast of New-Holland. Lat. 24° 50′ S.

Bernstadt, t. Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weida, 20 m. E. Breslau. Pop. 2,592.

Bernstadt, t. Saxony, 9 m. S. W. Gorlitz. Lon. 14° 54′ E. Lat. 51° 2′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Berre, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 16 m. N. W. Marseilles. Pop. 1,660.

Berry, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded S. by La Marche, W. by Touraine and Poitou, N. by Blaisois, Sologne, Orleannois proper, and Gatinois, and E. by Nivernois and Bourbonnois.

Berry-hill-bluff, p-v. Putnam co. Geo.

Berryslick, p-v. Logan co. Ky.

Berrysville, p-v. Charles co. Md.

Berrysville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Bersch, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 16 m. W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,878.

Berschetz, t. Austria, in Illyria, on the Adriatic, 38 m. S. Trieste. Lat. 45° 27′ N.

Berset, t. Turkey, in Marasch, on the Euphrates, 50 m. S. Malatia.

Bersello, t. Italy, in Reggio, on the Po, 10 m. N. E. Parma. Pop. 4,000.

Berthier, v. and seigniory, Warwick co. Lower Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 46 m. N. E. Montreal, 50 S. W. Three-Rivers. The village contains at least 80 houses, and many granaries, and store-houses of British manufactured goods. The neighbouring country is thriving and populous, and from it large quantities of grain are annually exported. Pop. of the seigniory, 5,000.

Berthier, seigniory, Hertford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. Quebec.

Bertie, t. Lincoln co. Upper Canada, on Lake Erie, at its eastern extremity, having Niagara river on the east.

Bertie, co. N. C. on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Pop. 1,805; slaves 5,725; engaged in agriculture 3,440, in commerce 11. Chief t. Windsor.

Bertinoro, t. Italy, States of the Church, 15 m. S. Ravenna. Lat. 44° 9′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Bertiola, s-p. Brazil, 15 m. S. St. Sebastian.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, t. Scotland, Kincardineshire, on the sea coast, 13 m. N. E. Montrose.

Berwick, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Haddington, E. by the German ocean, W. by Midlothian, and S. by Roxboroughshire and the Tweed. It contains about 446 square miles, or 285,440 English acres, of which upward of 100,000 are arable, and 185,000 are in hill and pasture. The population in 1811 was 30,779; families 6,867, of whom 3,124 were engaged in agriculture, and 2,013 in commerce.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, t. and county in itself, on the N. side of the Tweed, within half a mile of its confluence with the German ocean. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the chief town in the county of Berwick, and the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts between the English and Scottish armies. It was finally ceded to England in 1502; and by a treaty between Edward VI. and Mary Queen of Scotland, it was declared to be a free town, independent of both states. Many privileges still remain, peculiar to the town and its liberties. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon. The salmon fishery employs about 70 boats, and 300 men. The Berwick smacks that sail between London and that town, have long been famed for their accommodation, safety, and expeditious sailing, and for many years engrossed the carrying trade for the Eastern district of Scotland. Pop. 7,746. 336 m. N. W. London, 54 S. E. Edinburgh.

Berwick North, t. Scotland, Haddington co. on the Frith of Forth, 22 m. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,727.

Berwick, t. York co. Maine, on Salmon fall river, 16 m. N. W. Portsmouth. The village extends about 2 miles along the river, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. Berwick has an academy. Pop. 2,736.

Berwick, South, p-t. York co. Maine, on Salmon fall river, 12 m. N. W. York, 17 N. by W. Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 4,455. At the landing at the foot of the falls is a flourishing village.

Berwick, p-t. Columbia co. Pa. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, opposite the falls in Nescopeck creek, 22½ m. above Sunbury.

Berwick, or *Abbotstown*, t. Adams co. Pa. 41 m. S. W. from Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,207.

Besagno, r. Italy, runs into the gulf of Genoa.

Besancon, a large, ancient, and well built city, France, formerly capital of Franche Comte, now of the department of the Doubs. It is on the Doubs, which nearly surrounds it. It was strongly fortified by Louis XIV. Its citadel is on a sharp rock. 56 m. E. Dijon, 235 S. E. Paris. Lon. 6° 2′ 45″ E. Lat. 47° 13′ 45″ N. Pop. 28,200.

Besborough Island, in Norton Sound, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

Beschtau, or *Five-Mountains*, Asia, in Caucasus, the most northern range of the Caucasian chain. There is an establishment of British missionaries at its base, over which a native of Scotland presides; and there is a printing press belonging to it, from whence many religious tracts in the Eastern languages have issued. 30 m. fr. Georgiefsk.

Bescon, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 7½ m. W. Angers.

Besigheim, t. Wirtemburg, at the influx of the Enz into the Neckar, 23 m. N. Stutgard. Pop. 1,960.

Besos, r. Spain, falls into the Mediterranean, near Barcelona.

Bessarabia, or *Budziac Tartary*, province, Russia, on the Black Sea, between the Danube and the Dneister. It was formerly in the hands of the Turks, but in 1812 was ceded to Russia. The Budziac Tartars formerly inhabited this country, but many of them have emigrated to the banks of the Kuban.

Bensastader, t. Iceland, on a peninsula, on the W. coast.

Bessau, s-p. W. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 9° 40′ W. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Besse, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 24 m. S. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 1,338.

Besse, t. France, in Var, 18 m. N. E. Toulon.

Besse-Courtenvaux, t. France, in Sarthe, 3 m. S. St. Calais. Pop. 1,800.

Bessines, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 18 m. N. Limoges. Pop. 2,510.

Betamore Head, cape, on the W. coast of Skye. Lon 6° 43′ W. Lat. 57° 26′ N.

Betanzos, the *Flavium Brigantium*, or *Flaviobriga* of the Romans, t. Spain in Galicia, 7 m. S. E. Corunna. Pop. 1,600.

Beteskoe, t. Siberia, on the Irtisch, 230 m. S. E. Tobolsk.

Bethabara, Moravian settlements, Stokes co. N. C. 4 m. S. E. Bethany.

Bethany, v. Palestine. Here is shown a grotto which is pretended to be the sepulchre of Lazarus. It is 3 m. S. Jerusalem. Another 15 m. N. Jerusalem.

Bethany, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 6 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 1,691.

Bethany, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. Pa. 50 m. N. E. Wilksbarre. Pop. 183.

Bethany, p-t. Stokes co. N. C. settled by Moravians, 9 m. N. W. Salem. It contains about 60 houses. See *Wachovia*.

Bethany, a settlement in S. Africa, in Great Namaqualand, and formerly called Klip fountain, 55 m. N. of the Great river, about 550 fr. Capetown. The London Society, has a missionary here.

Bethel, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 18 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 1,267.

Bethel, t. Windsor co. Vt. 29 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 1,041.

Bethel, p-t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Delaware river, W. of Thompson. Pop. 1,096.

Bethel, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,083.

Bethel, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,294.

Bethel, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 324.

Bethel, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. including Easthanover and Rush, 397.

Bethel, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 2,538.

Bethel, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, 7 m. S. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 100.

Bethel, t. Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 978.

Bethel, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 164. Another, Miami co. Pop. 1,043.

Bethelsdorp, a Hottentot settlement, in S. Africa, about 500 miles east of Cape-town. It consists of about 1200 persons. The Missionaries of the London Society have laboured here since 1802, and with great success. Hundreds of Hottentots have been converted to Christianity, and their improvement in civilization is great. They now practice no less than 16 trades.

Bethesda, a settlement in S. Africa, on the great Orange river, formerly called Orlam's Kraal, about 700 miles from Cape town. The London Society has a missionary here.

Bethlehem, or *Bethlehem Ephratah*, or *Ephratah*, t. Palestine, on a mountain covered with vines and olives, 6 m. S. Jerusalem. It is remarkable as the birth place of CHRIST. The manger wherein he was laid, is pretended to be shown. The convent over it is a solid stone structure, and includes three religious houses, for Franks, Greeks, and Armenians. Bethlehem contains at present about 500 families.

Bethlehem, t. Grafton co. N. H. 69 m. N. Concord. Pop. 467.

Bethlehem, p-t Albany co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 8 m. below Albany. Pop. 5,114. In this town two remarkable caves have lately been discovered.

Bethlehem, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on a branch of the Raritan. Pop. 2,002.

Bethlehem, p-t. Northampton co. Penn. on the Lehigh, 12 m. S. W. Easton, 53 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,436. It is a settlement of the Moravians or United Brethren. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by gentry from the different parts. There are two boarding schools, one for young ladies, and the other for boys, which are in high repute, and receive many scholars from New-York, Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States.

Bethlehem, East, t. Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela. Pop. 2,239.

Bethlehem, West, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,187.

Bethlehem, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,868.

Bethlehem, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 489.

Bethlehem, p-v. Clarke co. Indiana.

Bethlehem's creek, or *Vlaman's kill*, N. Y. runs into the Hudson, 7 m. below Albany.

Bethlehem-cross-roads, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Bethlem, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 9 m. S. Litchfield, 32 N. N. W. New-Haven. Pop. 932.

Bethnall, or *Bednall-Green*, parish, Eng. adjoining London.

Bethune, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais. Pop. about 7,000. 20 m. N. W. Arras, 134 N. Paris. Lon. 2° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 32′ N.

Betley, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 4 m. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Betlis, t. A. Turkey, near Lake Van, 100 m. N. Mosul, 110 E. Diarbekir. The population of the town and neighbouring villages is computed at 26,000 Kurds, Turks, Armenians and Syrians. Lon. 42° 31′ E. Lat. 37° 45′ N.

Bettenhausen, v. Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 6 m. W. Meiningen. Pop. 6,520.

Bettiah, district, Hind. in Bahar, between lat. 27° and 28° N. bounded W. by the river Gunduck, E. by the district of Tyrhoot. Bettiah city is the capital. Lon. 84° 26′ E. Lat. 27° 3′ N.

Betton's Island, in the Pacific, near the coast of Revilla-Gigedo. Lon. 228° 28′ E. Lat. 55° 21′ N.

Betteoriah, district, Hind. in Bengal, 100 miles long by about 20 broad, on the N. E. bank of the Ganges.

Bettsburg, p-v. in Jerusalem, Chenango co. N. Y.

Bets, t. France, in Oise, 13 m. S. E. Senlis.

Bevagna, t. Pope's dominions, in the dutchy of Spoleto, 15 m. N. W. Spoleto.

Beveland, North and *South*, two islands of Netherlands, in Zealand, formed by the branches of the Scheldt.

Bever, r. Hanover, falls into the Ems, between West Bevern and Munster.

Beveren, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, 15 m. N. N. E. Dendermonde. Pop. 4,930.

Beverly, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Its principal trade is in corn and coal. 9 m. N. W. Hull, 30 E. S. E. York, 128 N. London. Pop. 6,035.

Beverly, t. York co. Upper Canada, S. W. York.

Beverly, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 1½ m. N. Salem, 16 m. N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 4,283. It is connected with Salem by a handsome bridge, 1500 feet long. It has a bank, and four meeting-houses; 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries.

Beverly formerly *Tygert's valley*, p-t. and cap. Randolph co. Va. is pleasantly situated between two branches of Valley river, and promises to become a place of considerable business. Here is a brick court-house and jail. 254 m. N. W. Richmond.

Bevern, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, 20 m. W. Eimbeck. Pop. 1,050.

Beverungen, t. Prussian states, in the principality of Paderborn, on the Weser, at the influx of the Bever, 24 m. S. E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,565.

Beverwyck, v. Netherlands, 9 m. N. Haarlem.

Bevilacqua, t. Italy, in Verona, 28 m. S. W. Padua.

Bevry, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais. Pop. 2,020.

Beutelspach, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,560.

Beuthen Upper, t. of the Prussian states, in Silesia, 40 m. S. E. Oppeln. Lon. 18° 53′ E. Lat. 50° 18′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Beuthen Lower, t. Silesia, on the Oder, 13 m. W. N. W. Great Glogau. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 51° 42′ N. Pop. 2,730.

Beutschen, t. Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of Posen, 44 m. W. Posen.

Beuseville, v. France, in Eure, 38 m. N. W. Evreux. Pop. 2,450.

Bewdley, t. Eng. in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 33 m. W. Kidderminster, 14 N. Worcester. Pop. 3,454.

Bex, v. Switzerland, in Vaud, 43 m. S. S. W. Bern.

Beyenfleth, v. Denmark, in the dutchy of Holstein, 5 m. N. W. Gluckstadt.

Beyhar, t. Bengal, cap. of Cooch Behar, on the banks of the Torsha, in lat. 26° 18′ N. lon. 89° 22′ E.

Beypour, t. Hind. on the coast of Malabar, 16 m. S. Calicut.

Beyramitch, city, Asia Minor, cap. of Troas, 60 m. from the Dardanelles.

Beziers, t. France, on the canal of Languedoc, 14 m. N. E. Narbonne, 38 S. W. Montpelier. Lon. 3° 11′ E. Lat. 43° 20′ N. Pop. 14,335.

Bezoara, t. Hind. on the Krishna, 15 m. S. E Condapilly.

Bhadrinath, t. Hind. in Serinaghur, on the W. bank of the Alcanunda river. The concourse of persons is said to be annually 50,000, who make

their offerings at the shrine of the temple here. Lon. 79° 38′ E. Lat. 30° 43′ N.

Bhagirutty. See *Hoogly.*

Bhagmutty, r. Hind. in Nepaul, which flows into the Gunduck.

Bhatgong, city, Hind. in Nepaul. It contains 12,000 houses of brick, and is the residence and seat of learning of the Brahmins of Nepaul.

Bhotan. See *Bootan.*

Bhurtpore, t. Hind. in Agra, cap. of the Jaut chief. Lon. 77° 28′ E. Lat. 27° 13′ N.

Biafara, district, Africa, S. E. of Benin, almost wholly unknown.

Biafaras. See *Bissagos.*

Biala, r. separates Bilitz in Austrian Silesia, from Galicia, and falls into the Vistula; another, runs into the Dunajetz.

Biala, t. Austrian empire, in Galicia, 16 m. N. E. Fescher. Pop. 3,955.

Biala, t. in the kingdom of Poland, 11 m. S. W. Brzesc. Pop. 2,720.

Bialocerkiev, t. Russia, 50 m. S. S. W. Kiev. Lon. 30° 10′ E. Lat. 49° 44′ N. Pop. 1,839.

Bialogrod, t. Russia, in Wilna, 8 m. S. E. Lida.

Bialykamen, t. Austria, in Galicia, near the source of the Bug, 25 m. E. N. E. Lemberg.

Bialystock, t. Russia, in Grodno, 24 m. N. Bielsk. Lon. 22° 30′ E. Lat. 53° 2′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Biana, ancient city of Hind. in Agra. Lon. 77° 16′ E. Lat. 26° 56′ N.

Bianco, isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13° 39′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N.

Bianco, Lo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 m. N. E. Bova.

Biar, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2,800.

Bibb, co. in the centre of Alabama. Pop. 3,676; slaves 746; engaged in agriculture 1,294.

Bibbiena, t. Tuscany, 15 m. N. Arezzo, 26 E. Florence.

Biber, r. Suabia, falls into the Danube, near Leipheim.

Biberach, t. in Wirtemberg, in the district of the Danube, in a fertile and agreeable valley on the river Riess. It is not fortified, but has suffered severely in the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries. 18 m. S. S. E. Ulm, 48 W. S. W. Augsburg. Lon. 9° 47′ E. Lat. 48° 7′ N. Pop. 4,350.

Biberbach, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 9 m. from Augsburg. Pop. 1,200.

Biberist, v. Switzerland, in Solothurn.

Biberstein, t. Switzerland, in Bern.

Bibiana, v. Sardinia, in Piedmont, near Lucerna. Pop. 2,500.

Bic, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 153 m. below Quebec.

Bicaneer, district, Hind. in Ajmeer, between lat. 28° and 30° N. and lon. 72° and 75° E.

Bicester, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire, 58 m. W. N. W. London. Pop. 1,921.

Bichao, r. falls into the Orinoco from the W. near the falls of Atures.

Bickerstaff, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. from Ormskirk.

Bickerton's, or *Lattai Island*, in the Pacific, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174° 48′ W. Lat. 18° 47′ S.

Bicocca, v. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 2 m. N.E. Milan.

Bidache, t. France, 16 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,020.

Bidassoa, r. separates Spain from France, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddeford, s-p. York co. Maine, on Saco river, opposite Saco, 38 m. N. E. York. Pop. 1,738.

Biddle, Lake, the S. W. head of Bighorn river.

Bideford, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire, 9 m. from Barnstable. Pop. 3,244.

Bidourle, r. France, falls into the Mediterranean, E. of Montpelier.

Bidouse, r. France, runs into the Adour, near Bayonne.

Biduni, district, Syria, bounded N. by Palestine, W. by Egypt, and E. and S. by Arabia.

Biedenkopf, t. of the grand dutchy of Hesse, 15 m. N. W. Marburg. Pop. 2,600.

Bieka, or *Crab*, one of the Virgin islands, 9 m. E. S. E. Porto-Rico. Lon. 65° 15′ W. Lat. 18° N.

Bielefeld, t. of the Prussian States, in the province of Westphalia. The chief trade is in linen. 22 m. N. Lippstadt, 25 E. Munster. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 5,613.

Bielev, t. Russia, on the Oka, 65 m. W. S. W. Thoula.

Bielgorod, t. Russia, in Kursk, 68 m. S. S. W. Kursk. Lon. 35° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N.

Biella, or *Biogkio*, t. Piedmont, 24 m. N. W. Vercelli, 35 N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 8,250.

Bieloi, isl. Russia, in the sea of Karskoe. Lon. 69° 14′ E. Lat. 73° 40′ N.

Bieloi, t. Russia, in Smolensko, 50 m. N. N. E. Smolensko. Pop. 2, 274.

Bielo-Ozero, lake, Russia, in Novgorod; the Scheksna flows from it S. to the Volga.

Bielopolje, t. Russia, in Charkov, 88 m. N. N. W. Charkov. Pop. 9,050.

Bieloserk, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on lake Bielo-Ozero, 64 m. N. E. Vologda. Lon. 38° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 52′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Bielsk, t. Russia, in Grodno, 108 m. E. N. E. Warsaw. Lon. 23° 15′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N. Pop. 2,830.

Bienne, or *Biel*, t. Switzerland, in Bern, 15 m. N. W. Bern.

Bientina, t. Tuscany, 15 m. E. Pisa.

Bierfliet, t. Netherlands, on an island in the West Scheldt, 12 m. N. E. Sluys, 20 N. Ghent. Pop. 1,100.

Bierley, North, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 2 m. from Bradford. Pop. 4,766.

Biesbosch, a large lake or arm of the sea, between Dort and Gertruydenburg, in S. Holland, which was formed in the year 1421, by the bursting of the dykes.

Biesenthall, t. Prussia, 18 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 1,000.

Bietigheim, t. Wirtemberg, at the confluence of the Metter and the Enz, 15 m. N. Stutgard. Pop. 2,200.

Biferno, r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Venice, near Termoli.

Bigbay-settlement, p-v. Johnson co. Illinois.

Bigbeaver creek. See *Mahoning.*

Bigblack, r. Mississippi, runs S. W. 170 miles, and falls into the Mississippi at the Great Gulf, 50 m. above Natchez. It is navigable in wet seasons 70 miles.

Bigblue, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio, about 16 m. W. Corydon.

Big-bone care. See *White*, co. Tennessee.

Bigbone creek, Ken. runs N. into the Ohio, 40 m. below Cincinnati. *Big-Bone-Licks* is 8 miles above its mouth, and is a tract of land on each side of the river, furrowed by the tongues of the buffaloes and deer, who lick it for the salt with which

it is impregnated. It receives its name from the bones of some enormous animal which were found here.

Big-dry, r. North America, runs into the Missouri, 150 m. above the Yellow Stone.

Big-flats, p-v. in Elmira, Tioga co. N. Y.

Bighorn River, North America, rises in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of the Platte, and falls into the Yellow Stone at Manuel's fort. Its length is 800 miles. In its course it receives two considerable rivers, one from the W. and one from the S. called Little Bighorn river. It is unobstructed by falls, and is navigable to a great distance in canoes, through a rich open country.

Biggar, t. Scotland, in Lanark, 27 m. S. W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,376.

Biggleswade, t. Eng. in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, which is navigable to this place. 45 m. N. London. Pop. 1,895.

Big-lick, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.

Bigprairie, t. New Madrid co. Missouri.

Bigriver, t. St. Genevieve co. Missouri.

Bigriver, t. Jefferson co. Missouri.

Bigrock, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 952.

Bigrock, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas territory, extends 80 miles along Arkansas river. Pop. 338.

Big-Sandy, creek, Geo. runs into the Oconee, about 20 miles above Dublin.

Big-Sandy, r. rises in the Alleghany mountains, near the heads of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and falls into the Ohio between Virginia and Kentucky. It is the boundary between these States for nearly 200 miles. It is navigable to the Wascioto mountains. The east branch joins the south or main stream 40 miles above its entrance into the Ohio. The mouth of *Little Sandy* river is 20 miles below that of Big Sandy.

Big Sioux, r. falls into the Missouri from the north, 882 miles above its mouth.

Big springs, p-v. Washington co. Md.

Big-Muddy-Creek, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois.

Biguba, a small kingdom of West Africa, on the Rio Grande.

Big-Walnut, creek, Ohio, runs into the E. side of the Scioto, 12 m. below Columbus.

Bihar, a county of Hungary, bordering upon Transylvania on the east. Pop. 386,716.

Bija, r. Russia, issues from the lake Teletskoi in Kolhyvane, and joining the Katunia at Katunskaia, is called the Ob or Oby.

Bijaghur, fort, Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 83° 10′ E. Lat. 24° 37′ N.

Bijore, t. Cabul, cap. of Bijore district, 55 m. from the river Indus. Lon. 70° 43′ E. Lat. 34° 8′ N.

Bijugas. See *Bissagos*.

Bikillam, isl. in the Red sea, 24 m. from the Arabian coast. Lat. 16° 18′ N.

Bilboa, or *Bilbao*, t. Spain, the capital of Biscay proper, is on the Ybaichalbal, 6 m. from the sea. It is well built, has a spacious harbour, and 15,000 inhabitants. It carries on an extensive commerce, the wool of Spain being mostly exported through this channel to England, France, Holland, and other countries, while the whole of the north of Spain is supplied through it with foreign merchandize. The imports are stock-fish, Baltic hemp, materials for ship-building, ship stores, cocoa, sugar, coffee, linen, English woollen manufactures, drugs, French wines, &c. There are generally imported about 160 cwt. of salt fish, and 6,000 barrels of train oil. The number of vessels, great and small, that visit the harbour yearly, is between 500 and 600. 220 m. N. Madrid. Lon. 2° 42′ W. Lat. 43° 14′ 15″ N.

Biledulgerid, the usual name given to an extensive region of Africa, situated immediately S. of Algiers and Tunis. It forms the transition from the fertile plains of Barbary, to that desert of sand which covers the interior Africa. The only product is dates, which supplies the inhabitants with food, and enables them, by exchange, to procure the small quantity of foreign commodities of which they make use. These tribes are under a species of nominal subjection to the neighbouring states of Algiers and Tunis, though it scarcely amounts to more than the payment of an annual tribute, which some of them even refuse to pay.

Bilgam, s-p. on the S. W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 80° 32′ E. Lat. 6° N.

Bilitz, a small principality in Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Poland. The town of Bilitz is on the river Bialy, 15 m. E. N. E. Teschen. Lon. 18° 59′ E. Lat. 49° 48° N.

Bill-Birds-Key, isl. in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82° 54′ W. Lat. 12° 16′ N.

Bille, r. Denmark, falls into the Elbe near Hamburgh.

Billericay, t. Eng. in Essex, 24 m. E. London.

Billerica, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 19 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,380.

Billesdon, t. Eng. 8 m. E. Leicester.

Billeton, isl. between Sumatra and Borneo. Lon. 108° E. Lat. 3° S.

Billigheim, t. of the Bavarian dominions, in the circle of the Rhine, 4 m. S. Landau, 16 S. W. Spires. Pop. 1,000.

Billington, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 6 m. from Blackburn.

Billon, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 12 m. E. S. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 5,200.

Billoumjah, district, Hind. in Gundwana. Lat. 24° and 25° N. Lon. 84° and 85° E.

Bills, rock in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 1′ W. Lat. 53° 52′ N.

Bilmead, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 38 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 433.

Bilma, a desert of Africa, between Bornou and Fezzan. Caravans are ten days in crossing it.

Bilsah, t. Hind. in Mulwah, on the river Betwah. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 33′ N.

Bilsen, t. Netherlands, 14 m. N. Liege. Pop. 1,950.

Bilskoi, t. Siberia, on the Balaia, 90 m. N. W. Irkutsk.

Bilstein, t. Prussian States, in the province of Westphalia, 42 m. E. Cologne. Lon. 8° 8′ E. Lat. 51° N.

Bilston, t. Eng. in Staffordshire. Near it are valuable quarries of free stone; also productive mines of coal and ironstone, and furnaces are erected for smelting iron ore. Here are manufactories for japanned enamelled goods, and iron ware. 11 m. N. W. Birmingham, 121 N. W. London. Pop. 9,646.

Bilston, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 9 m. from Ipswich, 11 N. E. Sudbury.

Bima, t. on the N. E. extremity of the island of Sumbava, on a fine basin. The British have appointed a resident here. Lon. 118° 51′ E. Lat. 8° 24′ S.

Bime, temple and fort, Hind. in Nagercote. Lon. 75° 42′ E. Lat. 32° 20′ N.

Bimini, one of the Bahama isles. Lon. 79° 30′ W. Lat. 25° N.

Bimlipatam, s-p. Hind. in the Northern Circars, 12 or 15 m. from Vizagapatam.

Bina, t. Italy, on the Oglio, 10 m. N. E. Cremona.

Binaros, s-p. Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean, 30 m. S. E. Tortosa.

Binasco, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. S. E. Milan. Pop. 4,270.

Binbrook, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada.

Binche, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Haye. Pop. 3,800. 12 m. S. E. Mons.

Bingasi, s-p. Barca, in Africa, formerly a large and beautiful city, but now much reduced. It has a harbour for ships of 200 tons burden, and is defended by a wall and castle. Lon. 20° E. Lat. 32° 20′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Bingen, t. in the grand dutchy of Hesse, on the Rhine, near the influx of the Nahe, 19 m. W. Mentz, 30 S. Coblentz, 54 E. Treves. Lon. 7° 48′ E. Lat. 49° 55′ N. Pop. 2,663.

Bingenheim, in the grand dutchy of Hesse, 12 m. S. S. E. Giessen, 16 N. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Bingham, t. Eng. in Nottingham co. 9 m. E. Nottingham. Pop. 1,326.

Bingham, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck, 26 m. N. Norridgewock.

Bingham Point, the N. W. point of King George IIId's archipelago. Lon. 223° 44′ E. Lat. 58° 4′ N.

Binghampton, p-v. and cap. Broome co. N. Y. at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehannah rivers; 40 m. S. W. Norwich, 148 S. W. Albany.

Bingley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 16 m. N. Leeds. Pop. 4,782.

Bintang, isl. off the S. coast of Malacca, at the entrance of the straits of Sincapore. Lon. 104° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 2′ N.

Biobio, r. Chili, rises in the Andes, and enters the South sea, 2 leagues fr. the bay of Conception.

Biograd, decayed place in Dalmatia. Its harbor is capacious and secure, 18 m. S. E. Zara.

Biolle, t. Savoy, 12 m. N. Chamberry.

Biollio, t. Piedmont, 8 m. E. Bielle.

Biorneborg, s-p. Russian Finland, on the gulf of Bothnia, 65 m. N. of Abo. Lon. 2° 43′ E. Lat. 61° 30′ N.

Bir. See *Beer*.

Birbhoom, district, Bengal, 85 miles long, by 30 broad. It is bounded N. by Monghir and Rajemahl, S. by Burdwan and Pachete, E. by Rajishy, and W. by Pachete. Nagore was formerly the capital, but the civil authorities now reside at Surool.

Birch Bay, on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 53′ N.

Birchington, s-p. Eng. in isle of Thamet, county of Kent, a member of the port of Dover, 4 m. W. Margate.

Bird, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,082.

Bird, island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 196° 8′ E. Lat. 23° 6′ N. another in the S. Pacific, lon. 216° 24′ E. lat. 17° 48′ S. another on the coast of Ireland, lon. 5° 28′ W. lat. 54° 28′ N. another on the same coast, lon. 9° 40′ W. lat. 51° 28′ N. another near the coast of Sumatra, lon. 97° 25′ E. lat. 1° 39′ N. another in the S. Atlantic, lon. 38° 22′ W. lat. 54° S. another in the Indian sea, lon. 54° 40′ E. lat. 3° 40′ S. another on the coast of Africa, lat. 24° 20′ S. another in the gulf of St. Lawrence, lon. 60° 45′ W. lat. 47° 55′ N. another in the Caribbean sea, lon. 64° W. lat. 15° 40′ N.

Bird islands, a cluster of islands in the Caribbean sea, lon. 66° 50′ W. lat. 12° N. another, lon. 67° 46′ W. lat. 11° 50′ N.

Birdsborough, t. Berks co. Pa. on the S. side of the Schuylkill, 8 m. below Reading.

Birdsville, p-v. Burke co. Geo.

Biredgick. See *Beer*.

Birkenfeld, v. of the Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 25 m. E. S. E. Treves, 30 N. N. W. Deux-Ponts. Lon. 6° 59′ E. Lat. 49° 35′ N. Pop. 1,060.

Birket-el-Cairum. See *Caroon*.

Birket-el-Marioub. See *Mareotis*.

Birkin-Islands, in the North sea, E. of Lewis. Lon. 6° 20′ W. lat. 58° 6′ N.

Birmah, *Burmah*, or *Birman empire*, sometimes called *Ava*, a powerful empire of Asia composed of the 4 ancient kingdoms of Ava, Pegu, Arracan and Cassay. Its limits are not accurately known, but it is supposed to extend from lon. 92° to 102° E. and from lat. 9° to 26° N. It is bounded N. by Assam, Thibet and China; E. and S. by Siam; W. by the bay of Bengal, and a range of mountains, which separates it from British India. It is about 1,200 miles long from N. to S. but varies much in breadth. This empire is of modern origin. It is situated mostly between the tropics, but being a hilly country does not suffer from heat or from inundations like Hindoostan, and is therefore more favorable to European constitutions. The soil produces all kinds of grain and vegetables, and all the tropical fruits; but its principal production is the celebrated Teak timber, or Indian oak, which is said to be more durable, and to resist the worms better, than any wood that is known. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, saltpetre, gunpowder, and various kinds of pottery.

The principal river is the Irawaddy. The principal ports are Arracan, Negrais, Rangoon, Syriam, Tavoy and Merguis; but the government is so jealous of foreigners, that all commerce with Europeans is confined to Rangoon. The ancient capital was Ava. The present capital is Umrapoora, on the Irawaddy, 400 miles from its mouth.

The population of Birmah is uncertain, but has been estimated at 17,000,000. The army in peace consists of only a few thousand cavalry, but on any emergency, every village is obliged to furnish soldiers according to its population. The principal strength of the Birmans consists of war boats, built very long and narrow, carrying from 30 to 60 armed men, and having a piece of cannon on their prow.

The government is despotic. In religion, the Birmans are followers of Boodh, and have numerous temples and idols. The character of the Birmans is very different from that of their neighbors, the Hindoos. They are a lively, passionate and intelligent race of men. Their mode of punishing crimes is of the most horrid kind. Among the modes of inflicting capital punishment are beheading, crucifying, starving to death, ripping open the body, sawing it in two, pouring red hot lead down the throat, plunging into hot oil, and roasting to death by a slow fire. The milder punishments are putting out the eyes, cutting off the tongue, the hands, feet, ears, nose, &c. The lives and property of travellers are very insecure in this

country, the principal roads and rivers being infested with robbers and murderers.

The American Baptists have a mission at Rangoon.

Birmingham, a market t. England, in Warwickshire, 62 m. N. W. Oxford, 87 N. Bristol, and 109 N. N. W. London. It is one of the first manufacturing towns in Europe, and is particularly celebrated for articles of hardware. It is hardly possible to describe the various processes adopted in this wealthy and populous place, for abridging labour. They comprehend every complicated and ingenious contrivance, from the most ponderous machines, such as steam engines, down to those which are framed for operations of the most nice and minute accuracy. Under the influence of this powerful machinery, the rude material of iron is manufactured into all sorts of useful implements. A coining mill was erected here in 1788, which has since been improved so as to work eight machines, and is now capable of striking between 30,000 and 40,000 pieces of money in the space of an hour. Muskets occupy a considerable number of workmen, and no less than 14,500 have been delivered per week into the ordnance office for the use of government. Buttons of all descriptions are manufactured; and it is said, that at the pin-works 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed in an hour. Steel screws, watch chains, and vast quantities of toys are likewise manufactured; and human industry is turned to such account, that not only great numbers of women find employment, but children only a few years old, can assist in some of the operations. There are very extensive brass founderies, manufactories for whips, and many others too numerous to be mentioned. Commerce is much assisted by several canals, which are of the most essential service, by enabling the town to carry on a direct intercourse with distant countries, instead of trading with them through the the medium of the metropolis.

Birmingham is not an incorporated town, and, notwithstanding its size and importance, has no representation in parliament. Population 85,753. The average of interments for six years, ending 1801, was found to be as 1 to 59, whereas in London it was as 1 to 31, and in Manchester as 1 to 37. Dr. Price considered Birmingham one of the healthiest towns in England. Birmingham has 3 churches and 5 chapels connected with the establishment, and 2 places of worship for Unitarians, 3 for Independents, 4 for Baptists, 3 for Methodists, 2 for Roman Catholics and 2 for Jews. Among the public institutions are several flourishing schools, a work house on a large scale, a general hospital, a dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons, a society for the relief of deaf and dumb children, an institution for the relief of persons laboring under bodily deformities, and a handsome theatre.

Birmingham, t. Delaware co. Pa. on Brandywine creek. Pop. 515.

Birmingham, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 323.

Birmingham, p-t. Huntingdon co. Pa. 18 m. N. W. Huntingdon. Pop. 43.

Birna, r. Asia, forms the southern boundary of Pera, and flows into the straits of Malacca.

Birnam, hill, Scotland, in Perthshire.

Biron, t. *France*, in Dordogne, 73 m. E. Bourdeaux.

Birr, formerly called *Parsons' Town*, Ireland, King's co. 34 m. N. E. Limerick.

Birs, r. Switzerland, falls into the Rhine near Basle.

Birsen, t. Russia, in Wilna, 45 m. S. E. Mittau.

Birstein, t. Austrian dominions, 27 m. E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Birt, or *Biridgek*, t. Turkey, on the Euphrates. Pop. 3 or 4,000. 60 m. fr. Orfa.

Birt. See *Brit*.

Birthin, r. Eng. falls into the Usk, in Monmouthshire.

Birtley, t. Eng. 9 m. fr. Durham.

Bisaccia, t. Naples, in principato Ultra, 40 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 4,918.

Biscara, t. Algiers, 150 m. S. S. E. Algiers.

Biscay, a province of Spain; in the most extended sense, it comprises the 3 provinces of Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay proper, and is bounded E. by France, N. by the bay of Biscay, W. by Las Montanas de Santander, and S. by Burgos. Biscay preserves a marked distinction from the rest of Spain, and though each of its component parts has its own constitution, the whole forms a kind of separate state, governed by a provincial assembly, according to ancient laws and usages. The king of Spain, who is simply styled lord of Biscay, has no right to impose taxes, but a demand is made in his name, and the supply is granted in the shape of a donative, or free gift; the manner of raising it remaining with the provincial states. So jealous are the Biscayans of their liberties, that no custom-house was allowed till lately within the province. Population, 310,758. Chief places, Bilboa, in Biscay proper; Vittoria, in Alava; and St. Sebastian, in Guipuscoa.

Biscay Proper, a district of the foregoing province, is inclosed by the bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. Pop. 120,000. The coast is inhabited by seafaring people and fishermen; and in the interior, immense quantities of iron are extracted from the ore, and wrought into different articles. The foreign trade of the province is carried on at Bilboa.

Biscay, Bay of, that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France, and Cape Ortegal in Spain. It washes the west coast of France, and the north coast of Spain.

Biscay, Bay of, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. Lon. 53° 6′ W. lat. 46° 50′ N.

Biscay, New, formerly a province of New Spain, and now forming part of intendancy of Durango.

Biscayno, isl. in the gulf of Florida. Lon. 80° 23′ W. lat. 25° 55′ N.

Bischofsheim, t. Baden, on the Tauber, 32 m. E. Heidelberg, 64 S. E. Mentz. Lon. 9° 40′ E. lat. 49° 34′ N. Pop. 1,873.

Bischofsheim, v. Germany, in the territory of Frankfort on the Maine, 6 m. E. N. E. Frankfort.

Bischofsheim-am-Saum, v. France, in Lower Rhine, 2 m. N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,406.

Bischofstein, t. E. Prussia, 42 m. S. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,230.

Bischofswerda, t. Saxony, on an island in the river Wesenitz, 20 m. E. Dresden.

Bischofswerder, t. Prussia, 63 m. S. S. E. Dantzic. Pop. 1,200.

Bischofs-Zell, t. Switzerland, in Thurgau, 13 m. S. Constance. Pop. 1,750.

Bischweiler, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 10 m. N. Strasburg. Pop. 3,400.

Biseglia, t. Naples, in Terra di Bari, near the

Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 10,600. 6 m. E. of Trani.

Biscntina, isl. Italy, in the lake of Bolsena.

Bisenlz, t. Moravia, 14 m. S. W. Hradisch. Pop. 2,550.

Biserta, t. Africa, in Tunis, on the coast. Lon. 10° 7′ E. Lat. 37° 17′ N.

Bishbesh, t. Egypt, 40 m. N. E. Cairo. It appears to be the ancient *Bubaste*, celebrated for its religious rites and Bachanalian orgies. The remains are still stupendous.

Bishop and his Clerks, rocks off the coast of Wales, at the entrance of St. George's channel. Lon. 5° 20′ W. lat. 51° 54′ N.

Bishop's Castle, t. Eng. in Salop, 16 m. S. S. W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 1,367.

Bishop's Island, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 35′ W. lat. 52° 38′ N.

Bishop's Islands, among the Hebrides. Lon. 7° 35′ W. lat. 56° 48′ N.

Bishopside, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. fr. Rippon.

Bishop Stortford, t. Eng. in Hertfordshire, on a canal, which communicates with the Lea, 30 m. N. London. Pop. 2,680.

Bishop's Waltham, t. Eng. in Southampton, 10 m. S. S. E. Winchester. Pop. 1,530.

Bishop Wearmouth, parish, Eng. in Durham. Pop. 7,000. 12¼ m. fr. Durham.

Besignano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m. N. Cozenza. Lon. 16° 33′ E. lat. 39° 32′ N.

Bisley, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire. Pop. 4,757. 10 m. S. S. E. Gloucester.

Bismagar, or *Annagoondy*, city Hind. on the S. bank of the river Toombudra; formerly populous, but now in ruins. 260 m. fr. Seringapatam, 386 fr. Madras. Lon. 76° 34′ E. Lat. 15° 14′ N.

Bisnee, district, Hind. lying between Bengal and Assam, on the N. side of the Brahmapootra river, between 26° and 27° N. lat.

Bisnee, t. Bootan, near the borders of Bengal, 186 m. N. E. Moorshedabad. Lon. 90° 46′ E. Lat. 26° 28′ N.

Bissagos, a group of small islands, which lie off the W. coast of Africa, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. See *Bulama*.

Bissao, one of the Bissagos islands, 40 miles long by 30 wide. Lon. 14° 10′ W. Lat. 11° 24′ N.

Bissolee, t. Hind. capital of a district, in the province of Lahore, on the Ravy. It is fortified, and commands the road to the Northern mountains. Lon. 74° 42′ E. Lat. 32° 22′ N.

Bissuntpore, t. Hind. in Allahabad, at the junction of the Dewah and Ganges. Lon. 84° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 40′ N.

Bissuntpore Golah, t. Bengal, on the Ganges. Lon. 87° 52′ E. Lat. 25° 20′ N.

Bistineau, lake Louisiana, communicates on the South with Red river, and receives Dacheet river on the North.

Bistrianka, t. Russian Tartary, on the Don, 100 m. E. N. E. Azoph.

Bistrits, r. runs between Transylvania, Bukowine, and Moldavia, and falls into the Sereth.

Bistritz, royal free town in Transylvania, 42 m. N. N. E. Clausenburg, 256 E. Vienna. Lon. 23° 54′ E. Lat. 47° 14′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Bistritza, r. Austrian Galicia, falls into the Dniester at Mariempol.

Bisuga, r. Russian Tartary, runs into the sea of Azoph, 48 m. S. W. Eiskoi.

Bitello, t. Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 m. S. S. W. Bari. Lon. 16° 46′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Bitford, t. Eng. in Warwickshire, on the Avon, 7 m. W. S. W. Stratford.

Bitonto, t. Naples, in Terra di Bari, 8 m. S. Bari. Lon. 16° 40′ E. Lat. 41° 12′ N. Pop. 13,700.

Bitsch, t. France, in Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. It was fortified by Vauban, and was one of the barrier fortresses delivered over for a limited time to the Allies, by the convention of Paris in 1815. 16 m. E.S.E. Sarguemines, 18 E. Weissembourg. Lon. 7° 30′ E. Lat. 49° 4′ N.

Bitburg, (*Beda*,) t. of the Prussian states, in the Lower Rhine, 30 m. N. E. Luxemburg.

Bitterfeld, t. of the Prussian states, in Merseberg, on the Mulda, 16 m. S. Dessau. Lon. 12° 23′ E. Lat. 51° 39′ N. Pop. 1,460.

Bivoras, or *Pedro Shoals*, on the Spanish main, 30 m. S. Jamaica. Lon. 77° to 78° 20′ W. Lat. 17° 18′ N.

Bizarre isle, at the entrance of Ottawa river into the St. Lawrence, N. of Montreal.

Biserta, t. Tunis, on the site of the ancient *Hippo*, 30 m. N. Tunis. Lon. 9° 48′ E. Lat. 37° 10′ N.

Blackburn, t. Eng. in Lancashire, on the Derwent. The manufactory of cotton goods is very extensive; about 25,000 pieces are made weekly, which gives employment to 13,000 persons. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes by this town, and is of essential service to its trade. Pop. in 1811, 15,083. 42 m. N. E. Liverpool.

Blackburn-Springs, p-v. Jackson co. Ten.

Black creek, S. C. runs into the Pedee in Liberty county.

Blackford, t. Posey co. Indiana.

Black Forest. See *Forest, Black*.

Blackhall Head, the N. cape, at the entrance of Bantry bay. Lon. 9° 55′ W. Lat. 51° 32′ N.

Blackhead, the S. cape of Galway bay. Lon. 9° 11′ W. Lat. 53° 7′ N.

Blackheath, hamlet, Eng. on an open and elevated situation, at the N. W. extremity of the county of Kent.

Blackheath, p-t. Randolph co. Illinois.

Blackhorse, p-v. Burlington co. N. J. 12 m. from Trenton.

Black-horse-tarern, p-v. Chester co Pa.

Black Island, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 9.

Black Lake, or *Oswegatchie*, N. Y. in St. Lawrence co. It is about 20 miles long, and 1 or 2 wide. It is the expansion of Indian river, and communicates by an outlet 3 miles long, with Oswegatchie river, 7 miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence.

Black Lake, r. Louisiana, rises in the N. W. part of the state, passes through Black Lake, which is 15 or 20 miles long, and joins the Saline, 8 m. N. E. Natchitoches, to form the Rigolet de bon Dieu.

Blackley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. N. E. Manchester. Pop. 2,389.

Black Lick, p-t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,303.

Black Lick, r. Ohio, joins the Big Walnut 9 m. above its entrance into the Scioto, and 10 S. E. Columbus.

Blackness, v. Scotland, in Linlithgow, on the S. bank of the Forth, 15 m. W. Edinburgh.

Black Nib, cape, on the E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 5° 24′ W. Lat. 54° 21′ N.

Black River, Vt. runs into Lake Memphremagog; another, runs into the Connecticut at Springfield.

Black River, N. Y. runs into Lake Ontario above Sackets-harbor, in Hungry-bay, after a northerly course of 120 miles. At the junction

of Moose river, it falls over a precipice 63 feet high. *Long Falls* is 45 m. below, and is the descent of the river by successive pitches of 14, 12, and 24 feet, in a course of 14 miles. Over the last descent, at Brownville, mills are erected. The *Black River country* is fertile and rapidly settling.

Black River, N. C. joins Cape Fear river, on the E. 23 m. above Wilmington.

Black River, Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 30 m. E. Sandusky-bay.

Black River, p-t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 354.

Black River, Michigan territory, runs W. into Lake Michigan, north of the river St. Joseph's.

Black River, Missouri, rises near the sources of the Merrimack and the Gasconade, and running in a southerly direction is joined by Current, Thomas, Spring and Strawberry, large rivers from the west, after which it flows into the Arkansas territory and unites with the White river 50 m. below the town of Lawrence in about lon. 92° W. lat. 36° N. It is navigable more than 100 miles for large boats. It flows through a very fertile country.

Black River, t. Wayne co. Missouri.

Black River. See *Washita*.

Black Rock, isl. in St. George's channel. Lon. 6° 27′ W. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Black Rock, harbor, in Fairfield, Ct.

Blackrock, p-v. Niagara co. N. Y. on the Niagara, 2 m. below Buffalo. It is at present the station for the steam boats and other vessels employed in the navigation of Lake Erie, and the lakes above. A mole is now constructing for the purpose of forming a harbor in the river opposite to this village. It will extend from Bird island in Lake Erie to Squaw island below the rapids in Niagara river, and thence to the United States' shore, thus forming a harbor of 2 miles in length and of the capacity of 200 acres, opening at one end into the Lake by a mouth 20 rods wide, and at the other connected with the Erie canal which will be supplied from it with water. The first pier, which was sunk on 7th Sept. 1822, is 50 feet long, 18 wide and 14 high, composed of a strong frame of whiteoak timber, filled with 600 or 700 tons of stone.

Blackrode, t. Eng. Lancashire, 5 m. S. Chorley. Pop. 2,111.

Black Sea, or *Euxine Sea*, a large inland sea, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, bounded W. by European Turkey, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, N. by Russian Tartary, and S. by Natolia. It is 932 miles long, on an average 320 broad, 3,800 in circumference, and contains, 300,000 sq. miles. The principal ports are Odessa, Kinburn, Cherson, Nicoleuf, Sevastopol the chief station of the Russian fleet, and Caffa. The Turks formerly would not suffer Europeans to navigate this sea, but by the treaties concluded in 1774 and 1791, they allowed a Russian navy to be formed and to have a free passage through the Dardanelles. This sea was in 1784 opened to Austria, and afterwards at the peace of Amiens to the Prussian, Spanish, Neapolitan, Dutch, Ragusan, and English merchant flags. The commerce has since that period greatly increased. In 1803, 815 vessels entered the Russian ports from the Mediterranean. Of these 552 were for Odessa. They came chiefly in ballast, and returned loaded with corn.

Blackwood Point, Ireland, the S. Cape of the Mullet. Lon. 9° 52′ W. Lat. 54° 61′ N.

Blackstone River. See *Patucket*.

Black Stocks, p-v. Chester district, S. C.

Black Swamp, p-v. St. Peter's parish, S. C.

Blackwall, hamlet, Eng. adjoining London, on the E. side of the Thames. Here are very extensive docks and yards for shipping. The wet docks are the most spacious and the best constructed of any in Great Britain.

Black Walnut, p-v. Halifax co. Va.

Black Warrior, or *Cabo*, r. Alabama, enters the Tombigbee from the E. 80 miles above St. Stephens. It is navigable for boats to the falls near its source: 500 miles by water from Mobile; thence to Huntsville is 160 miles, over a good road. Goods have been brought from Mobile to Huntsville in 30 days.

Blackwater, r. Eng. joins the Chelmer at Malden and flows into Blackwater bay.

Blackwater, r. Ireland, falls into the sea at Youghall bay.

Blackwater, t. Ireland, 5 m. N. N. W. Armagh.

Blackwater, r. N. H. flows into the Contoocook, in Hopkinton.

Blackwater, r. Va. joins Nottaway river 5 m. above the boundary of N. Carolina.

Blackwater, r. Michigan, which runs into Lake Michigan, 20 m. N. of the St. Josephs. It is 60 miles in length, and navigable in canoes nearly to its source.

Bladen, co. N. C. on the S. side of Cape Fear river. Pop. 7,276; slaves 2,788; engaged in agriculture 2,417. Chief t. Elizabethtown.

Bladensburg, p-t. Prince George's co. Md. on the E. branch of the Potomac at the forks, 6 m. above Washington city. Here is a chalybeate spring of strong medicinal properties. In 1814, the Americans here sustained a defeat in an action with the British, which was followed by the capture of Washington.

Blainville, t. France, in La Manche, 5 m. W. Coutances.

Blainville sur l'Eau, t. France, on the Meurthe, 12 m. S. E. Nancy.

Blair Athol, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 26 m. fr. Perth.

Blair Gowrie, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 17 m. fr. Perth.

Blairsville, p-v. York district, S. C.

Blaisois, district, of Old France, on both sides of the Loire. Blois was the capital.

Blaison, t. France, on the Loire, in Maine-and-Loire, 9 m. S. E. Angers.

Blaize, Cape, W. Florida, between the bays of Apalache and St. Joseph.

Blakely, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 450.

Blakely, p-t. Mobile co. Alabama, on the Tensaw or Eastern outlet of Mobile river, 10 m. from Mobile bay, and 15 E. N. E. the town of Mobile. Lat. 30° 43′ N. Its site is an elegant and pleasant spot, well supplied with good water. It is also well situated for commerce; vessels drawing 11 feet water can enter the port at full tide, and the same wind that enables a vessel to enter Mobile bay will carry her to the wharves of Blakely. It is also connected by a good road with the rapidly improving country on the Alabama. It is a new town; the settlements commenced in 1817.

Blakesburg, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 20 m. N. Bangor.

Blamont, t. France, in Meurthe, 16 m. E. Luneville. Pop. 1,860.

Blanas, t. Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 3,600.

Blanc, Mont. See *Mont Blanc*.

Blanc-en-Berry, Le, t. France, in Indre, on the Creuse, 32 m. W. S. W. Chateauroux. Lon. 1° 8′ E. Lat. 46° 38′ N. Pop. 3,426.

Blanchardfork, r. Ohio, the E. branch of the Auglaize.

Blanckenbergh, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, 9 m. N. Bruges. Pop. 1,916.

Blanco, Cape, Eu. Turkey, on the S. coast of the Morea. Lon. 21° 56′ E. Lat. 36° 44′ N.

Blanco, Cape, on the S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 35° 28′ N.

Blanco, Cape, on the N. coast of Spain, in Asturias. Lon. 6° 54′ W. Lat. 43° 35′ N.

Blanco, Cape, Naples, on the E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 17° 25′ E. Lat. 38° 59′ N.

Blanco Cape, W. Africa. Lon. 16° 58′ E. Lat. 20° 47′ N.

Blanco, Cape, Peru, the S. point of the gulf of Tumbez, or Guayaquil. Lon. 81° 6′ W. Lat. 4° 18′ S.

Blanco, Cape, S. America, the W. point of the bay of Salinas. Lat. 10° N.

Blanco, Cape, on the N. W. coast of New Albion. Lat. 43° 23′ N. Lon. 235° 50′ W.

Blandford, t. Eng. in Dorset, on the Stour, 23 m. W. Salisbury, 103 W. London. Pop. 2,425.

Blandford, t. Oxford co. Upper Canada, on the Thames.

Blandford, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. 16 m. W. Springfield. Pop. 1,515.

Blandford, t. Prince George co. Va. It is included in the borough of Petersburg, and is on the Appamatox, below the town, and separated from it by a small creek.

Blanes, (anciently *Blanda*,) s-p. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 34 m. N.E. Barcelona. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 3,600.

Blangis, or *Blangy*, t. France, in Lower Seine, 16 m. E. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,715.

Blangy, t. France, in Calvados, 28 m. E. Caen.

Blankenberg, t. of the Prussian states, in the dutchy of Berg, on the Sieg, 12 m. W. Bonn, 20 S. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,300.

Blankenburg, district, in the dutchy of Brunswick, containing 143 square miles and 12,000 inhabitants. The principal sources of revenue are the iron mines, the forests, and the marble quarries. Blankenburg, the chief town, is at the foot of a mountain, on which stands a castle. Pop. 2,700. 7 m. E. S. E. Wernigerode, 9 S. Halberstadt. Lon. 10° 57′ E. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Blankenburg, t. Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 5 m. N. W. Saalfeld. Lon. 11° 21′ E. Lat. 50° 39′ N. Pop. 884.

Blankenese, v. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe. 9 m. from Hamburgh. Pop. 2,000.

Blankenhayn, t. Saxe Weimar, 9 m. S. W. Jena. 16 S. E. Erfurt. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 50° 51′ N. Pop. 1,970.

Blankenstein, Hesse, province in the principality of Upper Hesse. Pop. 11,310.

Blannerhassel's Island, a beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre, 13 m. below Marietta.

Blanquefort, t. France, in Gironde, 5 m. N. W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,990.

Blansac, t. France, in Charente, 12 m. S. W. Angouleme. Pop. 980.

Blantyre, v. Scotland, in Lanark, 2 m. from Hamilton. Pop. 2,092.

Blaringhem, v. France, in North, 33 m. N. W. Douay.

Blarney, v. Ireland, Cork co. 25 m. W. Cork.

Blas, cape, S. America, on the coast of Darien, 18 m. from Porto Bello, 62 from Carthagena.

Blaskets, or *Ferriters Islands*, at the entrance of Dingle bay, Ireland. Lon. 10° 22′ W. Lat. 52° 5′ N.

Blatchingworth, t. Eng. adjoining Huddersfield, in Lancashire. Pop. 2,480.

Blatna, t. Bohemia, 44 m. S. S. W. Prague.

Blaubeuern, t. Wirtemberg, 7 m. W. Ulm. Lon. 9° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 46′ N. Pop. 1,750.

Blaye, t. France, on the Gironde. Its harbor is capacious, and much frequented. Wine, brandy, and corn are exported to a considerable amount. Pop. 4,700. 21 m. N. Bordeaux. Lat. 45° 8′ N.

Blechingley, t. Eng. in Surrey, 20 m. S. London.

Blechington, v. Eng. Oxfordshire, 6 m. N. Oxford.

Bleckede, t. Hanover, on the Elbe, 20 m. E.N.E. Luneburg. Pop. 1,378.

Bledsoe, co. East-Tennessee. Pop. 4,005; slaves 361; engaged in agriculture 1,054, in commerce 5. Chief town, Pikeville.

Bleicherode, t. Prussian states, in the province of Saxony, 9 m. S. W. Nordhausen, 20 N. Muhlhausen. Lon. 10° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 26′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Bleistein, t. Bavaria, 22 m. E. N. E. Amberg. Lon. 12° 21′ E. Lat. 49° 38′ N. Pop. 2,650.

Blekingen, district of Sweden. It has Smaland on the N. Schonen on the W. and the Baltic on the S. and E. Sq. miles, 1,127. Pop. 67,200. Carlscrona is the capital.

Bleneau, t. France, in Yonne, 28 m. W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,100.

Blenheim, v. Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube. It is on the Danube, and will for ever remain famous for the great victory obtained in its vicinity on the 13th August 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by marshals Tallard, Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria. The loss of the French and Bavarians exceeded 30,000; that of the allies was 12,000. 2 m. N. E. Hochstadt, 8 S. W. Donawert.

Blenheim, t. Oxford co. Up. Canada.

Blenheim, p-t. Schoharie co. (N.Y.) S. Schoharie. Pop. 1,826.

Blerancourt, t. France, in Aisne, 10 m. N. W. Soissons. Pop. 892.

Blere, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 15 m. E. S. E. Tours. Pop. 2,550.

Blese, t. France, in Upper Loire, 39 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,414.

Bleurie, seigniory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 25 m. S. E Montreal.

Bliesscastell, a lordship of the Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine. The town of Bliesscastell is on the river Blies, 5 m. W. Deux-Ponts, 10 E. Sarrebruck. Pop. 1,278.

Bligh's Island, off the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 43′ E. Lat. 60° 52′ N.

Bligny sur Ouches, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 22 m. S. W. Dijon.

Blithe, r. Eng. runs into the Trent, 4 m. N. E. Litchfield.

Block Island, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 m. S. S. W. Newport, 21 E. by N. from Montauk point on Long Island. It constitutes the town of *New Shoreham*, in Newport county. It is about 7 miles long and 4 broad. Pop. 955. Lon. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Blockley, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 3 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,655.

Blocksberg, or the *Brocken*, (*Mons Bructerus*,) the principal mountain of the Hartz, in the Prussian states, not far from Elbingerode. Its height is 3,600 feet. Lon. 10° 36′ 35″ E. Lat. 51° 48′ 29″ N.

Blocksiel, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the E. side of the Zuyder-Zee, 28 m. S. Leuwarden, 32 W. N. W. Coevorden. Lon. 5° 52′ E. Lat. 52° 45′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Blois, an ancient city of France, capital of Loire and Cher, on the declivity of a hill, on the right bank of the Loire. The trade of the town consists in wine, brandy, corn, wood and fruit; there are manufactures of serge, stamine, and other cloths, as well as of hardware and glass. The surrounding country is fertile and agreeable; and the prospect from the hill, on which the town stands, is one of the most beautiful in France. 36 m. S. W. Orleans, 36 N. E. Tours, 109 S. S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 20′ E. Lat. 47° 34′ N. Pop. 14,900.

Blonitsa, or *Blonisa*, a small river of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, which falls into the Oder, about 7 miles below the town of Oppeln.

Bloody-run, p-t. Bedford co. Pa.

Bloom, p-t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 820.

Bloom, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 7 m. N. W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,613; another in Scioto co. 16 m. E. Portsmouth. Pop. 205; another, Morgan co. Pop. 445.

Bloomfield, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 7 m. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 889.

Bloomfield, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. It is divided into East and West Bloomfield. East B. is 6, and West B. 12 m. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 3,621.

Bloomfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J. 5 m. N. W. Newark. Pop. 3,085. In its vicinity are quarries of free stone.

Bloomfield, p-t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 214.

Bloomfield, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Bloomfield, p-v. Nelson co. Ken.

Bloomfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 15 m. N. Warren. Pop. 166; another, t. Jefferson co. 14 m. W. Steubenville; another, p-t. Pickaway co. 8 m. N. Circleville; another, t. Jackson co. Pop. 318; another, t. Knox co. Pop. 468.

Bloomingburg, p-v. in Mamakating, Sullivan co. N. Y.

Bloomingdale, v. on the Hudson, 7 m. N. New-York city.

Bloominggrove, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. 12 m. W. West Point. Pop. 1,219. Here is an academy.

Bloominggrove, t. Richland co. Ohio.

Bloomingsburg, t. Fayette co. Ohio.

Bloomington, p-t. and cap. Monroe co. Indiana. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 300 inhabitants. Two townships of land are given for the establishment of a State College, which, it is expected, will be located at this place.

Bloomingsville, p-t. Huron co. Ohio.

Bloomsburg, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.

Bloomsburg, p-v. Halifax co. Va.

Bloomsburg, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Blore Heath, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, famous for the battle fought September 1459, between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Blount, co. Alabama, on the Tuscaloosa river. Pop. 2,415; slaves 175; engaged in agriculture 305, in commerce 1, in manufactures 22.

Blount, co. East Tennessee, on the S. side of Holston river. Pop. 11,258; slaves 1,050; engaged in agriculture 1,531, in commerce 10. Chief t. Marysville.

Blountsville, p-t. and cap. Sullivan co. E. Tennessee, 130 m. N. E. Knoxville.

Blue earth, r. Louisiana, runs into the Kansas.

Bluefield's Bay, on the S. W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78° W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Bluehill, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 12 m. N. E. Castine. It is at the head of Bluehill bay. Here is an academy. Pop. 957.

Blue Lick, Upper, p-v. Fleming co. Ken. on Licking river.

Blue Lick, Lower. See *Elkisville*.

Blue Ridge, a range of mountains, Virginia, E. of the Alleghany range, and parallel with it, dividing the State into two parts, nearly equal. Near the S. line of the State it bends westward and unites with the Alleghany range. Among its summits are the *Peaks of Otter*, which see.

Bluerock, r. Muskingum co. Ohio, on Muskingum river, 8 m. below Zanesville. Pop. 557.

Blue stone, r. Va. runs into the Kenhawa, in Giles county.

Bluewater, r. Missouri, runs N. into the Missouri, 9 m. below Kansas river.

Bluff springs, p-v. Jefferson co. Mississippi.

Blufton, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Blumberg, t. in Baden, 10 m. N. Schaffhausen.

Blumenstein, t. Switzerland, 11 m. S. S. E. Bern.

Blumenthal, v. Hanover, 12 m. N. W. Bremen.

Blythborough, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 4½ m. from Southold.

Blythe, t. Eng. 3 m. N. Nottingham.

Blythe, s-p. Eng. in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blythe, 12 m. from North Shields, 14 from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Bo Islands, in the Eastern seas, E. S. E. Gilolo. Lon. 126° 25′ E. Lat. 1° 17′ S.

Boad, t. Hind. in Orissa, on the Mahanuddy. Lon. 84° 18′ E. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Boardman, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 10 m. S. E. Warren. Pop. 604.

Boatrun, p-v. Clermont co. Ohio.

Boat-yard, p-v. Sullivan co. Tennessee.

Bobbio, t. Sardinia, in the hollow of the Appenines, on the left bank of the Trebbia, 24 m. S. S. E. Pavia, 30 N. E. Genoa. Lon. 9° 12′ E. Lat. 44° 45′ N. Pop. 3,560.

Bobbio, v. Piedmont, near Lucerna.

Bobenhausen, t. in Hesse, 13 m. N. E. Darmstadt.

Bober, r. Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, and falls into the Oder, near Crossen.

Bobersberg, t. Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Bober, 6 m. S. Crossen, 70 E. S. E. Berlin. Pop. 978.

Bobilee, t. and fortress of Hindostan, 32 m. W. Cicacole. Lon. 83° 28′ E. Lat. 18° 27′ N.

Bobingen, t. Bavaria, 9 m. S. Augsburg. Pop. 1,412.

Bobrownicki, t. Poland, 24 m. W. N. W. Lublin.

Bobryak, t. Russia, on the Berezina, in Minsk, 32 m. W. Rogutchev. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Boca del Drago, the W. entrance into Almirante bay. Lon. 82° 20′ W. Lat. 9° 8′ N.

Boca Escondida, bay, in the bay of Campeachy, on the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 18° 50′ N.

Boca de Pan, r. Peru, runs into the bay of Tumbez.

Boca del Tora, the entrance into Almirante bay,

E. of the island of Bocaloro. Lon. 82° 8′ W. Lat. 9° 6′ N.

Bocalieu, island near the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 26′ W. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

Bocaloro, isl. at the entrance into Almirante bay. Lon. 82° 16′ W. Lat. 9° 12′ N.

Bocault's bay, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71° 6′ W.

Bocca, t. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 5 m. N. N. E. Sabionetta.

Bocca Tigris, the mouth of the river Pe-kiang of China, through which vessels pass to Canton. It is about a musket shot across.

Boccheta, La, pass of the Appenines, in the ridge which divides Genoa from Lombardy.

Bochnia, t. Austrian Galicia, 20 m. E. Cracow. It is famous for its mines of salt, which employ above 1000 workmen, and yield annually 900,000 cwt. Pop. 3,200.

Bockau, t. in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 20 m. S. W. Chemnitz.

Bockenem, t. Hanover, 14 m. E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,859.

Bockenheim, v. Germany, 2 m. from Frankfort on the Maine.

Bockholt, t. of the Prussian states, 36 m. W. S. W. Munster, 24 E. Cleves. Lon. 6° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N. Pop. 3,446

Bocking, t. Eng. in Essex, 40 m. E. London. Pop. 2,544.

Bocklet, v. Bavaria, 14 m. N. Kissingen.

Bockum, t. of the Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 24 m. N. E. Dusseldorf, 35 N. Cologne. Pop. 1,673.

Borzki, t. Russia, in Grodno, 6 m. S. W. Bielsk. Pop. 1,600.

Bodeau, lake, Louisiana, communicates with Red river, and receives Bodeaux river at its north end.

Bodega, Port, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 38° 21′ N. The Russians have had a settlement at this post since 1817.

Bodenfelde, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 15 m. N. W. Gottingen. Pop. 1,005.

Bodenliebe. See *Kissingen*.

Boden See. See *Constance Lake*.

Bodenwerder, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 8 m. N. Bevern. Pop. 1,264.

Bodmann, t. Wirtemberg, on the Lake of Constance, which is called from it the Bodmersee.

Bodmin, t. and bor. Eng. Cornwall co. 9 m. S. S. W. Camelford. Pop. 2,050.

Bodrog, r. Hungary, falls into the Theyss at Tokay.

Bodrog, county, Hungary, which has been united since the year 1747 with that of Batsch. It lies at the S. W. extremity of the kingdom, between the Danube and the Theyss.

Bodrum. See *Boodroom*.

Bodrun, s-p. and fort, A. Turkey, on the N. side of the gulf of Scalanova, 15 m. S. Smyrna. Lon. 26° 35′ E. Lat. 38° 16′ N.

Bodungen, Great, t. Germany in the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 5 m. N. Bleicheroda.

Boedgereens, islands, near the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135° 33′ E. Lat. 2° 25′ S.

Boen, t. France, in Loire, 35 m. W. Lyons. Pop. 1,200.

Boeuf, Le, r. Erie co. N. Y. which runs through a small lake of the same name and joins French creek. It is only two rods wide, but the depth is sufficient for boats of the greatest burden to Waterford. Two miles east of the lake is the site of the old French fort.

Boeuf, t. Franklin co. Missouri.

Bofo. See *Baffa*.

Bog, or *Boug*, r. Russia, rises in Podolia, and after a S. E. course of 400 miles, joins the Dnieper near Otchakov. It is not navigable on account of its many rocks and sand banks.

Bogarovskoi, t. A. Russia, 136 m. N. Tobolsk.

Bogas, t. Lower Egypt, at the mouth of the E. branch of the Nile, 3 m. S. Damietta.

Bogdanovka, or *Melitopolis*, t. Russia, in Taurida, inhabited by the sect called *Duchoborski*, or *Melitopolites*. Number of males, 1,150.

Bogdo, a chain of mountains, whose loftiest summits rise near the centre of Asia, to the height of more than 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is said to send forth branches in all directions to the Altai mountains, the Moos Tag, Belur Tag and the mountains of China.

Bogdoi, country of Tartary, N. of China, and subject to the Chinese.

Bogensee, t. Denmark, on the N. coast of Funen, 15 m. N. W. Odensee.

Boggah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 30′ E. Lat. 27° 10′ N.

Boggs, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 847.

Bogie, r. Scotland, falls into the Deveron.

Bogilcund, district, in Allahabad, about 24° N. lat.

Boglion, t. of the Austrian empire, 27 m. S. S. E. Trieste.

Boglipore, district, Hind. in Bahar, intersected by the Ganges. Till lately it was called *Monghir*, which see.

Boglipore, cap. of Boglipore district. Lon. 86° 50′ E. Lat. 25° 11′ N.

Bogmulty, r. Asia, runs into the Ganges near Monghir.

Bognor, v. Eng. on the coast of Sussex, 6½ m. S. Chichester.

Bogoduchow, t. Russia, 84 m. N. N. W. Charkov. Pop. 6,800.

Bogoroditsk, t. Russia, 16 m. E. Thoula. Pop. 5,000.

Bogorodsk, t. Russia, 28 m. E. Moscow.

Bogota, Rio, de, r. New Granada, rises near the city of Santa Fe, breaks through the mountains S. W. of it, and joins the Magdalena. It is remarkable for its fall, called the cataract of Tequendama. The river, which above is 140 feet wide, passes through a crevice in the rocks, from 30 to 35 feet wide, and falls, in two successive pitches, about 570 feet. The vapour rises like a cloud, and is seen from the walks around Santa Fe, at the distance of 15 miles, reflecting the colours of the rainbow in ever varying beauty.

Boguslav, t. Russia, in Kiev, 32 m. S. E. Bialacerkiev.

Bogwangola, t. Bengal, in Moorshedabad, on the Ganges. Lon. 88° 29′ E. Lat. 24° 21′ N.

Bohain, t. France, in Aisne, 12 m. N. N. E. St. Quentin.

Bohary, t. Hind. 27 m. E. Surat.

Bohatleba, t. Palestine, near Acre.

Bohemia, a kingdom in Germany, forming part of the Austrian dominions. It is bounded N. by the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Silesia and Moravia; S. by Austria proper; and W. by Bavaria. It extends from lat. 48° 30′ to 51° 5′ N. and from lon. 12° to 16° 50′ E. Its greatest length is 200 miles, its greatest breadth 180, and its superficial extent 20,922 square miles. It is separated by

the river Moldau into two parts nearly equal, and, exclusive of the metropolis, is divided into the 16 following circles; which take their names from their chief towns—Buntzlau, Konigsgratz, Bitschow, Chrudim, Czaslau, Budweis, Tabor, Prachin, Pilsen, Klattau, Saatz, Elnbogen (including the small district of Egra,) Leutmeritz, Rakonitz, Beraun, and Kaurzim.

Bohemia resembles a great basin, being surrounded on every side by high mountains; it has the Sudetian chain, and the Riesengebirge on the N. E.; the mountains of Moravia on the S. E. and S.; the Bohmerwald on the W. and the Erzgebirge on the N. The principal river is the Elbe, which receives in its course the Auxa, Erlitz, Dobrawa, Iser, Moldau, Eger, and others. The soil yields corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables in abundance. Few countries are richer in mineral productions than Bohemia. Here are found silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit coal; salt is no where met with. The principal manufactures are yarn, linen, cambric, veils, thread, lace, stockings, ribbons, printed linen, wax-cloth, woollen stuffs and glass. The principal imports are salt, wine, spirituous liquors, silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. The principal places through which commerce is carried on, are Vienna, Trieste, Leipzig, and Hamburg.

The language is the Bohemian, or Crecheisch dialect of the Sclavonic, and is nearly allied to the Polish, but contains more words of German origin. The population is 3,203,222, of which number 3,092,393 are Roman Catholics, about 50,000 Jews, and the remainder Calvinists, Lutherans, and Hussites. The revenue is estimated at 2,000,000*l.* Bohemia is a part of the Austrian empire. It has an assembly of States, but their power is merely nominal.

Bohemia, r. Md. runs into Elk river, 11 m. below Elkton.

Bohmerwald, i. e. *The Bohemian Forest*, a ridge of mountains in Germany. It separates Bohemia from the Upper Palatinate; and extends through a part of Bavaria proper and Passau.

Bohol, one of the Philippine islands, 90 m. N. Mindanao.

Bohrau on the Lake, t. Silesia, 16 m. S. Breslau.

Bohus, or *Bahus*, a government of Sweden, now forming the greater part of the province of Gottenburg.

Bojador, Cape, W. coast of Africa. Lon. 14° 20′ W. Lat. 26° 16′ N.

Bojano, t. Italy, 42 m. N. Naples. Pop. 3,440.

Bojanowa, t. Prussian states, in Posen, near the frontier of Silesia. Pop. 2,613.

Boinak, district, Persia, in Daghestan, on the Imtsche. The town *Boinak* is near the Caspian sea, 26 m. N. N. W. Derbend.

Boinits, t. Hungary, 11 m. W. N. W. Kremnitz.

Boire, t. France, in Mayenne, 7 m. W. Sable.

Bois blanc, isl. at the lower end of Gros Isle in the mouth of Detroit river, belonging to Canada. The eastern channel, between it and the Canada shore, is about ¼ of a mile wide, and is deep enough for the largest vessel; the Western is much wider, but is shallow, and full of small islands.

Bois blanc, isl. in Lake Huron, between the island of Michillimackinac and the peninsula of Michigan, about 10 miles long and 3 broad.

Bois Blanc, Lake, N. America, between lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

Bois brule, p-v. Perry co. Missouri.

Bois brulè, (*Burnt wood*) r. N. W. Territory, which runs into the bottom of Lake Superior. It is navigable 80 miles, whence there is a short portage to the St. Croix, a navigable water of the Mississippi.

Bois-Commun, t. France, in Loiret, 24 m. E. S. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,100.

Bois-le-Duc, or *Bosch*, t. Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Dommel and Aa. It is surrounded with walls, flanked by 7 bastions. Pop. 13,347. 18 m. E. N. E. Breda, 42 S. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 9′ E. Lat. 51° 40′ N.

Boissesson d'Aumontel, t. France, in Tarn, 8 m. E. Castres. Pop. 3,100.

Boitzenburg, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 38 m. E. S. E. Hamburg. Pop. 2,096.

Boka, t. Arabia, in Yemen, 23 m. N. N. E. Hodeida.

Bokhara. See *Bukharia*.

Bokla. See *Backergunge*.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, about 24 m. in circumference. Lon. 151° 52′ W. Lat. 16° 32′ N.

Bolas, r. S. America, falls into the gulf of Guayaquil.

Bolate, t. Italy, 6 m. N. W. Milan.

Bolch, mountain, France, in Upper Rhine, 3,800 feet above the level of the sea, being the highest of the Vosges.

Bolchow, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Nugr, 32 m. N. N. W. Orel. Pop. 5,400.

Bold, t. Eng. Lancashire, 2 m. fr. Prescot.

Bold fountain, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.

Boldo, t. Syria, on the site of the ancient *Paltos*, 16 m. fr. Latakia.

Boli, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 74 m. N. W. Angora, 140 E. Constantinople. Lon. 31° 20′ E. Lat. 41° 30′ N.

Bolingbroke, t. Eng. in Lincoln, 13 m. N. E. Boston.

Bolingbroke, v. Talbot co. Md. at the confluence of Bolingbroke creek with the Choptank, 5 m. E. Oxford.

Bolipleika, t. Russia, on the W. side of the Volga, 124 m. S. Saratov.

Bolkenhayn, t. Silesia, the capital of a circle in the principality of Schweidnitz, 10 m. N. W. Schweidnitz, 40 S. W. Breslau. Lon. 16° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 46′ N. Pop. 1,350.

Boll, t. and district, Switzerland, 10 m. S. Fribourg.

Bollebec, t. France, in Lower Seine, 17 m. W. Havre. Pop. 5,000.

Bollene, t. France, in Vaucluse, 10 m. N. Orange. Pop. 4,000.

Bollense, Palenserthal, or *Valle di Bregno*, one of the most fertile vallies of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino.

Bollina de Valdelora, t. Piedmont, 25 m. N. of Nice. Pop. 1,000.

Bollington, t. Eng. in Cheshire. Pop. 1,518. 3 m. N. Macclesfield.

Bologna, anciently *Bononia*, the second city in magnitude and opulence in the Ecclesiastical states, is at the foot of the Appenines, between the Savena and Rino, in a rich and fertile valley. The churches are of ingenious and costly architecture, and are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. Here is a famous university frequented by foreigners from different parts of

Europe. It consists of five faculties, theology, canon law, Roman law, medicine, and philosophy. The Spaniards, Germans, Hungarians, Illyrians, Flemish, Piedmontese, and other nations, have each their particular college. The principal manufactures are cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen, which give occasion to an active trade with Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice, the most important branch of which is in twisted silk. In 1799, Bologna was taken by the Austrian general Klenau; but after the battle of Marengo, it fell into the hands of the French. It is now restored to the pope. 24 m. S. E. Modena, 26 S. E. Ferrara, 48 N. Florence, 180 N. N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 21′ 30″ E. Lat. 44° 30′ 12″ N. Pop. 63,000.

Bologna, v. Italy, in Marca d'Ancona, territory of Camerino.

Bolognese, or *Legation of Bologna*, a province of Italy, in the pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the N. Romagna on the E. Tuscany on the S. and Modena on the W. Pop. 200,000. The inhabitants have long had the reputation of being lovers of learning and the arts.

Bolschaia, t. Russia, on the Irtisch, 240 m. E. S. E. Tobolsk.

Bolschaia Reka, or the *Great River*, Kamtschatka, after a course of 120 miles, falls into the sea of Okhotzk, in lat. 54° 52′ N.

Bolscheretsk, t. and fort, Kamtschatka, on the Bolschaia Reka, 20 m. from its mouth. Lon. 157° E. Lat. 53° N.

Bolsena, t. Italy, in the pope's dominions, 8 m. S. Orvieto. Lon. 11° 54′ E. Lat. 42° 37′ N.

Bolsover, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 5 m. E. Chesterfield.

Bolswaard, t. Netherlands, in West Friesland, 7 m. S. S. E. Harlingen, 13 S. W. Leuwarden. Lon. 5° 27′ E. Lat. 53° 7′ N. Pop. 2,783.

Bolt Head, promontory on the coast of Eng. 19 m. S. E. Plymouth. Lon. 3° 48′ W. Lat. 50° 13′ N.

Bolton, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. S. E. Richmond.

Bolton, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, on Lake Memphremagog, S. E. Montreal. Pop. 800.

Bolton, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Onion river, 18 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 249.

Bolton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. N. E. Worcester, 33 W. Boston. Pop. 1,229.

Bolton, p-t. Tolland co. Ct. 14 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 731.

Bolton, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. on Lake George, 14 m. N. Caldwell. Pop. 1,087.

Bolton le Moor, t. Eng. in Lancashire, consisting of two townships, Great and Little Bolton. Pop. 24,149: viz. of Great Bolton 17,070; of Little Bolton 7,079. 11 m. N. Manchester, 197 N. N. W. London.

Bolus-Head, cape, Ireland. Lon. 10° 12′ W. Lat. 51° 44′ N.

Bomba Anjou, s-p. W. Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire. Lat. 6° 10′ S.

Bombay, isl. on W. coast of Hindostan, containing the city of Bombay, which is the capital of all the British settlements on that side of the peninsula. The island is 6½ miles long from N. to S. and about 1 mile broad near the fort. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and is connected with the neighboring island of Salsette by a causeway. 177 m. S. W. Surat. Lon. 72° 38′ E. Lat. 18° 58′ N.

The city is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by fortifications. In the centre is the Green, a large open space, which is surrounded with many large and well built houses. Here is the English church. On the right of the church gate is the bazar or market-place, which is crowded and populous, and is well supplied with all kinds of merchandize and provisions. The bazar is the residence of the native merchants. Besides the English church, there are numerous temples for the Hindoos, and mosques for the Mahometans, a synagogue for the Jews, chapels for the Portuguese Roman Catholics, and a Presbyterian church. The population is estimated at 220,000, of whom about three-fourths are Hindoos, 8,000 Persees, 8,000 Mahometans, 3 or 4,000 Jews, and Portuguese in considerable numbers.

Bombay commands an extensive commerce with the countries on the Persian and Arabic gulfs, with the west and east coasts of India, the islands in the Eastern ocean, and China. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, it carries on a considerable trade. Ship-building is carried to great perfection by the Persees; and for this employment Bombay is well fitted, on account of the immense teak forests which lie along the W. side of the Ghaut mountains. Here are rope-walks equal to any in England, with the exception of the king's yard at Portsmouth, a large and magnificent dock-yard, and forges for all kinds of smith's work. With all these advantages, Bombay has become an important naval arsenal; and within these few years ships of from 600 to 1,000 tons have been built in its yards, equal in durability and beauty of construction to any in the world. Bombay has been in possession of the English East India company since 1688. The administration is vested in a governor and three councillers, who are placed under the control of the supreme government of Bengal. The climate of Bombay often proves fatal to Europeans; the liver complaint being more frequent here than in any other part of India. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have employed several Missionaries in this city and its neighborhood since 1814. In 1820 the number of missionaries was 5; holding their primary seat in Bombay, and occupying a station at Mahim, distant 6 miles on the N. part of the same island, and another at Tannah, distant 25 miles, on the island of Salsette, of which it is the chief town. Their principal and daily work is preaching the gospel to the heathen. In prosecution of it they not only visit the temples and places of resort in the city, but make circuits upon the islands, and in the provinces of the continent. They have also engaged in the translation of the Scriptures. In 1819 they had translated the whole of the New Testament and a considerable part of the Old, into the Mahratta language, which is spoken not only in Bombay, but by many millions on the neighboring continent. There is a printing press attached to the mission, and large editions of select portions of the Bible, and numerous tracts have already been published. Another object, on which the Missionaries have bestowed much attention, is the education of native children. In 1819, the total number enrolled in their schools, as regular pupils, was more than 1,000, and funds only were wanting to increase the number almost indefinitely. In all the schools, those who can read are daily employed in reading or committing to memory portions of the Bible or religious tracts.

Bombay-hook, isl. in Delaware bay, at the mouth of Duck creek, 9 m. S. Reedy-island. By a canal of 11 miles, the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware might be connected at this point.

Bommel, t. Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Waal. Pop. 2,900. 7 m. N. Bois-le-Duc, 60 N. E. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 55′ E. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Bommelwaert, isl. Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, formed by the Maese and the Waal, and about 15 miles long, and 6 broad.

Bomranscpollam, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 50 m. W. N. W. Madras.

Bona, s-p. Algiers, called by the Arabs Blaidel-Aneb. It has a capacious harbor. It was one of the settlements of the French African company, established during the reign of Louis XIV. In 1805 it was ceded to the English. 66 m. N. N. E. Constantina. Lon. 7° 45′ E. Lat. 36° 52′ N. Pop. about 8,000.

Bona, r. N. America, runs into the bay of Campeachy.

Bonaa, isl. off Ceram. Lon. 128° 5′ E. Lat. 3° 3′ S.

Bonacca, or *Guanajo*, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 86° 23′ W. Lat. 16° 30′ N.

Bon Aire. See *Buen Aire*.

Bonamas, or *Bonias*, t. Germany, 3 m. N. N.W. Frankfort.

Bonandrea, Cape, the N. point of Scarpanto island.

Bonansa, t. Spain, on the Guadalquivir, near its mouth. Large vessels unload their cargoes here for the city of Seville.

Bonarbashy, v. Asia Minor, the site of the hot springs in the plain of Troy.

Bonaventure Island, Lower Canada, at the N. entrance into Chaleur bay.

Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd islands, 48 miles in circumference. Lon. 22° 59′ E. Lat. 16° 17′ N.

Bonavista, Cape, on the E. side of Newfoundland, in W. lon. 52° 32′. N. lat. 48° 15′.

Bond, co. Illinois, on Kaskaskia river. Chief t. Independence. Pop. 2,931. Engaged in agriculture 283, in commerce 8, in manufactures 104.

Bondanello, v. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena.

Bonden, reef of rocks in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 63° 33′ N.

Bondeno, t. Italy, at the confluence of the Panaro and the Po d'Argento, 9 m. W. Ferrara.

Bondorf, t. in Baden, 28 m. N. Zurich. Lon. 8° 20′ E. Lat. 47° 52′ N.

Bondou, a kingdom of central Africa, bounded E. by Bambouk, S. E. and S. by Tenda and the wilderness of Simbani, S. W. by Woolli, W. by Foota Torra, and N. by Kajaaga. The inhabitants trade with Gedumah, and other Moorish countries.

Bonghir, t. and district, Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 79° 5′ E. Lat. 17° 18′ N.

Bonhampton, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 6 m. N. E. New-Brunswick.

Bonhomme, t. St. Louis co. Missouri.

Boni Bay, called *Sewa* by the natives, and *Buggess* by the Europeans, on the S. coast of the island of Celebes. Lon. 121° 20′ E. Lat. 4° S.

Bonifacio, s-p. Corsica, on the strait which separates this island from Sardinia, and is called Straits of Bonifacio. Lon. 9° 9′ 16′ E. Lat. 41° 23′ 10″ N.

Bonifacio, Capo di, the S. E. Point of Corsica.

Bonn, t. of the Prussian states, in Cleves and Berg, on the left bank of the Rhine. Here is a university on a comprehensive scale, established in 1818. The court of the elector of Cologne was formerly held here. 14 m. S. S. E. Cologne, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 7° 6′ E. Lat. 50° 40′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Bonnat, t. France, in Creuse, 12 m. N. Gueret.

Bonne, t. Savoy, 10 m. E. S. E. Geneva.

Bonnefemme, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Bonnet, r. Ireland, runs into Lough Gill.

Bonnet Islands, in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 10° 29′ N.

Bonnetable, t. France, in Sarthe, 15 m. N. E. Le Mans. Pop. 4,600.

Bonneval, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, 20 m. S. Chartres. Pop. 1,550.

Bonneville, t. Savoy, 14 m. N. E. Annecy. Lon. 6° 21′ E. Lat. 46° 4′ N.

Bonnieres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 25 m. N. W. Versailles.

Bonny, t. France, on the Loire, 45 m. W. S. W. Orleans.

Bono, isl. in the English channel. Lon. 3° 32′ W. Lat. 48° 33′ N.

Bono, p-t. Orange co. Indiana, 15 m. N. Paoli.

Bonsall, t. Eng. Derbyshire, 3 m. N. Wirksworth.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Richlieu co. Lower Canada, 37 m. N. E. Montreal.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. S. W. Quebec.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 41 m. N. E. Quebec.

Bonsecours, bay, Alabama, which sets up from Mobile bay northerly about 14 miles, and receives at its head a small river of the same name. The river has 7 feet water at its entrance, and is navigable 5 or 6 miles. From the head of navigation on this river to a bay which sets up from the Perdido, is 4½ miles. Through this isthmus a canal is proposed to be made.

Bonthain, t. and district of Celebes, at the S. extremity of the island. Lon. 120° 9′ E. Lat. 5° 20′ S.

Bonum, settlement, Missouri, 10 m. S. St. Charles, 20 W. St. Louis. It extends not less than 15 m. east and west, and from 6 to 10 north and south. The land is fertile and well watered.

Booberack, r. Algiers, runs into the Mediterranean, a little W. of Dellys.

Boobooan, isl. of the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 122° 9′ E. Lat. 6° 17′ N.

Booby Island, near the N. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 141° 56′ E. Lat. 10° 36′ S.

Booby Island, W. Indies, near St. Christopher's.

Booby Rock, isl. off the coast of New-Ireland. Lon. 159° 24′ E. Lat. 21° 24′ S.

Boodicotta, t. Hind. in Mysore, 30 m. S. E. Bangalore.

Boodroom, or *Boudrun*, t. Asia Minor, in Caramania, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*. Lon. 27° 20′ E. Lat. 37° N.

Booferjoone, v. Algiers, 125 m. S. S. E. Shershell.

Boogebooge, t. Hind. cap. of Cutch. Lon. 69° 45′ E. Lat. 23° 15′ N.

Boujemah, r. Algiers, joins the Seibouse, near Bona.

Bool, or *Bullum*, district, Hind. in Canara. Lat. 13° N.

Bool. See *Bohol*.

Boom, t. Netherlands, 10 m. S. Antwerp.

Boonah, t. A. Turkey, on the Black Sea. Lon. 38° E. Lat. 40° 44′ N.

Boondy, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 35′ E. Lat. 25° 26′ N.

Boone, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 6,542; slaves 1,296. Engaged in agriculture 1,821, in commerce 17, in manufactures 191. Chief t. Burlington.

Boorer Shans, fort, Netherlands, 15 m. S. Embden.

Boonsboro, p-v. Washington co. Md.

Boonsboro, p-t. Madison co. Ken. on Kentucky river, at the mouth of Otter creek, 15 m. S. E. Lexington. Pop. 68.

Booneslick, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Boone's mills, p-v. White co. Illinois.

Boone's settlement. See *Howard county*.

Booneton, p-v. Morris co. N. J.

Boonville, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. on Black river, 27 m. N. Utica. Pop. 1,294.

Boo-Shatter, supposed to be the ancient *Utica*, 20 m. N. Tunis.

Boosnah, t. and district, Hind. in Bengal. Lon. 89° 39′ E. Lat. 23° 32′ N.

Bootan, country, Asia, bounded N. and W. by Thibet, E. by Assam, and S. by Bengal. It is very mountainous, but is covered with perpetual verdure, and the sides of the mountains are cultivated with as much care as in China and overspread with populous villages surrounded with orchards and other plantations. Its productions are rice, wine, and a great variety of fruits. The prince of this country is tributary to the grand Lama of Thibet, and very jealous of intercourse with Bengal.

Boothbay, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 10 m. S. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,950. The bay extends 12 miles inland, and affords a bold and safe harbor of 9 fathoms water. The soil of Boothbay is rocky.

Booth Gooldshaw, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 8 m. fr. Burnley. *Booth Higher*, adjoins Booth Goldshaw. Pop. 2,568. *Booth Lower*, adjoins Booth Higher.

Bootle, t. Eng. 2 m. from Liverpool.

Bopal, t. and territory, Hind. in Malwah. Lat. 23° 16′ N. Lon. 77° 37′ E.

Boppingen, t. Wirtemburg, 28 m. N. N. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 22′ E. Lat. 48° 48′ N. Pop. 1,750.

Boppart, t. of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 8 m. S. Coblentz. Pop. 2,220.

Boques Creek, Ohio, runs into Scioto river, 5 m. W. Delaware.

Borabora. See *Bolabola*.

Borah, t. Hind. in Malwah, 30 m. S. W. Seronge.

Borang, isl. Sumatra, in the river Palambang, 20 m. below the city of Palambang.

Boras, t. Sweden in West Gothland, province of Elfsborg, 10 m. S. W. Ulricaham. Pop. 1,792.

Borba, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 m. E. Estremoz. Pop. 2,734.

Borbio, r. Piedmont, falls into the Tanaro at Asti.

Borckelo, v. Netherlands, on the Berckel, 12 m. E. N. E. Zutphen.

Bord, t. France, in Correze, on the Dordogne, 22 m. E. N. E. Tulle.

Bordentown, p-t. Burlington co. N. J. on Delaware river, 6 m. below Trenton, 24 above Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, and is the seat of an academy.

Bords, Les, t. France, in Arriege, 12 m. S. E. Foix.

Bordesholm, v. of the Danish states, 35 m. N. Hamburgh.

Bordighera, t. Genoa, 8 m. E. Albenga.

Bore, r. Ireland, runs into the Slaney.

Borghetto, t. Austrian empire, in Trent, 8 m. S. S. W. Roveredo.

Borghetto, t. Austrian Italy, in Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 2,400.

Borghetto, v. Italy in the Veronese, on the Mincio, opposite Valeggio, and N. of Mantua.

Borgholm, fort Sweden, on the island of Oeland.

Borgne, Lake, Louisiana, connected on the W. with lake Ponchartrain by the Rigolets, and on the E. with the gulf of Mexico. It is about 40 miles long and 15 broad.

Borgo, t. Russia, in Finland, on the gulf of Finland. Lon. 25° 40′ E. Lat. 60° 23′ N.

Borgo, three military villages in Transylvania, 9 m. N. E. Bistritz.

Borgo St. Donnino, t. Italy, 12 m. N. W. Parma. Pop. 5,000.

Borgo d'Osma, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 40 m. S. E. Burgos. Lon. 2° 57′ W. Lat. 41° 46′ N.

Borgo di St. Angelo, formerly *Citta Vittoriosa*, fort, Malta, near La Valetta.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 48 m. E. S. E. Florence. Lon. 12° 8′ E. Lat. 43° 35′ N.

Borgo di Siria, t. Italy, in Milan, 50 m. N. N. E. Turin. Lon. 8° 16′ E. Lat. 45° 43′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Borgo di Val di Taro, t. Italy, in Parma, 23 m. S. W. Parma, 35 S. Cremona.

Borgo di Val Sugana, t. Austrian empire, in Tyrol, on the Brenta, near the Italian frontier.

Borgoforte, t. Italy, on the Po, 7 m. S. S. W. Mantua. Pop. 2,000.

Borgo Kanussi, t. States of the Church, in Bologna on the Renot.

Borgo St. Dalmasio, v. Piedmont, 3 m. S. W. Coni. Pop. 2,754.

Borgo Vercelli, t. Piedmont, in the Novarese, 3 m. N. E. Vercelli.

Borja, t. Spain in Arragon, 34 m. W. N. W. Saragossa. Pop. 3,200.

Borissoglebsk, t. Russia, on the Wolga, 20 m. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 2,076.

Borissoglebsk, t. Russia, on the Worona, 72 m. S. S. E. Tambov. Pop. 1,788.

Borissov, t. Russia, on the Beresina, 38 m. E. Minsk.

Borken, t. Prussia, 30 m. W. Munster. Lon. 6° 48′ E. Lat. 52° 51′ N. Pop. 2,380.

Borkum, isl. Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland.

Borla, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient *Bithynium*.

Bormes, t. France, in Var, 24 m. N. W. Frejus. Pop. 1,316.

Bormia, or *Bormida*, r. Piedmont, runs into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

Bormio, t. Austrian Italy, at the influx of the Fredolfo into the Adda, 45 m. N. W. Trent. Lon. 10° 22′ E. Lat. 46° 17′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Borna, t. Saxony, 12 m. S. S. E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,400.

Borne, r. Eng. runs into the Tame.

Borneo, the largest island in the world, except New-Holland, is in the centre of the Asiatic islands, and is intersected by the equator. It is 800 miles long, and is supposed to contain more than 300,000 square miles. The coasts are low and swampy. The interior is almost wholly unknown to Europeans. The commerce of the island is

principally in the hands of the Chinese, who export gold, diamonds, pepper, camphor, and edible bird's nests, which are regarded in China as a great delicacy. Borneo produces also the ourang-outang, a singular animal, bearing a striking resemblance to the human species. It is of short stature, scarcely exceeding three feet in height, with slender limbs and a broad and naked face, though the rest of the body is profusely covered with hair. When taken young it becomes extremely gentle and docile, and much attached to those around it. It sheds tears when displeased, rolls on the floor, and beats its head against it with all the gestures of a passionate child. The population of the island is estimated at 3,000,000. Lon. 109° to 119° E. Lat. 4° N. to 7° 25′ S.

Borneo, the capital, is in the N. W. part of the island, on a river 10 miles from the sea. The houses are built over the water, and supported on posts, and the inhabitants communicate with each other entirely by boats. Alligators lurk below to prey on the offals dropping through the lattice work of the floor. This mode of building cities is not uncommon in this part of Asia. Lon. 114° 44′ E. Lat. 4° 56′ N.

Bornheim, t. Netherlands, 8 m. N. E. Dendermonde. Pop. 3,124.

Bornholm, t. isl. Denmark, in the Baltic. In the interior there are quarries of marble, lime, sand stone and free stone, coal mines, and vitriol works. Lon. 15° E. Lat. 55° 10′ N. Pop. 18,902.

Bornou, an extensive kingdom in the interior of Africa, bounded N. by the desert of Bilma and of Lybia; E. by countries unknown; S. by Bergoo and Bergherme; W. by Cassina and Asben. The emperor is one of the most powerful sovereigns in the interior of Africa. Bergoo, Begherme, Wangara, and Cassina, are his tributaries. The chief grain is Indian corn. The whole country is traversed by a great river called the Wed el-Gazel, which runs from south to north, and is lost in the desert of Bilma. The commerce of Bornou is chiefly carried on by the merchants of Mourzouk in Fezzan, which forms a central point for the interior commerce of Africa. The imports consist of brass and copper; red woollen caps, check linens, light coarse cloth, baize, carpets, silk, sabre blades, Dutch knives, scissors, coral beads, small looking-glasses, and Gooroo nuts from the south of the Niger. The exports are slaves, gold, and civet.

Bornou, cap. of the kingdom of Bornou is about a day's journey from the Wed-el-Gazel. It is said to be a large city. It is placed by major Rennell in lon. 22° 57′ E. lat. 24° 32′ N.

Borodino, v. Russia, near the river Moskwa, 90 m. W. Moscow, remarkable for the great battle fought there, on the 7th Sept. 1812, between the French and Russians.

Borough, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 244.

Boroughbridge, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 17 m. N. W. York.

Borovits-chi, t. Russia, 85 m. E. S. E. Novgorod. Pop. 2,574.

Borowsk, t. Russia, 60 m. S. W. Moscow. Pop. 5,176.

Borriana, t. Spain, 21 m. N. Valencia. Pop. 6,300.

Borromei Islands, 3 islands of Sardinia, in Lake Maggiore. They belong to the house of Borromei, and are famous for their beautiful situation and their groves of oranges and lemons.

Borrowstownness, s-p. Scotland, on the S. bank of the Forth, 18 m. W. Edinburgh.

Borselen, v. Netherlands, on the island of South Beveland.

Bosa, s-p. on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 42′ E. Lat. 40° 18′ N.

Boscastle, or *Botereaux*, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, 16 m. W. N. W. Launceston.

Boscawen, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 8 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 2,113.

Bosch, isl. in the North sea, off Groningen. Lon. 5° 53′ E. Lat. 53° 33′ N.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, t. Piedmont, 5 m. S. E. Alessandria.

Bosham, or *Bosenham*, v. Eng. in Sussex, on an arm of the sea, 3 m. W. Chichester.

Boshavir. See *Bushire*.

Boshuanas, numerous tribes in the interior of S. Africa, whose territory extends from 25° to 20° S. lat. They are evidently of the same original stock with the Kaffers, but somewhat altered; inferior in bodily strength and stature, but superior in civilization and the arts of life. Nothing was known of them till 1801, when two English travellers penetrated into the country. Since that time Latakoo has been visited by Dr. Litchtenstein and Mr. Campbell. It is the capital of the Matchappin tribe, the only one among the Boshuanas yet visited by Europeans.

Bosjesmans. See *Hottentots*.

Boskowitz, t. Moravia, 22 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,617.

Bosna, r. Eu. Turkey, runs into the Save, 50 m. fr. Bosna-Serajo.

Bosna-Serajo, t. Eu. Turkey, cap. of Bosnia, 118 m. W. Belgrade, 230 S. Vienna. Lon. 18° 5′ E. Lat. 44° 25′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Bosnia, country, Eu. Turkey, separated from Sclavonia on the N. by the Save, from Servia on the E. by the Drino, from Dalmatia on the S. by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the W. by the Verbas. It is full of mountains, but contains fruitful fields and vineyards. The inhabitants are about 850,000, and are of Sclavonian origin. They are generally of the Greek religion.

Bosphorus, or *Strait of Constantinople*, the strait between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, about 1 or 1½ miles broad, and 20 miles long. It is called *Bogas* by the Turks.

Bossiney, or *Trevenna*, t. and borough, Eng. in Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, 4 m. N. W. Camelford.

Bost, city, Persia, 60 m. S. W. Candahar. Lon. 64° 45′ E. Lat. 32° 30′ N.

Bostan, or *Olukisla el Bostan*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 50 m. N. N. W. Marasch.

Boston, s-p. Eng. Lincoln co. on the Witham, 119 m. N. London.

Boston, s-p. and cap. Mass. in Suffolk co. and the largest city in New-England, 115 m. S. S. W. Portland, 56 S. by W. Portsmouth, 40 N. N. E. Providence, 100 E. N. E. Hartford, 210 N. E. New-York, 300 N. E. Philadelphia, 436 N. E. Washington, and 300 S. S. E. Montreal. Lon. 70° 58′ 53″ W. Lat. 42° 22′ 23″ N.

It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Massachusetts-bay, on a peninsula of an uneven surface, 2 miles long, and in the widest part about 1 mile wide. The harbor is one of the best in the United States. It has a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels at all times of tide, and is accessible

at all seasons of the year. It is safe from every wind, and so capacious that it will allow 500 vessels to ride at anchor, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit 2 ships abreast. The entrance is well defended by Fort Independence and Fort Warren.

Boston is very extensively engaged in commerce. There are probably few cities in the world where there is so much wealth in proportion to the population. The amount of shipping owned here in 1815, was 143,420 tons; a greater amount than belonged to any other port in the United States, except New-York. The country in the immediate vicinity is fertile and populous, and connected with the capital by fine roads. The Middlesex canal opens a water communication with the interior of New-Hampshire.

Among the literary institutions are the Boston Athenæum, which contains about 18,000 volumes, the Boston library, which has 5 or 6,000, and several other libraries belonging to literary societies. Among the benevolent institutions are the General Hospital, founded in 1818, which has been richly endowed by the liberality of the State and of individuals, and a Hospital for the Insane, the buildings of which are situated in Charlestown.

There are four bridges connecting Boston with the adjacent towns. Charles river bridge, which connects it with Charlestown on the north, is 1,503 feet long, 42 broad, and stands on 75 piers. West Boston bridge, connecting it with Cambridge-port on the west, is 3,483 feet long, and stands on 180 piers. Cragie's bridge is between these two, and connects it with Cambridge. A mill-dam nearly two miles long and fifty feet wide was completed in 1821, across the bay on the S. W. side of the city, the object of which is to open a new avenue, and also to create a water power sufficient to put in operation extensive tide mills, and other water works.

The houses in the older part of the city are plain, and the streets generally narrow and crooked; but in West Boston and in several streets recently laid out, the private buildings are more splendid than in any other city in the United States. In 1817 there was erected on each side of Market-street, a block of brick stores more than 400 feet in length, and 4 stories high; and on Central Wharf, another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1,240 feet long, containing 54 stores, 4 stories high, having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory.

Among the public buildings are the State house, which is built on elevated ground, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country; the new court house, built of stone, at an expense of $92,000; Faneuil hall where all public meetings of the citizens are held; a theatre; an alms-house; a custom house, and 28 places for public worship, 11 of which are for Congregationalists, 4 for Episcopalians, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 3 for Universalists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Friends, a New-Jerusalem church, and the seamens' chapel.

The population in 1800 was 24,937, in 1810, 33,250; and in 1820, 43,298. The vicinity of Boston is very populous. The inhabitants have long been celebrated for their enterprize and intelligence, and for the liberality with which they support religious, literary, and humane institutions.

The country around Boston is the admiration of every traveller of taste. The view from the dome of the State house surpasses any thing of the kind in this country, and is not excelled by that from the castle hill of Edinburgh, or that of the bay of Naples, from the castle of St. Elmo. Here may be seen at one view, the shipping, the harbor, variegated with islands and alive with business; Charles river, and its beautiful country ornamented with elegant country seats; and more than 20 flourishing towns. The hills are finely cultivated, and rounded by the hand of nature with singular felicity.

Boston, t. Niagara co. (N. Y.) S. Buffalo. Pop. 686.

Boston, t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 18 m. N. W. Ravenna. Pop. 270.

Bosworth, t. Eng. 11 m. W. Leicester.

Botany Bay, a bay on the S. E. coast of New Holland, discovered by capt. Cook in 1770. It has been since converted into a British settlement for the reception of exiled criminals. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the settlement flourishing. In 1810, the population was 10,454, viz. 5,513 men, 2,230 women, 2,721 children. The colony consists of four districts, Sidney, Paramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, and it has two dependencies, Hobart's-town and Port Dalrymple on Van Diemen's land, about 300 miles distant. The chief commerce is in seal-skins, oil, and whalebone, and a profitable contraband trade is carried on with China and the South Sea islands. See *New Holland*.

Botany Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168° 16′ E. Lat. 22° 26′ S.

Botesdale, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 5 m. fr. Eye.

Botetourt, co. Va. W. of the Blue-ridge. Pop. 13,589. Slaves 2,806. Engaged in agriculture 3,358, in commerce 32, in manufactures 598. Chief t. Fincastle.

Bothnia, an extensive provice in the north of Europe, which is divided into East and West, by the gulf of Bothina. The whole was formerly in the possession of Sweden, but the east division was ceded to Russia in 1809. West Bothnia belongs under the title of a county to the Swedish province of Norland.

Bothnia, Gulf of, that part of the Baltic which separates Sweden from Finland. It extends from lat. 60° 20′ to 65° 50′ N.

Bothoa, t. France, in Cote du Nord, 15 m. S. Guingamp.

Bothwell, v. Scotland, in Lanark, on the Clyde, 9 m. fr. Glasgow.

Botol Tabacosima, isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 117° 12′ E. Lat. 21° 57′ N.

Botta, t. Italy, on the Po, 4 m. N. N. W. Placentia.

Bottlehill, p-t. Morris co. N. J. 16 m. N. W. Elizabethtown.

Bottomless Bay, on the coast of S. America. Lat. 41° 50′ S.

Bottwar, t. Wirtemberg. Lon. 9° 24′ E. Lat. 49° 1′ N. Pop. 2,255.

Botzen, t. Austrian empire, in the Tyrol, 27 m. N. of Trent. Lon. 11° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 32′ N.

Botzenburg, t. Prussian states, 47 m. N. Berlin.

Bova, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m. S. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 19′ E. Lat. 37° 56′ N. Pop. 8,797.

Bouc, isl. on the S. coast of France. Lon. 4° 58′ 49″ E. Lat. 43° 23′ 31″ N.

Bouchain, t. France, on the Scheldt, in the dep. of the North. The fortifications are of great strength. 7 m. N. N. E. Cambray, 9 S. W. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,123.

Bouchard, t. France, 18 m. S. W. Tours.

Bouchard, isl. Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 21 m. N. E. Montreal.

Boucherville, seigniory, Kent co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal, and about 10 m. E. of the city.

Boudet, r. runs into Lake St. Francis, near the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.

Boudry, t. Switzerland, on the Reuse, 14 m. S. W. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,200.

Bovense, t. Denmark, in the island of Funen.

Boves, t. Piedmont, 4 m. S. Coni.

Bovey Tracey, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 5 m. fr. Ashburton.

Bougainville's Bay, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72° 9′ W. Lat. 53° 50′ N.

Bougainville's Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 155° 20′ E. Lat. 6° S.

Bougainville's Straits, between Bougainville's island, and one of Solomon's islands. Lon. 156° E. Lat. 6° 50′ S.

Bougechito, r. rises in Mississippi, and running S. E. joins Pearl river in Louisiana.

Boujeiah, or *Bugia*, s-p. Algiers, 80 m. E. Algiers. Lon. 5° 10′ E. Lat. 36° 42′ N.

Boujepore, t. and district, Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 9′ E. Lat. 25° 36′ N.

Bouille Menard, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 6 m. N. W. Segre.

Bouillon, dutchy, Netherlands, between the grand dutchy of Luxemburg and the principality of Liege. Prince Charles of Rohan now possesses it under the sovereignty of the king of the Netherlands. It is about 18 miles long and 9 broad.

Bouillon, cap. of the dutchy of Bouillon, 50 m. S. E. Namur. Lon. 5° 8′ E. Lat. 49° 48′ N. Pop. 2,138.

Bouin, isl. on the W. coast of France.

Bovina, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,267.

Bovines, t. France, 9 m. S. E. Lille.

Bovino, t. Naples, 28 m. E. N. E. Benevento.

Bouka, or *Lord Anson's Island*, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 5° S. Lon. 154° 34′ E.

Boulay, t. France, 12 m. E. by N. Metz. Pop. 2,069.

Boulle, La, t. France, 8 m. S. W. Rouen.

Boulogne, s-p. France, in Pas-de-Calais. The harbour, formerly among the best on the coast, is now nearly choked up with sand. Boulogne has always been a favourite place of resort for English emigrants. Here lay the flotilla prepared by Bonaparte in 1804 and 1805 for the invasion of England. 22 m. S. Calais, 45 N. Abbeville, 154 N. by W. Paris. Pop. 10,140.

Boulogne, t. France, 40 m. S. W. Toulouse.

Bouloire, t. France, 8 m. W. N. W. St. Calais.

Boundbrook, p-t. Somerset co. N. J. on the N. side of the Raritan, 7 m. above New-Brunswick.

Bourolenta, t. Italy, on the Bucchiglione, 7 m. S. E. Padua.

Bouquenom, t. France, 45 m. E. Metz. Pop. 2,800.

Bourbon, an island belonging to France, in the Indian ocean, about 400 m. E. Madagascar. It is 48 miles long, and 36 broad, containing 2,500 sq. miles, and is composed of two mountains. In the smallest or southern one, volcanic fires are still raging. Coffee has long been the staple product of Bourbon. The tobacco grown here is of a good quality. The forests contain wood fit for shipbuilding; also aloes, ebony, palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Earthquakes are unknown here; but it is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping. The population in 1811, was 60,346, of whom 16,400 were whites and the rest free negroes and slaves. Lon. 55° 20′ E. Lat. 21° S.

Bourbon, co. Ken. lying between Licking and Kentucky rivers. Pop. 17,664. Slaves 5,165. Engaged in agriculture 2,058, in commerce 77, in manufactures 492. Chief t. Paris.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, t. France, 14 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 2,542.

Bourbon L'Ancy, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 36 m. S. W. Autun. Pop. 2,623.

Bourbonne les Bains, t. France, in Upper Marne, 30 m. S. E. Chaumont. Lon. 5° 50′ E. Lat. 47° 57′ N. Pop. 3,913.

Bourbonnois, a province of Old France, now forms the department of the *Allier*.

Bourbon's river, a branch of the Maramek, in St. Louis co. Missouri.

Bourbon-Vendee, t. France, cap. of Vendee, on the Yon, 33 m. N. W. Fontenay le Peuple, 266 S. W. Paris. Pop. 3,080.

Bourbourg, t. France, 2½ m. S. E. Gravelines, 14 N. W. St. Omer. Pop. 1,966.

Bourbriac, t. France, in Cote du Nord, 18 m. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 2,607.

Bourchemin, seigniory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, 33 m. E. Montreal.

Bourdeaux, city, and s-p. France, cap. of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 16 leagues from its mouth. It has a university founded in 1441; an academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712, which has a library of 20,000 volumes; and an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670.

The inland commerce, carried on through the Garonne and Dordogne, is very extensive; and the maritime commerce is, next to that of Marseilles, the greatest in France. The tide rises to the height of 12 feet, so that large merchant vessels, and even frigates, can come up close to the town. It has an extensive trade in wine and brandy, with Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse towns, and other northern states. The principal imports are, from England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship building, hemp, pitch, copper and cheese. The intercourse with the United States is very frequent, and is yearly on the increase. 325 m. S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 33′ 59″ W. Lat. 44° 50′ 15″ N. Pop. 92,374.

Bourdeaux, v. France, 28 m. S. E. Valence.

Bourdeille, t. France, 9 m. N. W. Perigueux.

Bourg Argental, t. France, 35 m. S. W. Lyons.

Bourg d'Ault, s-p. France, 18 m. W. Abbeville.

Bourg en Bresse, t. France, in Ain. Pop. 7,300. 20 m. E. Macon. Lon. 5° 13′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 12′ 26″ N.

Bourg-Deols, t. France, on the river Indre, ½ league N. Chateaureux. Pop. 1,535.

Bourg-Lastie, t. France, 25 m. W. Clermont-Ferrand.

Bourglois, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower-Canada, 25 m. W. Quebec.

Bourgmarie, East, seigniory, Buckingham and Richlieu counties, Lower-Canada, 36 m. S. Three-Rivers.

Bourgmarie, West, seigniory, Richelieu co. Lower-Canada, 35 m. N. E. Montreal.

Bourg sur Mer, t. France, at the conflux of the Dordogne and Garonne, 15 m. N. E. Bourdeaux.

Bourg d'Oisans, t. France, 16 m. S. E. Grenoble.

Bourg de Peage, t. France, 1 m. N. Valence.

Bourganeuf, t. France, 25 m. E. N. E. Limoges. Lon. 1° 50′ E. Lat. 45° 57′ N. Pop. 1,988.

Bourges, t. France, cap. of Cher, at the conflux of the Eure and Auron. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief objects of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. It was anciently called *Avaricum*, and afterwards *Bituriga*. 36 m. N. W. Nevres, 155 S. Paris. Lon. 2° 23′ 55″ E. Lat. 47° 5′ 4″ N. Pop. 16,400.

Bourget, t. Savoy, 4 m. S. W. Aix, 7 N. E. Chamberry. Pop. 1,169.

Bourgneuf, t. on the W. coast of France, 22 m. S. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,040.

Bourgoin, t. France, in Isere, 25 m. E. S. E. Lyons. Pop. 3,395.

Bourgueil, t. France, 25 m. S. W. Tours. Lon. 0° 15′ W. Lat. 47° 17′ N.

Bourlos, lake, Egypt, between the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, about 40 miles long. The town *Bourlos*, is 30 m. E. Rosetta. *Bourlos Cape*, is opposite the E. extremity of the lake. Lon. 31° 16′ E. Lat. 31° 29′ N.

Bourmont, t. France, on the Maese, 22 m. E. N. E. Chaumont. Pop. 1,071.

Bournabat, v. A. Turkey, 3 m. fr. Smyrna.

Bourne, t. Eng. 36 m. S. Lincoln.

Bourne, r. Eng. runs into the Avon, at Salisbury.

Bouro, one of the Molucca islands, 75 miles long, by 38 broad, and exceedingly fruitful in rice, sago, flour, oranges, lemons, citrons, other fruits, pepper, and the cayuputi tree, from which the natives obtain much cayuputi oil by distilling the leaves. Fine timber grows on this island, and many kinds of beautiful wood, besides black and white ebony, which are sought by the Dutch cabinet makers. On the N. E. coast there is a spacious bay, with a good harbor, called Cayeli Road, much frequented by English whalers. 55 m. W. Amboyna. The Dutch fort stands in lon. 12° 4′ E. lat. 3° 24′ S.

Bourtang, t. and fort, Netherlands, in Groningen, 12 m. S. S. W. Winschoten.

Bourth, t. France, in Eure, 6 m. N. W. Verneuil. Pop. 1,640.

Boussa, t. Central Africa, on the Niger, E. of Tombuctoo.

Boussac, t. France, 18 m. W. Mont-Lucon.

Boussille, t. France, on the Loire, 25 m. W. Angers.

Bouton, isl. near the S. E. coast of Celebes, 85 miles long, by 20 to 30 broad. The town of Bouton is in lon. 122° 30′ E. lat. 5° 28′ S.

Boutonne, r. France, joins the Charente, 6 m. E. Rochefort.

Boutteville, t. France, 45 m. E. Orleans.

Bouzonville, t. France, 19 m. N. E. Metz.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Lea, 4 m. E. London.

Bow, t. Rockingham co. N.H. on the Merrimack, 6 m. S. S. E. Concord. Pop. 935.

Bowdoin, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 20 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,777.

Bowdoinham, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 15 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,259.

Bowerbank, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 40 m. N.W. Bangor.

Bowers, p-v. Essex co. Va.

Bowers, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Bowes, t. Eng. Yorkshire.

Bow Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141° 12′ W. Lat. 18° 23′ S.

Bowling, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Pop. 2,226.

Bowling-green, p-v. and cap. Caroline co. Va. 48 m. N. Richmond.

Bowling-green, p-v. and cap. Warren co. Ken. about 30 m. E. Russelville. It has a bank, courthouse, jail and academy. Pop. in 1810, 155.

Bowlinggreen, t. Licking co. Ohio, E. of Newark. Pop. 479.

Bowness, or *Bullness*, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 10 m. from Carlisle.

Bowyer's bluff, the W. point of Washington harbour in Green bay, Lake Michigan, 85 m. N. E. Fort Howard, 99 S. W. Mackinaw.

Bowyersville, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Box, v. Eng. Wiltshire, 7 m. from Chippenham.

Boxborough, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 424.

Boxford, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 5 m. from Sudbury.

Boxford, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the S. side of the Merrimack, 14 m. above Newburyport, 15 N. W. Salem. Pop. 906.

Boxmeer, v. Netherlands, 24 m. E. Bois-le-Duc.

Boxtel, t. Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, on the Dommel, 5 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,635.

Boyd's creek, p-v. Sevier co. Ten.

Boyd's creek, Louisiana, runs into the Mississippi, in lat. 31° 50′ N.

Boyd's-landing, p-v. Caldwell co. Illinois.

Boydstown, p-v. and cap. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Boyle, t. Ireland, in Roscommon, 18 m. S. Sligo.

Boyle, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 15 m. N. W. Canandaigua. Pop. in 1810, 2,860.

Boylston, t. Worcester co. Mass. 7 m. N. E. Worcester. Pop. 902.

Boylston, West, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 7 m. N. Worcester, 44 W. Boston. Pop. 886.

Boyne, r. Ireland, falls into the Irish channel 4 m. below Drogheda.

Boyne Islands, or *Islands of Benodet*, near Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68° 47′ E. Lat. 49° 49′ S.

Boyolalhe, t. Java, 44 m. from Samarang.

Bozrah, t. New-London co. Ct. about 5 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,083.

Bozzo, r. Italy, in Milan, issues from the Lago Maggiore, and runs into the lake of Chivra.

Bozzolo, t. Italy, in Mantua, on the Oglio, 16 m. W. Mantua, 26 E. Cremona. Lon. 10° 29′ 36″ E. Lat. 45° 6′ N.

Bra, t. Piedmont, on the Stura, opposite Cherasco. Pop. in 1802, 10,400. 10 m. S. E. Carmagnola. Lon. 7° 53′ E. Lat. 44° 43′ N.

Brabant, Dutchy of, province, Netherlands, bounded N. by Holland and Guelderland, W. by Zealand and Flanders, S. by Hainault and Namur, E. by Liege and Guelderland. It formerly belonged partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the United Provinces, and was divided into Spanish or Austrian, and Dutch Brabant. The south part of it is known by the name of Walloon-Brabant: in it the prevailing language is a species of corrupted French, while in the northern division the common people use the Flemish;

but the higher classes throughout speak pure French. Brabant is divided into the quarters of Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, and Bois-le-Duc.

Braborg, v. Sweden, in E. Gothland, 24 m. E. Nordkoping.

Bracadale, v. Scotland, in the isle of Skye. Lon. 6° 23′ W. Lat. 57° 22′ N.

Bracciano, t. Ecclesiastical States, on the lake of Bracciano. Lon. 12° 15′ E. Lat. 42° 5′ N.

Braceville, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 7 m. S. W. Warren. Pop. 380.

Bracht, v. Prussian States, 6 m. W. Cologne.

Brackenheim, t. Wirtemberg, 18 m. N. Stuttgard. Pop. 1,469.

Bracken, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 5,280. Slaves 676. Engaged in agriculture 993, in commerce 26, in manufactures 153. Chief t. Augusta.

Brackley, t. Eng. in Northampton, 13 m. S. S. W. Northampton.

Bradano, r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Taranto.

Braddock's field, Pa. the place where Braddock was slain in an ambush of Indians, July 1755, on Turtle creek, 6 m. E. S. E. Pittsburg.

Braddock's bay, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, 5 m. W. of the entrance of Genesee river. It sets up about 4 miles into the towns of Gates and Parma.

Bradfield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 4,354.

Bradford, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the Avon, 7 m. S. E. Bath. It is celebrated for the manufacture of superfine broadcloth. Pop. 6,435.

Bradford, or *Bradforth*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. W. Leeds. Manufactures of worsted stuffs are carried on here, more extensively than in any other part of the kingdom. Pop. 7,767.

Bradford, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 20 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,318.

Bradford, p-t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 7 m. below Newbury. Pop. in 1810, 1,302.

Bradford, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the S. side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill, 10 m. above Newburyport; 28 N. Boston. Pop. 1,600. Vessels of considerable burthen are built here. Great quantities of leather shoes are made for exportation. Bradford academy is highly respectable, and contains at present about 120 pupils.

Bradford, co. Pa. on the Susquehannah. Pop. 11,554; engaged in agriculture 3,076. Chief t. Meansville.

Bradford, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 572.

Bradford, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,217.

Bradford, West, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,739.

Brading, v. on the E. coast of the isle of Wight.

Bradleyhall, p-v. Prince-William co. Va.

Bradley, North, t. Eng. Wiltshire, 3 m. S. Trowbridge.

Bradleyvale, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 40 m. N. E. Montpelier.

Bradleysville, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct.

Bradninch, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 6 m. N. E. Exeter.

Bradshaw, t. Eng. in Derbyshire.

Bradwell, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 3 m. from Tideswell.

Braemar, a mountainous district, Scotland, in the S. W. part of Aberdeen county.

Braga, city, Portugal, capital of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the Este. It is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of the kingdom. Its hat-manufactory supplies a great part of Portugal. 27 m. N. N. E. Porto, 80 N. Coimbra. Lon. 8° 5′ W. Lat. 41° 33′ N. Pop. 13,000.

Braga, Archbishopric of, forms the third division of the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, in Portugal. Pop. in 1810, 638,102.

Braganza, t. Portugal, one of the oldest in the kingdom, is situated on the Fervensa, in the province of Tras-los-Montes, 30 m. N. W. Miranda-de-Duero. Lon. 6° 25′ W. Lat. 41′ 44′ N. Pop. 2,900.

Braganza, Nova. See *Aveiro.*

Brahestadt, t. Russia, on the E. coast of Bothnia, 33 m. S. S. W. Uleaborg. Lat. 64° 41′ N.

Brahilow, t. Turkey, in Walachia, with a strong citadel on the Danube, 130 m. S. S. W. Bender. Lon. 28° 16′ E. Lat. 45′ 16′ N.

Braidalbin, district, Scotland, in Perthshire, about 33 miles long, by 31 broad.

Brainerd, Missionary station of the American Board of Missions in Chickamaugah, a district of the Cherokee nation, 30 m. from the N. W. corner of Georgia in an easterly direction, 2 within the chartered limits of Tennessee, 250 S. E. Augusta, 150 N. W. Nashville, 110 N. E. Knoxville. It stands on the western side of the Chickamaugah creek, a navigable water of the Tennessee, 15 miles from its mouth. The establishment was made in 1817, and has been remarkably prospered. In 1822, 29 boys and 18 girls had left the school who could read and write; and the number of scholars then in school was 100, of whom all are boarded, and many clothed, at the expense of the mission. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, with appendages for the accommodation of the family, 2 school houses, 1 for the boys and 1 for the girls, several cabins used as dwelling houses, a grist-mill, saw-mill, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops. A farm of about 50 acres is brought under cultivation, and already such is the progress of the Cherokees in agriculture, that they furnish most of the means of subsistence to the mission. In the burying-ground is the grave of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, late Corresponding Secretary to the board, who died here June 7th, 1821.

Brainerd's bridge, p-v. in Nassau, Rensselaer co. N. Y.

Braine, t. France, 10 m. E. Soissons.

Braine l'Aleu, t. Netherlands, 10 m. E. N. E. Braine le Comte.

Braine le Comte, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m. N. N. E. Mons, 16 S. S. W. Brussels.

Braintree, t. Eng. in Essex, 11 m. N. E. Chelmsford.

Braintree, t. Orange co. Vt. 21 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 850.

Braintree, t. Norfolk co. Mass. on a bay, 8 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,466. It is the birth-place of JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States.

Braintree, (*New.*) See *New Braintree.*

Braintrem, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 50 m. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 525.

Bralin, t. Silesia, 8 m. E. Wartenburg. Lon. 17° 55′ E. Lat. 55° 18′ N.

Bramant, t. Savoy, on the river Are, 42 m. E. by S. Chamberry.

Bramapootra river. See *Burrampooter.*

Bramber, t. and borough, Eng. in Sussex.

Bramham, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. S. Wetherby.

Bramley, t. Eng. in Surrey.

Bramley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. from Leeds.

Brampton, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 6 m. N. Carlisle.

Brampton, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 4 m. W. Chesterfield.

Brampton Bieralow, t. Eng. Yorkshire, 5 m. from Rotherham.

Bramstede, v. Denmark, 21 m. N. Hamburg.

Bran, r. Scotland, falls into the Tay near Dunkeld.

Brancaleone, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m. S. E. Bova.

Brancaster, t. Eng. in Norfolk.

Branco de Malambo, t. New Grenada, on the river Madalena, 75 m. N. Carthagena. Lon. 75° 30′ W. Lat. 11° 40′ N.

Brand, t. Saxony, 2 m. S. Freyberg.

Brandeis, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 13 m. E. N. E. Prague.

Brandenburg, Mark, or *Marquisate of*, the most important of the Prussian states, and the basis of the monarchy, has Brunswick and Hanover on the W. Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N. the grand dutchy of Posen on the E. and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the S. It is divided into the electoral and the New Mark; the former comprehends the Old Mark, the Priegnitz, the Middle mark, and the Ucker Mark. The principal towns are, in the Old Mark, Stendal; in the Middle Mark, Berlin, Brandenburg, Potsdam, and Frankfort on the Oder; in the Ucker Mark, Prenzlau; in the New Mark, Custrin, and in the Mark of Priegnitz, Perleberg. The majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, the remainder Calvinists. Pop. in 1801, including the military, 1,100,000. The arts and sciences are more cultivated here than in any other part of the Prussian monarchy. Berlin is both the residence of the court and the centre of literary establishments.

Brandenburg, t. Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, 31 m. W. Berlin. Pop. 13,000.

Brandis, t. Saxony, 9 m. E. Leipsic.

Brandis, v. Switzerland, 11 m. E. N. E. Berne.

Brandon, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 5 m. from Thetford.

Brandon, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Otter creek, 12 m. N. Rutland, 40 S. W. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 1,375. Here is a bed of iron ore of a superior quality, at which are erected a forge, a furnace and an establishment for the manufacture of shovels; the forge yields 36 tons of bar iron, and the furnace upwards of 100 tons of cast iron annually.

Brandsoe, isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 9° 44′ E. Lat. 55° 22′ N.

Brandy Pots, islands in the St. Lawrence, 103 *m.* below Quebec, and opposite the mouth of Saguenny river.

Brandywine, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,431.

Brandywine hundred, New Castle co. Del. Pop. 2,708.

Brandywine, creek, Delaware, rises in Chester co. Pa. and running E. of S. 45 miles, passes by Wilmington and falls into the Delaware 2 miles below. It abounds with fine mill seats, the descent of the river being 300 feet in the course of 25 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet water to the mills 3 miles from its mouth. A mile above its mouth it receives Christiana creek from the west. The Brandywine flour mills form the finest collection in the United States. In 1815, they were 14 in number, capable of grinding annually 500,000 bushels. Above the flour mills other improvements are made, extending 4 or 5 miles along the river; among these are several large cotton and woollen manufactories, a large manufacture of gunpowder, a paper mill, snuff mill, &c. A battle was fought at a place called Chadd's ford on this river, between the British and Americans, Sept. 11th 1777, after which the Americans retreated.

Branford, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. on Long-Island Sound, 10 m. E. New-Haven. Pop. 2,230.

Bransk, t. Russia, in Grodno, 16 m. W. Bielsk. Pop. 1,026.

Brantome, t. France, 10 m. N. Perigueux.

Branton. See *Braunton*.

Braschin's creek, Ken. runs into Salt river, in Shelby county.

Brasil. See *Brasil*.

Braslav, t. Russia, 76 m. N. N. E. Wilna.

Braspars, t. France, in Finisterre, 8 m. N. Chateau-Lin. Pop. 2,323.

Brassay. See *Bressay*.

Brassac, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. S. Issoire: another in Tarn, 11 m. E. Castres.

Brassos, r. Mexico, rises in 34° N. lat. and 105° W. lon. and entering the province of Texas, discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico in 28° 40′ N. lat. after a course of 700 miles.

Bratskoi, t. Siberia, in Irkutsk, on the Angara, 140 m. N. E. Nischney Udinsk.

Brattian, t. West Prussia, 48 m. E. Culn.

Brattleboro, p-t. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 36 m. E. Bennington, 41 above Northampton, 96 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,891.

Brattan, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 3 m. E. N. E. Westbury.

Bratslav, t. Russia, in Podolia, on the Bog. Lon. 28° 55′ E. Lat. 48° 50′ N.

Brava, s-p. E. Africa. Lon. 44° 20′ E. Lat. 1° 12′ N.

Braubach, t. Germany, on the Rhine, 10 m. W. Nassau.

Braughin, v. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 28 m. N. London.

Braulio, the highest of the Rhœtian Alps, near Bormio, on the borders of the Tyrol.

Braunau, fortified t. Austrian empire, on the Inn, 60 m. N. E. Munich. Lon. 12° 56′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 14′ N.

Braunau, t. Bohemia, 25 m. E. Koningsgratz. Lon. 16° 9′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Braunsdorf, t. Saxony, 11 m. N. E. Freyberg.

Braunseiffen, t. Moravia, 16 m. N. N. E. Olmutz.

Braunton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 4 m. N. W. Barnstaple.

Bravo Rio. See *Norte, Rio del.*

Bray, v. Eng. in Berkshire, on the Thames, 25 m. from London.

Bray, s-p. Ireland, 10 m. from Dublin.

Bray sur Seine, t. France, on the Seine, 10 m. S. S. W. Provins.

Bray sur Somme, t. France, 15 m. E. Amiens.

Brasil, a country of S. America, which including Portuguese Guiana, is bounded N. by Spanish Guiana, French Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean; E. and S. E. by the Atlantic; and W. by Buenos Ayres, Peru and New Granada. It extends on the coast, from the mouth of the Oyapok in lat. 4° N. to lat. 33° 3′ S. The area is estima-

ted at 2,200,000 square miles, or nearly one third of South America. Beside the above territory, the Portuguese have recently taken possession of all that portion of Buenos Ayres, lying south and east of the Parana, and extending on the coast to the mouth of the Plata, but their right to this country has never been acknowledged.

Portuguese Guiana includes nearly all the part north of the Amazon. The rest of the country is divided into 12 provinces, called capitanias, viz. Para, Maranham, Seara, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro, St. Paul, St. Catherina, Rio Grande, Goias, Matto Grosso.

A ridge of mountains, termed the Brazilian Andes, runs parallel to the coast, at no great distance, from 12° to 32° S. lat. with the steepest side towards the sea, and sloping more gradually towards the interior. In the west, the country again rises, and by gentle gradations attains to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, where it spreads out into those barren and sandy plains known under the name of Campas Parexis, which occupy the very centre of South America around the sources of the Tapajos and the head waters of the Madeira. Nearly the whole of Brazil is covered by a vast and impenetrable forest, scarcely 20,000 square miles out of the 2,200,000 which it contains being as yet brought under cultivation. This immense wilderness is traversed by the principal tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata, whose head streams are separated from each other by the Andes of Chiquitos which winds its way irregularly from east to west through the very heart of the country, between 10° and 20° S. lat. The climate of Brazil in the northern part of the Amazon is intensely hot, but is tempered by the humidity of the atmosphere and by copious dews. In the south it is temperate and sometimes even cold. The country is healthy. The rains commence in March and continue till August. The soil, so far as it has been explored, is extremely fertile and well watered. The productions are cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruits in the northern provinces; the southern produce wheat and other European grains, and innumerable herds of cattle. The forests abound with varieties of useful and beautiful wood for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building. But the most precious productions of Brazil are diamonds and gold, which are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, or in deep vallies, in a stratum of rounded pebbles or gravel, from which they are separted by washing. What is termed the Diamond district, extends about 50 miles from north to south, and 25 from east to west around the sources of the Rio Francisco and Rio Grande in the capitania of Minas Geraes. This territory is under military government, and guards are stationed on all the roads to examine travellers, and detain persons suspected of smuggling diamonds. No one is allowed to enter the Diamond district without the permission of the governor. The person who is detected in smuggling, is punished with the confiscation of his whole property and exile to Africa, or with imprisonment, sometimes for life. The average quantity of diamonds obtained in this district, may be estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 carats annually, which are sent under a military escort to Rio Janeiro, and there lodged in the royal treasury. The collection of diamonds now in possession of the king of Portugal, is the finest in the world, and is supposed to exceed in value three millions sterling. The largest diamond ever found in America, weighing almost an ounce, is one of the collection. The population is estimated at 2,400,000, of whom one sixth are supposed to be whites of Portuguese origin, one half negroes and mulattoes, and the remainder independent Indians. Brazil is a Portuguese colony, governed by a viceroy. In the year 1806, when Portugal was invaded by the French, the royal family, to escape the impending danger, removed to Brazil and established their government at Rio Janeiro, which continued for 14 years to be the capital of the Portuguese possessions in both hemispheres. The king has now returned to Europe, and Brazil is reduced to its former state of colonial dependence on the mother country. The religion is Roman Catholic, under one archbishop and eight bishops. The commerce of Brazil was formerly subjected by the Portuguese government, to all the usual restraints imposed by the colonial system of Europe. But after the emigration of the court to Rio Janeiro, the old restrictions were done away, and a commercial treaty was concluded with Great Britain, by which all the ports of the country were opened to British vessels and produce, on payment of a duty of 15 per cent. British manufactures of every description are now imported to a great extent. Portugal continues to send oil, wine, brandy, linens and cottons. From the United States are imported flour, salted provisions, household furniture, and naval stores. India and China goods are also in great plenty. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and Brazil wood from the northern provinces; gold and diamonds, from the middle; and wheat, hides, horn, hair and tallow from the southern. The chief towns are Rio Janeiro, St. Salvador, and Pernambuco.

Brazza, isl. in the Adriatic, opposite Spalatro in Dalmatia, belonging to Austria. Pop. 15,000.

Breage, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 3 m. N. W. Helston. Pop. 2,888.

Breaule, t. France, 30 m. W. N. W. Rouen.

Brebers. See *Barbary*.

Brecey, t. France, in La Manche, 8 m. N. E. Avranches. Another, 7 m. N. W. Mayenne.

Brechin, t. Scotland, in Forfar or Angus co. 83 m. N. Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 18′ E. Lat. 56° 40′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Breckenridge, co. Ken. on the Ohio, intersected by Green river. Pop. 7,485; slaves 1,267; engaged in agriculture 2,094, in commerce 9, in manufactures 38. The court-house is 44 m. from Corydon in Indiana.

Breckerfield, t. Prussian states, 26 m. N. N. E. Cologne.

Brecknock, co. S. Wales, bounded N. by Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Caermarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford. It contains 731 square miles, a third of which is unfit for cultivation. Pop. 37,735. Families, 7,919, of which number 4,667 are engaged in agriculture, and 2,239 in manufactures.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, t. and cap. of Brecknockshire, Wales, is at the confluence of the Uske and Honddu, 168 m. W. London. Lon. 3° 12′ W Lat. 51° 54′ N. Pop. 3,196.

Brecknock, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,062.

Brecknock, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 536.

Breda, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, on the navigable river Merck, near the influx of the Aa, 22 m. S. S. E. Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 46′ 36″ E. Lat. 51° 35′ 23″ N.

Brede, r. Eng. joins the Rother, near Winchelsea.

Breda, La, t. France, in Gironde, 10 m. S. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,324.

Bredstedt, t. Denmark, 21 m. W. N. W. Sleswick.

Bree, t. France, in Mayenne, 10 m. N. E. Laval.

Breevort, or *Bredevoort*, t. Netherlands, 27 m. S. E Zutphen.

Brecancon, isl. off the coast of France. Lon. 6° 19′ 21″ E. Lat. 43° 5′ 28″ N.

Bregents, circle, Austria, in Tyrol, on the lake of Constance. Pop. 84,750. Bregentz, the chief town, is 4 m. S. E. Lindau. Lon. 9° 43′ 55″ E. Lat. 47° 30′ 30″ N. The river *Bregents* falls into the lake of Constance.

Breglio, t. Sardinian states, 18 m. N. E. Nice.

Brehal, t. France, 5 m. N. E. Granville.

Brehar, one of the Scilly islands. Lon. 6° 47′ W. Lat. 50° 2′ N.

Brehemont, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 15 m. W. Tours.

Brehna, t. Prussia, 62 m. N. W. Dresden.

Breirach, mt. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 4,220 feet high.

Breisach, formerly *Alt Breisach*, t. Baden, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,514. Lon. 7° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 1′ N.

Breitenbach, t. Schwartzburg Sondershausen. Pop. 2,000.

Breitenfield, v. Saxony, 6 m. N. Leipsic.

Brem, t. Austria, 18 m. E. Trieste.

Brembato di Sotto, t. Italy, 6 m. W. Bergamo.

Brembo, r. Italy, joins the Adda, 8 m. fr. Bergamo.

Bremen, a dutchy in the kingdom of Hanover, between the Weser and the Elbe, having Hadeln on the N. and Luneburg with Verden on the S. It contains 2,200 square miles, and 168,504 inhabitants.

Bremen, one of the four free cities of Germany, lies on both sides of the Weser, near the centre of the kingdom of Hanover. It was formerly a leading member of the Hanseatic league, and has had, since 1529, a celebrated academy, partly Lutheran, partly Calvinist. The harbor is at a place called Elfsleth, 6 miles nearer the sea. The trade of Bremen is extensive, and is in part founded on its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye stuffs, &c.; but chiefly on the exportation of the products of the country on the Weser, and the importation of such foreign goods as find a market in these parts of Germany. The city contains 37,400 inhabitants, or including the annexed territory of 77 sq. miles, 48,500. 54 m. S. W. Hamburg. Lon. 8° 48′ 3″ E. Lat. 53° 4′ 45″ N.

Bremgarten, t. Switzerland, in Aargau, on the Reuss, 10 m. W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne.

Bremme, t. Sardinia, in Milan, at the junction of the Sesia with the Po.

Brenchley, t. Eng. in Kent, 7 m. S. E. Tunbridge.

Brendola, t. Austrian Italy, on the river Bacchiglione, 7 m. S. W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,200.

Brenets, v. Switzerland, 10 m. N. W. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,000.

Brenner, one of the Tridentine Alps in the Tyrol, between Innspruck and Storzing. Height 6,037 feet.

Breno, or *Bree*, t. Italy, on the Oglio, 32 m. N. Bresciano, 25 S. Bormio. Pop. 2,000.

Brent, r. Eng. runs into the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, or *South Brent*, t. Eng. Devonshire, 16 m. E. Plymouth.

Brenta, r. Austrian Italy, in gov. of Venice. It rises in a lake in the Tyrol and runs into the Adriatic below Padua; by means of its tributary the Brentone and numerous canals it is very advantageous for inland trade. It divides before its entrance into the sea into two branches.

Brentford, t. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames, 7 m. W. London.

Brentwood, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 15 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 892.

Brentwood or *Burntwood*, t. Eng. in Essex, 18 m. E. London.

Brents, r. Wirtemberg, runs into the Danube at Laujingen.

Breschat, v. Dutch Brabant, 6 m. fr. Antwerp.

Brescia, city, Italy, cap. of the Bresciano, in a beautiful plain on the Garza. This town is surrounded with walls, ditches, and bastions. The manufactures are linseed oil and fire arms. The other articles of trade are silk, flax, wool, linen, and wine. Pop. 48,000. 30 m. S. E. Bergamo, 54 N. Parma, and 106 W. Venice. Lon. 10° 14′ E. Lat. 45° 32′ N.

Bresciano, a district, Austrian Italy, in Milan, bounded N. by Bormia and Trent, E. by the lake of Garda, the Veronese, and the dutchy of Mantua; S. by the same dutchy and the Cremonese, and W. by the Cremasco, the Bergamasco, and the Valteline. Pop. 500,000.

Bresins, isl. off the S. W. coast of England.

Breslau, one of the four districts of the province of Silesia. It contains 3,674 square miles, and 476,000 inhabitants. Breslau is the chief town.

Breslau, cap. of Silesia, is on the left bank of the Oder, at the influx of the Ohlau which runs through the town, 130 m. E. Dresden. Lon. 17° 2′ 18″ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N. It is surrounded with strong walls and other fortifications. Here are 26 Catholic and 8 Lutheran churches, and a Catholic University, which has 14 professors and 400 students. It is the centre of trade for the whole of Silesia. The staple article is linen, after which come printed cottons, calico, chintz, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, and thread. Four annual fairs are held here. Pop. including the military, 76,813.

Bresle, r. France, falls into the English channel at Treport.

Bresle, t. France, in Oise, 8 m. E. Beauvais.

Bressay, one of the Shetland islands, about 4½ miles long and 3 broad, separated from Shetland by Bressay sound, a fine harbor, where the Greenland whale ships and Dutch herring vessels frequently rendezvous. Lon. 1° 12′ W. Lat. 60° 14′ N.

Bresse, a province of France, included, since the revolution in the department of the Aisne.

Bressuire, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 14 m. S. E. Chatillon. Pop. 630.

Brest, s-p. France, in Finisterre, the chief station of the French marine, and one of the best harbors in Europe. The road affords anchorage for at least 500 men of war. The harbor is in the form of a long canal, with a very narrow and difficult entrance defended by strong fortifications. One of the chief advantages of the harbor of Brest is, that vessels can go out with almost any wind. The principal public buildings are the barracks, rope-

walks, cloth manufactories, forges and founderies, the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard; the two quays which encompass the harbor. Pop. 24,180. 127 m. W. Paris. Lon. 4° 28′ 45″ W. Lat. 48° 23′ 14″ N.

Breteuil, t. France, in Eure, 17 m. S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,896.

Breteuil, t. France, in Oise, 20 m. S. Armiens. Pop. 2,160.

Breton, r. Eng. falls into the Stour, near Hadleigh.

Breton. See *Cape Breton*.

Bretonwoods, t. Coos co. N. H. 70 m. N. Concord. Pop. 19.

Brett, r. Eng. in Essex, falls into the Stour.

Brett, Cape, the N. E. point of the Bay of Islands, in New-Zealand. Lon. 185° 24′ W. Lat. 35° 10′ S.

Bretten, or *Bretheim*, t. Baden, 18 m. S. E. Spires, and 21 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,594.

Bretton, Monk, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1½ m. from Barnsley. *Bretton, West*, 6 m. fr. Barnsley.

Bretzenheim, v. Prussia, prov. of Lower Rhine, formerly capital of a German principality. Pop. 522.

Brevelle, p-t. Natchitoches co. Louisiana.

Breusch, r. France, runs into the Ill, at Strasburg.

Brewer, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on Penobscot river, 5 m. S. E. Bangor. Pop. 744.

Brewer's Lagoon, bay on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 84° 40′ W. Lat. 15° 48′ N.

Brewood, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 7 m. N. Wolverhampton.

Brewster, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. on Barnstable-bay, 16 m. E. Barnstable. Pop. 1,285.

Brewton. See *Bruton*.

Brexe, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 5 m. S. Saumur.

Brezolles, t. France, in the Eure-and-Loire, 22 m. N. W. Chartres.

Braiden, t. Syria, 100 m. N. N. E. Damascus.

Briancon, t. France, in Upper Alps. Being seated on the principal road across the Alps from France to Piedmont, it is a barrier fortress of the first importance, and is considered impregnable. 50 m. E. S. E. Grenoble. Lon. 6° 43′ E. Lat. 44° 54′ N. Pop. 2,976.

Brianconnet, t. Savoy, on the Isere, near Moutires.

Briansk, t. Russia, in Orel, 95 m. N. W. Orel. Pop. 4,000. Lon. 34° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Briar creek, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,719.

Briar creek, Geo. rises about 40 m. W. Augusta, and runs S. into Savannah river, about half way between Augusta and Savannah.

Briare, t. France, on the Loire, 33 m. E. S. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,653.

Bribir, t. Austria, in Illyria, circle of Fiume. Pop. 2,712.

Briceland cross-roads, p-v. Washington co. Pa.

Bricherasco, t. Piedmont, 3 m. S. S. W. Pignerol.

Brick, r. Ireland, runs into the Cashin, 10 m. N. Tralee.

Brickhouse, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Brick-meetinghouse, p-v. Cecil co. Md.

Brickville, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 315.

Bricky, r. Ireland, runs into the bay of Dungarvan.

Bride, r. Ireland, falls into the Black-water.

Bridgebranch, or *Bridgeville*, p-v. Sussex co. Del.

Bridgeford, v. Eng. 10 m. E. N. E. Nottingham.

Bridgehampton, p-v. in Southampton, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Bridgend, t. Wales, in Glamorgan, 20 m. W. Cardiff.

Bridgeness, s-p. Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 17 m. W. Edinburgh.

Bridgenorth, t. Eng. in Shropshire, on the Severn. It is an ancient royal borough, and sends two members to parliament. 20 m. E. S. E. Shrewsbury. Lon. 2° 30′ W. Lat. 52° 38′ N. Pop. 4,179.

Bridgeport, seaport and borough in the township of Stratford, Conn. 3½ m. W. Stratford, 17½ W. New Haven. It is beautifully situated on both sides of Pughquonnuck river, a fine mill stream forming at its mouth the harbor of Bridgeport. Here are a bank and 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians and 1 for Congregationalists. Pop. in 1810, 1,089. The inhabitants are mostly merchants engaged in the coasting trade, and mechanics. Shipping in 1815, 1,414 tons.

Bridgeport, p-v. Harrison co. Va.

Bridgeport, bor. and t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Monongahela, separated by Dunlap's creek from *Brownsville*. Pop. 624.

Bridgetown, t. and cap. Barbadoes, on the S. W. coast of the island, on the bay of Carlisle, which is large enough to contain 500 ships. It is esteemed one of the finest cities in the West Indies, but has suffered severely at different times both from fires and hurricanes, especially from the dreadful storm of the 10th October, 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants perished. Lon. 58° 38′ W. Lat. 13° 10′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Bridgetown, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 39 m. N. W. Portland. Pop. 1,160.

Bridgetown, p-t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohanzie creek, 20 m. above its entrance into Delaware bay, 50 m. S. S. E. Philadelphia. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Shipping in 1815, 14,493 tons. Here are a courthouse and jail, a bank, and an academy.

Bridgetown, t. Queen-Anne co. Md. on the W. side of the Tuckahoe, 8 m. E. Centreville.

Bridgetown, p-t. Kent co. Md. on Chester river, 18 m. above Chester, 45 E. Baltimore.

Bridgewater, t. Eng. in Somerset co. on the Parret, 12 miles from the sea. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 200 tons. 44 m. S. W. Bristol. Lon. 2° 59′ W. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 4,911.

Bridgewater, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 28 m. N. N. W. Concord. Pop. 727.

Bridgewater, t. Windsor co. Vt. 17 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 1,154.

Bridgewater, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 22 m. S. Boston. Pop. 5,670. Large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are manufactured here. There is an academy in the south Parish.

Bridgewater, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 12 m. S. Utica. Pop. 1,533.

Bridgewater, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 1,994.

Bridgewater, t. Somerset co. N. J. 3. m. N. Boundbrook. Pop. 3,147.

Bridlington. See *Burlington*.

Bridport, s-p. Eng. in Dorsetshire. Its chief manufactures are cordage, sailcloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. 15 m. W. Dorchester. Lon. 2° 51′ W. Lat. 50° 41′ N.

Bridport, p-t. Addison co. Vt. on lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, 5 m. W. Middlebury. Pop. in 1810, 1,520.

Brie, district of Old France, now included in the department of the Seine and Marne.

Brie, Comte-Robert, t. France, 16 m. E. Paris. Pop. 2,600.

Briec, t. France, in Finisterre, 6 m. N. N. E. Quimper.

Brieg, t. Silesia, on the Oder. The commerce of the town is considerable, as are its manufactures of hats, stockings, and woollen stuffs. 24 m. S. E. Breslau. Lon. 17° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 8,700.

Briel, t. Netherlands, on the N. side of the island of East Voorn, near the mouth of the Maese. It has a large and commodious harbor. 13 m. S. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,200.

Brienne, t. France, in Aube, 14 m. N. W. Bar.

Brieno, v. Italy on the lake of Como.

Brients, v. Switzerland, 22 m. S. E. Bern.

Brienza, t. Naples, in Principatro Citra. Pop. 4,352.

Bries, or *Brezno Banya*, t. Hungary, in Sohl, on the Gran. Pop. 6,305.

Brietzen, t. Prussia, on the Oder, 32 m. E. Berlin. Pop. 4,000.

Brietzen, t. Prussia, 34 m. S. W. Berlin.

Briey, t. France, in Moselle, 14 m. N. W. Metz, 190 E. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,661.

Brig. See *Glandford Brig*.

Briga, La, t. Sardinian states, 22 m. N. E. Nice. Pop. 3,000.

Brighthelmstone, or *Brighton*, s-p. Eng. in Sussex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English channel. It is one of the most fashionable places of resort, particularly for sea-bathing, in the kingdom. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the resort of company and the produce of the fishery. 54 m. S. London. Pop. 12,012.

Brighton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 5 m. W. Boston. Pop. 702. Here the cattle are driven for the supply of Boston market. The *Brighton Cattle-show* is under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Stalls are erected for the cattle, and a building 70 feet by 36 for the exhibition of Domestic Manufactures. Brighton has many elegant country seats.

Brighton, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on the E. side of Genesee river, at its mouth, 24 m. N. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,972. In this town is the new village of *Carthage*, and part of *Rochester*.

Brighton, t. Beaver co. Pa. at the falls of Big-beaver creek. Pop. 738.

Brightside Bierlow, or *Brightside Ecclesall*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, adjoining Sheffield. Pop. 6,569.

Brignais, t. France, dep. of the Rhone, 9 m. S. Lyons. Pop. 1,050.

Brignolles, t. France, in Var, 20 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 9,000. Lon. 6° 5′ E. Lat. 43° 24′ N.

Brihuega, t. Spain, in New Castle, 40 m. E. N. E. Madrid. Pop. 1,600.

Brilon, t. of the Prussian states, in the province of Westphalia, 70 m. E. N. E. Cologne. Pop. 2,472.

Brimfield, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. 19 m. E. Springfield, 70 W. Boston. Pop. 1,612.

Brindisi, the ancient *Brundusium*, s-p. Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 35 m. N. W. Otranto. Lon. 17° 40′ E. Lat. 40° 48′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Brindle, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. W. Blackburn.

Brinkleysville, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.

Brinon l'Archeveque, t. France in Yonne, 4 m. W. St. Florentin. Pop. 2,372.

Brioni, 3 islands in the Adriatic. Lon. 13° 53′ E. Lat. 45° 3′ N.

Brioune, t. France, in Eure, on the Rille, 22 m. S. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,720.

Brioude, t. France, in Upper Loire, 39 m. S. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 5,000.

Briquebec, t. France, in Manche, 20 m. N. W. Carentan. Pop. 4,000.

Brisach, Old, t. Baden, on the E. bank of the Rhine, between Bale and Strasburg, 33 m. S. Strasburg.

Brisach, New, t. and strong fortress, France, on the W. bank of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach in Baden, 8 m. E. Colmar, 33 S. Strasburg.

Brisgau, an extensive country in Germany, belonging, for the most part, to the grand dutchy of Baden, and now distributed among the circles of the Wiesen, the Treisam, and the Kinzig.

Brissac, t. France, 11 m. S. Angers.

Brissarthe, t. France, 12 m. N. N. E. Angers.

Bristol, city, and county, Eng. between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the river Avon, which is navigable for ships of great burden down to the Severn, four miles distant, where commences the Bristol channel. The harbour formerly labored under serious inconveniences, ships being left aground at the retreat of the tides, which here rise to the height of 40 feet; but since 1803 extensive works have been erected, at an expense of nearly £600,000, by means of which every difficulty has been removed, and merchant ships of all burdens now lie constantly afloat, and enter or leave the harbor at any time of the tide. The houses in the older parts of the town are built principally of wood, and are crowded together in narrow, irregular streets, but those of more recent erection, particularly towards the suburbs and outskirts, consist of brick and stone, and are disposed in spacious streets and squares. All bulky articles are conveyed through the city on sledges, carts not being admitted for fear of damaging the arches of the vaults and sewers which are made under all the streets. There are 18 churches, all of them neat and beautifully decorated, besides numerous meeting-houses, and places of worship for dissenters of almost every denomination. Several of the buildings for commercial purposes are elegant edifices, and the city has long been famous for its numerous and well conducted charitable institutions. Among the manufacturing establishments, are 20 glass houses, 18 sugar refineries, and numerous distilleries. Its brass works are the most extensive in England. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, though it has not made such rapid advances as many other ports, and particularly its great rival, Liverpool. Its foreign connections are chiefly with the West-Indies; and its commerce with Ireland is also very extensive. Its internal commerce is carried on by means of the Severn, and the numerous canals with which it is connected. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, is the village of the Hot Wells, celebrated for a warm Spring, which has been found a powerful remedy in various diseases, and is much resorted to by invalids, and the fashionable. Pop. of the city, 76,433, but including the out-parishes, 100,000. 117 m. W. London.

Bristol, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 13 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,946.

Bristol, t. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 675.

Bristol, p-t. Addison co. Vt. 25 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 1,179.

Bristol, co. Mass. bounded N. by Norfolk co. E. by Plymouth co. S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Rhode-Island. Pop. 40,903; engaged in agriculture 4,641, in commerce 974, in manufactures 2,136. Chief towns, Taunton and New-Bedford.

Bristol, co. R. I. bounded N. and N. E. by Massachusetts, S. and W. by Narraganset-bay, E. by Mount Hope Bay. Pop. 5,637; engaged in agriculture 513, in commerce 281, in manufactures 393. Chief t. Bristol.

Bristol, s-p. and cap. Bristol co. R. I. on the E. shore of Narraganset bay, 13 m. N. Newport, 15 S. Providence. Lat. 41° 35′ N. Pop. 1,397. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. Shipping in 1815, 6,944 tons.

Bristol, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 16 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,362.

Bristol, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 10 m. S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,249. Coal has lately been discovered here; also a burning spring from which is emitted inflammable air.

Bristol, bor. and p-t. Bucks co. Pa. on Delaware river, opposite Burlington, 20 m. above Philadelphia. Pop. 908, of the town 1,165.

Bristol, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 1,257.

Bristol, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. N. Warren. Pop. 313. Another, Morgan co. Pop. 452.

Bristol Bay, on the W. coast of N. America, formed by the Peninsula of Alaska on the S. and Cape Newnham on the N. Lat. 58° 20′ N.

Bristol Channel, between the S. coast of Wales, and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

Britain, commonly called *Great Britain*, lies between 50° and 58½° N. lat. It is bounded N. by the North sea, E. by the German ocean, S. by the English channel, and W. by St. George's channel and the Atlantic. From N. to S. it extends about 580 miles; its greatest breadth from the North Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall, is about 370, and it contains 87,502 square miles.

The northern part of the island is mountainous. The principal minerals are coal, iron, tin, copper, and lead. The annual value of the mineral products of Great Britain and Ireland, is computed at £9,000,000: and the annual value of the fisheries at £1,500,000. The manufactures comprehend every variety of fabric; particularly, wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, glass, pottery, iron, and the various metals. In 1814, the amount of foreign wool imported was 15,712,517 pounds, and the value of woollen goods exported, £8,404,481. The commerce of Britain consists almost wholly in the exchange of her manufactures for the rude produce of Europe and America. In 1815, the value of the exports was £60,983,894. The revenue in 1816 was 67,926,899*l*. During the late war the army amounted to 640,500 men, and the navy consisted of more than 1,000 ships, manned by 184,000 seamen. The population in 1811, including the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland islands, was 12,596,803; families 2,544,215, of which 1,129,049 were employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, 895,998 in agriculture, and 519,168 in other ways. Total pop. in 1821, 14,379,677.

Colonies in all quarters of the world are dependent on the British islands. Of these, the principal are two military posts in Europe: Gibraltar and Malta; in Asia, the whole Indian peninsula, from about 23° N. lat. to Cape Comorin, the island of Ceylon, New Holland, and others in the Eastern and Southern oceans; the Canadian territories, Newfoundland, and West India islands in America; the Cape of Good Hope, Sierre Leone, and Goree, in Africa. The population of the British islands and their dependencies is calculated to exceed 60 millions of men; of whom about 40 millions inhabit the Eastern hemisphere.

Britain, New, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 148° 5′ W. Lat. 6° 50′ S. It is separated from New Ireland on the north by a narrow channel.

Britain, New. The country lying round Hudson's bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

It is a dreary, desolate region. The surface to a great extent is naked rock. The climate is so cold, and the soil so barren, that nothing of the vegetable kind can flourish here. Wild animals are abundant. The principal are beavers, bears, deer, raccoons, and musquashes, and the fur trade is carried on with great spirit. On all the principal lakes, and at the mouth and forks of nearly all the considerable rivers, there are trading houses established by the English. Here the Indians bring the furs of the animals which they kill in hunting, and sell them for blankets, guns, powder, beads, &c. The trade is carried on by two companies of merchants: the *Hudson's Bay* company, and the *North-West* company. The trade of the former is confined to the neighbourhood of Hudson's bay; that of the latter extends from lake Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains and the Frozen Ocean. The North-West company is composed of Montreal merchants. The usual mode of travelling in this country is in birch bark canoes. With these the inhabitants pass up and down the rivers and lakes, and when they meet with a rapid, or wish to pass from one river to another, they get out of the canoe and carry it on their shoulders. In this way, the men engaged in the fur trade travel thousands of miles, and carry all their goods.

British India. See *Hindostan*.

Brittany, or *Bretagne*, before the revolution, one of the largest provinces of France. It occupied the N. W. corner of the kingdom, and was bounded S. E. by Poitou, E. by Anjou and Maine, N. E. by Normandy. It contained 1,775 square leagues, and 2,300,000 inhabitants. It is now divided into the departments of Lower Loire, Ille-and Vilaine, Finisterre, Morbihan, and Cotes du Nord.

Britten, isl. in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 55° 15′ E. Lat. 71° 6′ N.

Brives, t. France, in Correze, 14 m. S. W. Tulle.

Brivesac, t. France, in Correze, 18 m. E. Brives.

Briviesca, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 21 m. N. E. Burgos. Pop. 2,500.

Brivio, t. Italy, 18 m. N. N. E. Milan.

Brix, t. Bohemia, on the Bila, 40 m. N. W. Prague. Lon. 13° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 30′ N.

Brix, t. France, in Manche, 5 m. W. Valognes. Pop. 2,599.

Brixen, a secularised bishoprick of the Austri-

an empire, now forming a part of Upper Austria. Its extent is about 374 square miles. Pop. 26,800.

Brixen, t. Austrian empire, in Tyrol, at the junction of the Rienz and Eisach, 39 m. N. N. E. Trent. Lon. 11° 37′ 15″ E. Lat. 46° 40′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Brixenstadt, or *Prichstenstadt*, t. Bavaria, 16 m. E. N. E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 973.

Brixham, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire, on the W. side of Torbay. Pop. 4,341.

Brixembourg, t. France, 12 m. E. St. Jean d'Angely.

Broach, district, Hind. in Gujerat, between 21° and 23° N. lat. on the gulf of Cambay. *Broach*, the capital, is in lon. 73° 6′ E. lat. 21° 41′ N.

Broadalbin, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 38 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,428.

Broadcreek, p-v. Queen Ann co. Md.

Broadcreek, t. Sussex co. Del. Pop. 2,599.

Broadcreek, Md. runs into the Potomac, in Prince George co. 5 m. below Alexandria.

Broadfield, p-v. Westmoreland co. Va. 90 m. S. Washington.

Broadhaven, bay, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 42′ W. Lat. 54° 17′ N.

Broadhead's creek, Pa. runs into the Delaware in Smithfield, Northampton co.

Broadkill, p-t. and hundred, Sussex co. Del. on a creek which runs into Delaware bay, 10 m. N. Lewiston. Pop. 2,731.

Broad river, S. C. is formed by the union of Ennoree, Tiger and Packolet rivers, and after flowing 40 miles joins the Saluda above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

Broad river, Geo. runs E. into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon. The North fork rises in Franklin county, and unites with the South fork, 6 m. S. W. Elberton.

Broad-Stairs, v. Eng. in the isle of Thanet, 2 m. N. Ramsgate.

Brocken, the highest mountain of the Hartz, and of the northern part of Germany. Lon. 10° 36′ E. Lat. 51° 48′ N. It belongs to Prussian Saxony. Height, 3,486 feet.

Brockville, v. cap. of Leeds co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 16 m. above Prescott. It is a flourishing commercial place, in a well cultivated and populous country.

Brod, t. and fort, Austrian empire, on the Save, 110 m. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 45° 20′ N.

Brod, t. Bohemia, 18 m. E. Prague.

Brod, t. Bohemia, 60 m. S. E. Prague.

Brod, t. Moravia. Lon. 17° 39′ E. Lat. 49° 2′ N.

Brodecs, t. Bohemia, on the Iser, 5 m. S. Jung Buntzlau.

Brodera, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 24′ E. Lat. 22° 13′ N.

Brody, t. Austrian Galicia. It carries on an extensive commerce with Moldavia, Walachia, the Crimea, and other parts of Turkey and Russia. 30 m. S. Lucko. Pop. 24,000, of whom 17,000 are Jews.

Brodziec, t. Russia, 48 m. E. Minsk.

Broek, v. Netherlands, 3 m. W. Monikeendam.

Broje, or *Bruire*, r. Switzerland, flows through the lake of Morat into that of Neufchatel.

Brok, t. Poland, 45 m. E. S. E. Warsaw.

Broken Bay, New Holland. Lon. 151° 27′ E. Lat. 33° 34′ S.

Broken knife, creek, Crawford co. Ohio, on the E. branch of Sandusky river.

Broken straw, t. Warren co. Pa. Pop. 302.

Broken-straw-creek, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.

Broken-straw, creek, Pa. runs into the Alleghany, 8 m. W. Warren. It is about 40 yards wide at its mouth, and is a rapid stream with numerous mills on its banks.

Bromberg, t. Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of Posen, capital of the district of the Netze, and of a department and circle of the same name, on the Brahe. A canal 20 miles long connects the Brahe near Bromberg, with the Netze near Nackel. It is a work of great importance, as completing the communication between the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe. 30 m. N. W. Thorn. Pop. 4,764.

Brome, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, S. E. Montreal. Pop. 600.

Bromham, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 4 m. N. N. W. Devizes.

Bromley, t. Eng. in Kent, 10 m. S. S. E. London.

Bromley's Isles, near the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 136° 33′ E. Lat. 11° 52′ S.

Brompton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on St. Francis river, 55 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Bromsebro, t. Sweden, 12 m. from Christianople.

Bromsgrove, t. Eng. 12 m. N. N. E. Worcester.

Bronchorst, t. Netherlands, 5 m. N. Zutphen.

Bronddragene, Danish isl. in the Baltic. Lon. 11° 27′ E. Lat. 54° 37′ N.

Brondolo, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. S. Venice.

Broni, t. Sardinian States, 10 m. S. W. Pavia.

Bronte, t. Sicily, near Mount Etna. Pop. 6,000.

Bronx creek, N. Y. runs S. 28 miles, and falls into East river, in Westchester.

Brooke, co. N. W. corner of Va. bounded N. and W. by Ohio, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by Ohio county. Pop. 6,631; slaves, 383; engaged in agriculture 1,526, in commerce 40, in manufactures 237. Chief t. Wellsburg.

Brookfield, t. Stratford co. N. H. 31 m. N. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 690.

Brookfield, t. Orange co. Vt. 17 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 1,384.

Brookfield, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. W. Worcester, 58 W. Boston. Pop. 2,292. It was formerly divided into two parishes, but the second parish now constitutes a distinct town called North Brookfield.

Brookfield, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 6 m. N. E. Danbury, 33 N. W. New-Haven. Pop. 1,159.

Brookfield, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 22 m. S. Utico. Pop. 4,240.

Brookfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 15 m. E. Warren. Pop. 524. Another, Morgan co. Pop. 314.

Brookhaven, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long-Island. It extends from the Sound to the Atlantic, between Riverhead and Southampton E. and Islip and Smithtown W. and contains 9 post-offices, viz. *Brookhaven*, *Setauket*, *Stony-brook*, *Middletown*, *Patchogue*, *Fireplace*, *Forge*, *Drowned-Meadow*, and *Morriches*. Pop. 5,218.

Brook-hill, p-v. Montgomery co. Ten.

Brookline, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 33 m. S. by W. Concord. Pop. 592.

Brookline, t. Windham co. Vt. 40 m. S. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 431.

Brookline, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 5 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 900. Here are many elegant country-seats. Across the bay which sets up from Charles river between this place and Boston, a mill-dam is erected.

Brooklyn, p-t. and cap. Windham co. Ct. on the W. side of the Quinebaug, 20 m. N. Norwich. Pop. 1,264.

Brooklyn, p-t. Kings. co. N. Y. on Long-Island, opposite N. York city, from which it is separated by East river, ¼ of a mile wide. It is the third town in size and commerce in the State. Pop. 7,175. It has 6 churches. The *Wallaboght*, is a tract of land round a small bay, in this town, and is the site of one of the United States navy-yards. A battle was fought in Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British.

Brooklyn, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 348.

Brooks, p-t Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 318.

Brookville, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 972.

Brookville, p-v. Montgomery co. Md. on the W. side of the Patuxent, 22 m. N. Washington.

Brookville, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Indiana, in the forks of White-water river, 20 m. N. Lawrenceburg, and 42 N. W. Cincinnati, on the Ohio. It was laid our in 1811, and already contains nearly 100 buildings, a market-house, a brick court-house and jail. The river can be easily made navigable to Brookville, which will be the emporium of trade for an extensive fertile country.

Broome, co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah. Pop. 14,343; engaged in agriculture 3,092, in commerce 51, in manufactures 496. Chief t. Chenango.

Broome, p-t. Schoharie co. N. York, 35 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,680.

Broons, t. France, 15 m. S. W. Dinant. Lon. 2° 7′ W. Lat. 48° 15′ N. Pop. 1,806.

Broos, t. Transylvania, near the Maresch, S. W. Weissenburg. Pop. 3,190.

Brora, lake, Scotland, in Sutherland county.

Broseley, t. Eng. in Salop, on the Severn, 5 m. N. W. Bridgennorth. Pop. 4,850.

Brothers-valley, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,301.

Brotherton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. from Pontefract.

Brothertown, an Indian village in Paris, N. Y. with a population of about 400.

Brothic, r. Scotland, runs into the sea at Aberbrothock.

Brotterode, v. Germany, 3 m. N Smalkald.

Brou, t. France, 10 m. N. W. Chateau-Dun.

Brouette, r. Indiana, joins the Wabash on the N. above Fort Harrison.

Brouage, t. France, between the mouths of the Garonne and Charente. Pop. 793.

Broughton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 36 m. S. Quebec.

Broughton, Great, v. Eng. in Yorkshire.

Broughton in Furness, t. Eng in Lancashire, 10 m. N. N. W. Ulverstone.

Broughton, t. Eng. 2 m. S. W. Stockbridge.

Broughton's Archipelago, islands of the Pacific, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 232° 56′ to 233° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 33′ to 51° N.

Broughty Ferry, v. Scotland, on the Tay, 4 m. E. Dundee.

Brousse, t. France, 20 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand.

Brouwershaven, t. Netherlands, 8 m. S. W. Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3° 48′ E. Lat. 51° 44′ N.

Brown, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 322.

Brown, co. Ohio, on the Ohio, between Adams and Clermont cos. Chief t. Ripley. Pop. 13,356; engaged in agriculture 2,727, in commerce 22, in manufactures 327.

Brown, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 349.

Brown, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 365.

Brown, co. Michigan ter. Pop. 952; engaged in agriculture 60, in commerce 16, in manufactures 10. The seat of justice is Green Bay.

Brownfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on Saco river, 28 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 747.

Brownhelm, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 282.

Brownington, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 55 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 236.

Brownsburg, p-t. Rockbridge co. Pa. 12 m. N. E. Lexington.

Brownsburg, p-v. Washington co. Ten.

Brown's corner, p-v. Kennebec co. Maine.

Brown's cross roads, p-v. Pike co. Ohio, 15 m. N. W. Piketon, 24 S. W. Chilicothe.

Brown's Passage, N. W. coast of America, between Dundas and Stephen's islands, leading into Chatham's sound.

Brown's Point, cape at the S. end of Tobago. Lon. 60° 40′ W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Brown's Sound, on the N. W. coast of America, in lat. 55° 18′ N. lon. 132° 20′ W.

Brown's tavern, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.

Brownstown, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Indiana, 60 m. N. Corydon.

Brownsville, borough and p-t. Fayette co. Pa. on the S. bank of the Monongahela, at the junction of Dunlap's creek. The town is built on the side of a hill rising 300 feet above the river, and is regularly laid out. It contains a printing-press, a bank, 2 market-houses, and 3 churches, one each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodists. Pop. 976. Brownsville is in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, whence abundance of iron ore is obtained. It is well supplied with excellent coal, and, next to Pittsburg, is the most considerable manufacturing town in the western part of the State. Among the manufactories are a glass house, cotton manufactory; foundry, forges and furnaces for the manufacture of various articles of hardware; and a steel manufactory, capable of making annually 70 tons of steel. The river is navigable at this place for boats of 2 or 3 feet water, and steam-boats and other boats are built here for the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Brownsville, p-v. Marlborough district, S. C.

Brownsville, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Illinois, on Muddy river, 40 m. S. E. Kaskaskias.

Brown University. See *Providence, R. I.*

Brownville, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 40 m. N. Bangor. Pop. 136. In 1810, the country between Brownville and the Chaudiere was explored, and the distance to St. Francois on that river, found to be 100 miles.

Brownville, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, 5 m. above its mouth. Pop. 3,990.

Broyle, harbour, cape, and settlement, on the E. side of Newfoundland, 15 m. N. E. Aquafort, 30 S. W. St. John's.

Bruca, r. Sicily, falls into the gulf of Catania.

Bruc de Grignols, t. France, 10 m. S. W. Perigueux.

Braceville, p-v. Knox co. Indiana.

Bruchhausen, t. Germany, on the Weser, 6 m. W. Hoya.

Bruchsal, t. Baden, 11 m. S. E. Spires. Lon. 8° 55′ E. Lat. 49° 8′ N.

Bruck, or *Brugg*, t. Switzerland, 21 m. S. Basle.

Bruck, t. Bavaria, 17 m. N. N. W. Anspach.

Bruck, t. Prussia, 10 m. S. W. Potsdam.

Bruck, t. Bavaria, 18 m. N. N. E. Ratisbon.

Bruck on the Amper, t. Bavaria, 8 m. W. Munich.

Bruck on the Leytha, t. Austria, 20 m. E. S. E. Vienna. Pop. 2,500.

Bruck on the Mur, t. Austrian empire, 70 m. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,434.

Bruchenau, t. Bavaria, in Wurtzburg, 14 m. S. Fulda.

Brue, or *Bruel*, r. Eng. falls into the Bristol channel.

Bruges, a large and opulent city of Netherlands, situated in a spacious and beautiful plain, about 6 miles from the sea. It is intersected by a great number of canals. The principal are those leading to Sluys and Ostend. In the 14th century, it was one of the greatest places of commerce in Europe, forming an important branch in the Hanseatic confederacy; but towards the end of the 15th century it began to decline, and Antwerp became its rival. It still carries on a considerable trade with Ostend, Sluys, Ghent, and the North of Europe. The principal public buildings are the town-house, the exchange, and lycee, and the church of Notre Dame with its elevated spire; 12 m. E. Ostend, 22 N. E. Ghent, 33 N. E. Dunkirk. Lon. 3° 13′ 33″ E. Lat. 51° 12′ 33″ N. Pop. in 1816, 45,000.

Bruggen, or *Bruck*, t. of the Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 m. N. E. Ruremonde. Pop. 1,809.

Bruggen, v. Hanover, 12 m. S. W. Hildersheim.

Brughan, r. Wales, flows into the Severn.

Brugnetto, v. Sardinian states, 25 m. E. S. E. Genoa.

Bruguiere, La, t. France, 5 m. S. Castres.

Bruhl, t. Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,885.

Bruko, t. West Africa. Lon. 13° 49′ W. Lat. 13° 18′ N.

Brule river, N. W. Territory, runs into Lake Superior from the S. W. It has a communication, though precarious and difficult, with the St. Croix of the Mississippi.

Brunswick, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 65 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 143.

Brulon, t. France, 9 m. N. Sable.

Brullos. See *Bourlos*.

Brumath, t. France, 11 m. N. Strasburg.

Brunegg, t. Austrian empire, 16 m. N. E. Brixen. Lon. 11° 58′ E. Lat. 46° 45′ N.

Brunett, fort, Piedmont, near Susa.

Bruniquel, t. France, 24 m. S. S. E. Cahors.

Brunn, fortified town, and cap. of Moravia. Here are manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. The states meet here and at Olmutz alternately. 32 m. S. W. Olmutz, 75 N. Vienna, 100 S. E. Prague, 156 S. E. Dresden. Lon. 16° 35′ 21″ E. Lat. 49° 11′ 28″ N. Pop. 25,000.

Brunn, t. Lower Austria, 8 m. W. Ebenfurt.

Brunnen, t. Switzerland, 2½ m. S. W. Schweitz.

Bruno, r. Tuscany, runs into the lake of Castiglione.

Brunsbuttel, v. Denmark, 40 m. N. W. Hamburgh.

Brunshausen, v. Hanover, on the Elbe, 6 m. N. Stade.

Brunswick, dutchy of, or, as it is sometimes called, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, to distinguish it from Brunswick-Luneburg, consists of two narrow and detached territories, stretching from N. E. to S. W. in the southern part of the kingdom of Hanover, by which it is nearly surrounded. It contains 1,572 square miles, 209,600 inhabitants, and in the new constitution of Germany it has 2 votes in the general assembly, and, united with Nassau, 1 in the federative diet. Brunswick-Luneburg, was formerly an independent principality, but now forms a province in the kingdom of Hanover. See *Hanover* and *Luneburg*.

Brunswick, fortified t. and cap. of the dutchy, on the Ocker. Its celebrated *Collegium Carolinum* was founded in 1745; it has 20 professors and affords instruction in the languages, arts, sciences, and polite exercises. The principal manufactures are wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, and paper-hangings. The traffic in home produce, as well as the carrying trade, is of some consequence, and the great Brunswick fairs rank next to those of Leipsic and Frankfort. Pop. 29,650. 7 m. N. Wolfenbuttel, 47 W. N. W. Magdeburg. Lon. 10° 29′ 30″ E. Lat. 52° 15′ 43″ N.

Brunswick, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the S. W. side of the Androscoggin, at the falls, which furnish many valuable seats for mills and manufactories. 30 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 2,931.

Bowdoin college in this town was incorporated in 1794. In 1822 it had a President and 4 professors, including 2 medical professors; 2 tutors; 167 students, including 49 medical students; a complete philosophical apparatus, and a library of about 5,000 volumes. The buildings are pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, commanding a view of the Androscoggin and the adjacent country. The college was endowed by the legislature of Massachusetts with five townships of land, and the sum of 3,000 dollars annually, in money. Since the separation of Maine from Massachusetts the legislature of the new State has continued the annual grant. The principal private benefactor of the college was the late Hon. James Bowdoin, whose donations amounted to 10,000 dollars.

Brunswick, New. See *New Brunswick*.

Brunswick, (*New*,) city, New-Jersey, Middlesex co. on the S. W. bank of the Raritan, 16 m. N. E. Princeton, 33 S. W. New-York, 57 N. E. Philadelphia. Lon. 74° 31′ W. Lat. 40° 29′ N. Pop. of the township, 6,764. It contains a court-house, jail, college edifice, and 5 houses for public worship, viz. 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. The situation of the town is low, but not unhealthy.

Queen's college was founded in this city by ministers of the Reformed Dutch church, for the education of their clergy, and incorporated in 1770. In 1810, a Theological seminary was established in the city by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch churches, and to a certain extent connected with the college. The two departments, however, are maintained wholly by different funds, and are amenable to different tribunals. The college edifice is of stone, 3 stories high, and unfinished. The exercises of the college have for some time been suspended, and the building appropriated to the accommodation of theological students. The library contains 700 or 800 volumes. The theological department has 2 professors, and about 15 students.

Brunswick, t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 65 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 143.

Brunswick, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 5 m. E. Troy. Pop. 2,318.

Brunswick, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 1,974.

Brunswick, co. Va. between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers. Pop. 16,687. Slaves 10,081; engaged in agriculture 5,130, in commerce 39, in manufactures 100.

Brunswick, co. N. C. on the sea coast, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Pop. 5,480. Slaves 2,334. Engaged in agriculture 1,761, in commerce 44, in manufactures 88. Chief t. Smithville.

Brunswick, t. Brunswick co. N. C. on Cape Fear river, 30 m. above its mouth, 17 below Wilmington.

Brunswick, s-p. and cap. Glynn co. Geo. on the N. bank of Turtle river, about 10 m. S. Darien, 80 S. S. W. Savannah. Lat. 31° 10′ N. It has only 2 or 3 houses, but its harbor is safe, and spacious enough to contain a large fleet, and the depth of water on its bar is sufficient for the largest vessel. It has been proposed to connect it by a canal with the Alatamaha river. Shipping in 1815, 1,049 tons.

Brunswick, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 172.

Bruny's Isle, S. E. coast of Van Diemen's land. On the E. it is penetrated almost to the centre by Adventure bay. Lon. 147° 29′ E. Lat. 43° 21′ S.

Bruree, v. Ireland, 15 m. S. Limerick.

Brus, r. Switzerland, empties into lake Lucerne.

Brush creek, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,173.

Brush creek, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, on Muskingum river, 4 m. below Zanesville. Pop. 699. Another, Scioto co. Pop. 288.

Brush creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, in Adam's county. It has good mill seats; iron works are erected on it, and a vast quantity of hollow iron ware is made.

Brussels, city, Netherlands, in Brabant, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill at the foot of which flows the Senne. It is the richest and gayest city of Brabant, and one of the most splendid in Europe. In the great market place stands the Hotel de Ville, an old edifice in the Gothic style; with a turret 364 feet high, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St. Gudule is a magnificent structure, adorned with beautiful paintings. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building, and the church of the Capuchins was one of the finest that order possessed in Europe. There are several elegant mansions belonging to noblemen, most of which contain valuable paintings; but the chief ornaments of Brussels, are its public walks, no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the "Green Alley," or to the great interior square called the "Park," which is a kind of public garden intersected by beautiful alleys, bordered with trees and ornamented with a number of statues of white marble. The public fountains are 20 in number, and are all embellished with sculptures.

The manufactures of this city are celebrated throughout Europe, particularly its lace, camlets and carpets; the first alone employs nearly 10,000 individuals. Brussels is also celebrated for its manufacture of carriages, which, for cheapness and elegance, surpass those of London and Paris. The city carries on considerable trade, not only with the interior of the Netherlands, but with foreign countries, by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. Brussels has of late become a favorite place of resort for the English and other travellers, from its vicinity to the field of Waterloo. 23 m. S. Antwerp, 26 S. E. Ghent, 155 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 22′ 15″ E. Lat. 50° 50′ 59″ N. Pop. in 1817, 80,000.

Brussow, t. of the Prussian States, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 12 m. N. E. Prenzlow.

Bruton, t. Eng. in Somerset, 12 m. S. W. Frome.

Brutus, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 5 m. N. E. Auburn. Pop. 3,579.

Bruyeres, t. France, 10 m. W. S. W. St. Diey.

Bruyers, t. France, 3 m. S. E. Laon.

Bryan, co. Geo. on the sea coast, separated from Chatham co. by Ogechee river. Pop. 3,021. Slaves 2,238. Engaged in agriculture 1,337, in manufactures 24.

Bryant's cross-roads, p-v. Northampton co. N. C.

Bryantslick, a S. E. branch of Green river, Ken.

Brzesc, or *Brzests Litov*, t. Russia, cap. of a circle in Grodno, at the influx of the Muchawiec into the Bug, 100 m. E. Warsaw. Lon. 23° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Brzesc, t. Poland, 8 m. W. N. W. Warsaw.

Brzesnits, t. Bohemia, 33 m. S. Prachin.

Bua, or *The Isle of Partridges*, in the N. part of the Adriatic. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 43° 20′ N.

Buarcos, t. Portugal, 21 m. S. W. Coimbra.

Bucalena, t. Chili, 60 m. S. Valparaiso.

Buccari, t. Austrian empire, on the E. side of the gulf of Venice. It has a capacious harbor; 6 m. E. Fiume.

Buccheri, t. Sicily, 20 m. N. W. Syracuse.

Buch, Tete de, t. France, 32 m. S. by W. Bordeaux.

Buchan, district, Scotland, comprehending part of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchan-Ness, the most eastern point of land in Scotland. Lon. 1° 43′ W. Lat. 57° 25′ N.

Bucharia. See *Bukharia*.

Bucharest, t. Eu. Turkey, cap. of Walachia. It lies on the Dembrowitza, and is partly fortified. The houses are for the most part wretched clay huts, and the common pavement of the streets is of wooden logs. The prevailing religion is the Greek, and the town is the seat of an archbishop. 250 m. N. N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 25° 51′ E. Lat. 44° 29′ N. Pop. 80,000.

Buchau, t. Germany, 24 m. S. W. Ulm. Lon. 9° 38′ E. Lat. 48° 6′ N.

Buchau, t. Bohemia, 6 m. E. S. E. Carlsbad.

Buchen, t. in Baden, 22 m. E. Heidelberg.

Buchenberg, t. Bavaria, 5 m. W. S. W. Kempten.

Buchholts, v. Prussia, 23 m. S. S. E. Berlin.

Buchloe, t. Bavaria, 18 m. S. S. W. Augsburg.

Buchorn, t. Wirtemberg, on the lake of Constance, 13 m. E. Constance.

Buchweiler, t. France, 13 m. W. Haguenau.

Buchy, v. France, 12 m. N. E. Rouen.

Buck, t. Prussian States, 15 m. S. W. Posen.

Buckau, isl. in the bay of Howakil, Abyssinia. Lon. 40° 30′ E. Lat. 15° N.

Buckeburg, t. Germany, 3 m. E. Minden.

Buckenham, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 14 m. S. W. Norwich.

Buckfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 6 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,501.

Buckanan, p-t. Harrison co. Va.

Buckhaven, t. Scotland, in Fife, situated on the N. side of the Forth.

Buckhead creek, r. Geo. runs S. into the Ogechee, about 60 miles below Louisville.

Buckhorn-falls, p-v. Chatham co. N. C.

Buckie, t. Scotland, in Banff, 5 m. W. Cullen.

Buckingham, co. Eng. bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by Oxford. It contains 748 square miles, or 478,720 acres, of which 328,000 are arable and in pasture, and 20,000 in wood. It is celebrated for corn and cattle. Pop. in 1811, 117,650; families 25,201, of which 13,933 are engaged in agriculture, and 8,424 in trade and manufactures.

Buckingham, t. Eng. cap. of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. The principal manufacture is white thread lace. Pop. 3,500. 57 m. W. N. W. London.

Buckingham, co. Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Buckingham, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottaway river, N. W. Montreal.

Buckingham, co. Va. on James river, and extending S. to the Appomatox. Pop. 17,569; slaves 9,939; engaged in agriculture 4,103, in commerce 163, in manufactures 439. Chief t. New-Canton.

Buckingham, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,862.

Buckingham, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 385.

Buckland, t. Hertford co. Lower Canada, 18 m. S. E. Quebec.

Buckland, t. Franklin co. Mass. 10 m. S. W. Greenfield. Pop. 1,037.

Buckland, p-t. Prince William co. Va. 40 m. S. W. Washington.

Bucklestown, t. Berkeley co. Va. 8 m. fr. Martinsburg.

Buckou, t. Prussia, 28 m. E. Berlin.

Bucks, co. Pa. on Delaware river. It has Philadelphia and Montgomery counties S. W. and Northampton co. N. W. Pop. 37,842; engaged in agriculture 5,100, in commerce 26, in manufactures 2,188. Chief t. Bristol.

Buckskin, t. Ross co. Ohio, 16 m. N. W. Chilicothe. Pop. 1,331.

Bucksport, formerly *Buckstown*, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot, 25 m. E. Castine. Pop. 1,658.

Bucktown, t. Dorchester co. Md. on the E. shore, 8½ m. S. Cambridge.

Buda, city, and cap. of Hungary, on the W. bank of the Danube, opposite Pest, with which it has communication by an immense bridge of boats. It is famous for its hot baths. 125 m. E. S. E. Vienna, 150 N. N. W. Belgrade. Lon. 19° 2′ 30″ E. Lat. 47° 29′ 44″ N. Pop. 30,000.

Budarin, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural, 36 m. S. S. W. Uralsk.

Budaon, t. and district of Hind. in Delhi. The town is in lon. 79° 4′ E. lat. 28° 3′ N.

Buddaruck, or *Badruck*, t. Hind. 33 m. S. W. Balasore.

Budderdale. See *Botedale*.

Bude, s-p. Eng. in Cornwall. Lon. 4° 45′ W. Lat. 50° 56′ N.

Budin, t. Bohemia, 20 m. N. Prague.

Budingen, t. Germany, 10 m. E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 2,000.

Budissan, t. Moravia, 20 m. S. E. Iglau.

Budleigh, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 12 m. S. Exeter.

Budneera, t. Hind. 36 m. E. S. E. Burhampour.

Budoa, t. Austrian empire, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 18° 59′ E. Lat. 42° 31′ N.

Budruck, t. Hind. in Orissa. Lon. 86° 44′ E. Lat. 21° 5′ N.

Budweis, a circle of Bohemia, separated from Austria by a chain of high mountains. Pop. 170,000. Budweis, the chief town, is on the Meldau, 66 m. S. Prague, and contains 4,600 inhabitants.

Budweits, t. Moravia, 15 m. N. W. Znaym.

Budsiac Tartars. See *Bessarabia*.

Bueib, el, v. Egypt, 20 m. N. E. Cairo.

Buenaire, isl. in W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is 52 m. E. Curacoa. Lon. 67° 36′ W. Lat. 12° 26′ N.

Buenaventura, a Spanish settlement on the coast of New California. Lat. 34° 16′ N.

Buenaventura, s-p. S. America, 200 m. W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lat. 3° 56′ N.

Buenos Ayres, a country of South America, bounded N. by Peru; E. by Brazil; S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Patagonia, and W. by the Andes, which separate it from Chili and Peru. The desert of Atacama, lying along the coast between Peru and Chili, is also included in this country, which makes the Pacific ocean the western boundary for nearly 300 miles. It extends from 14° to 38° 30′ S. lat. a distance of more than 1,700 miles, and the number of square miles is computed at 1,300,000. The chain of the Andes runs from south to north along the whole western boundary, and the country for several hundred miles to the east of the Andes is generally mountainous; the territory east of the rivers Paraguay and Parana is a fine, waving, well watered country; the intermediate district, lying between these rivers and the mountains, and extending from north to south through the whole length of the country, consists of extensive plains. In the north these plains are elevated, and during the rainy season are in many parts liable to be overflowed; in the south they are called Pampas, and are remarkably dry and destitute of trees. One of the Pampas commences near the banks of the Parana, and extends beyond the southern boundary into Patagonia, being about 1,500 miles long, and 500 broad. The soil is fertile, and owing to the variety of climate, capable of producing all the common fruits and vegetables of the temperate and torrid zones. Hitherto, however, it has been appropriated chiefly to pasturage. The province of Paraguay produces that singular herb called matte or paraguay tea, which, being prepared by boiling it in water like common tea, makes the favorite beverage of the inhabitants, and is extensively used in various parts of South America. Large quantities of it are annually exported to Peru and Chili. In the mountainous districts along the Andes, almost every town and valley from Mendoza to La Paz, has had, or now has some productive mine in its neighbourhood. A short time since there were 73 mines in actual operation within this country, viz. 30 of gold, 27 of silver, 2 of tin, 7 of copper and 7 of lead. The richest of these are the celebrated silver mines of Potosi, which from their discovery in 1545 till 1803, have yielded £237,358,334 sterling, or nearly £1,000,000 annually which has paid the royal duties. Salt is found in the extensive plains lying between the Paraguay and the mountains. The pampas to the southwest of Buenos Ayres, also contain lakes which produce salt of a very fine quality. According to the official estimates furnished in 1817 by the government of Buenos Ayres to the deputies of the United States, the

population was 1,300,000, exclusive of Indians. The civilized Indians alone, it is supposed, amount to more than 700,000. The population is composed of whites, Indians, mestizoes, negroes, and mulattoes. The number of negroes and mulattoes is very small. The most populous districts are around the towns on the coast and near the mouths of the great rivers, and the mining districts in the west, but particularly the northwestern provinces near the borders of Peru, which were formerly attached to that country and are still called Alto Peru, or Upper Peru. The plains in the north are almost exclusively occupied by tribes of wandering Indians.

Buenos Ayres was formerly a Spanish colony, under the government of a viceroy, but a new government was established in 1810, which ruled in the name of the king of Spain till the 9th of July 1816, when it declared itself wholly independent, under the title of the United provinces of Rio de la Plata, which has since been changed for that of the United Provinces of South America. Since 1810 there have been three or four revolutions, in each of which the form of government, so far as relates to the executive department, has been altered. During all the changes, however, there has existed a congress consisting of representatives from the several provinces. The revenue for the year 1817, was 3,037,187 dollars. Since the revolution many reforms have been introduced. The law of primogeniture is repealed, and all titles of nobility are prohibited under pain of the loss of citizenship. One of the first decrees of the congress manumitted the offspring of slaves born after February 1813, and emancipated all slaves imported after that period. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but there are many advocates, both in conversation and writing for universal toleration. The number of monks and nuns was never very great in Buenos Ayres, when compared with other portions of the Spanish dominions, and they have diminished since the revolution. The *herdsmen* or peasantry of the Pampas form a very considerable proportion of the population. Thinly strewed over the great plains, they have commonly, each one, the charge of a country many leagues in extent; they are wholly illiterate, and dwell on an immense waste in continual solitude. From infancy the herdsman is continually on horseback, and there is perhaps no more expert horsemen in the world. The wars that have been recently carried on in this country have called these herdsmen into the field of battle, and it is said, they make the most formidable partisan soldiery that ever existed. In courage they are inferior to none; and in adroit and rapid horsemanship they exceed what has been told of the Parthian, the Scythian or the Cossac of the Don. They are usually called *Guachos*, an epithet, like that of Yankee, originally cast on them in derision, but now no longer offensive. One of the principal branches of internal commerce is the trade in mules, which are sent in droves from Salta over the Andes into Peru. The exports consist, principally, of hides, beef, and tallow, the great staples of the country; a variety of furs and peltry; with gold, and silver from the mines of Potosi. The imports are principally British manufactures, consisting of woollen and cotton goods of every description, hardware, hats, porter, &c.; from the United States are imported lumber, and naval stores of all kinds, salted fish, furniture, boots, shoes, &c. and from Brazil, sugar, coffee and rum. The value of the exports is estimated at $10,000,000 per annum; and that of the imports is about the same. The principal rivers of Buenos Ayres are the Paraguay or Plata, Parana and Uruguay. This country is divided into 8 intendancies: viz. Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Potosi, Charcas, La Paz and Cochabamba.

Buenos Ayres, city and capital of the above is built on the S. W. bank of the Rio de la Plata, 180 miles from its mouth. The river here is 30 miles broad, and is merely an open road. Ships cannot approach within three leagues of the shore, and are compelled to unload by lighters, and to resort to the bay of Barragan, 23 or 24 miles below, to wait for their cargoes. The navigation of the Plata to Buenos Ayres, is extremely dangerous, owing not only to rocks, sand banks, and shallows, which abound in many parts of the river, but likewise to the impetuous blasts, called Pamperos, which occasionally sweep over it with destructive fury. The town is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. In the middle of the town is a large area, 40 rods square, on the sides of which are the castle, the cathedral, and the town hall. All these edifices, together with the churches, convents and hospitals, are built of a beautiful white stone, found in a plain near the town. The population is estimated at 62,000, one half of whom are whites, and the rest, Indians, negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes. The commerce of the town is very extensive, the port being the outlet for the produce, not only of the whole valley of the Plata, but also of large districts of Peru and Chili. Lon. 57° 24′ W. Lat. 34° 35′ S.

Buen Retiro. See *Madrid.*

Buero. See *Bouro.*

Bufalo, Porto, s-p. Turkey, on the S. W. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24° 15′ E. Lat. 38° 13′ N.

Buffalo Lake, North America, near the Coppermine river, in lon. 111° W. lat. 67° 12′ N.

Buffalo, p-t. port of entry and cap. Niagara co. N. Y. at the outlet of Lake Erie, 22 m. S. Niagara falls, 80 N. E. by E. Erie, 240 E. Sandusky, 302 E. Detroit, 222 N. N. E. Pittsburg, 291 W. Albany. Pop. 2,095, of whom 1,100 are in the village. Here is a bank. Being situated on the best channel of intercourse between the Atlantic and the regions of the West, Buffalo is destined to become a great emporium of trade. The town is built on the N. E. side of Buffalo creek, a considerable mill stream which joins the lake half a mile below. The depth of water in Buffalo creek is sufficient for a harbor, being 12 or 14 feet for a mile from its mouth, and the breadth from 12 to 16 rods. Its only obstruction is the sand and gravel at its mouth, driven in by gales of wind. To prevent the sand from thus accumulating, a pier of 1000 feet in length is now erecting, which is so far completed (1822) that vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water enter the harbor. Buffalo was burnt by the British during the late war, but has been since rebuilt.

Buffalo, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,430.

Buffalo, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,597.

Buffalo, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 582.

Buffalo, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,376.

Buffalo, West, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,183.

Buffalo, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 875.

Buffalo, p-v. Mason co. Va.

Buffalo, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Wills creek, 6 m. S. Cambridge. Pop. 482.

Buffalo, t. Pike co. Missouri.

Buffalo, r. Niagara co. N. Y. runs into Lake Erie at Buffalo.

Buffalo, r. Pa. runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, above Lewisburg.

Buffalo creek, Va. runs into the Ohio above Wheeling.

Buffalo creek, rises in N. C. and runs into Broad river, in S. Carolina.

Buffalo creek, Geo. runs into the Oconee, 30 or 40 m. below Milledgeville.

Buffalo, r. Mississippi, runs into the Mississippi, 2 m. above Fort Adams, at Loftus' heights.

Buffalo fork, Arkansas territory, rises near the N. bank of the Arkansas, and running 180 miles N. E. joins White river 700 miles above its mouth.

Bug, or *Bog*, r. Poland, has its source in Galicia, and falls into the Vistula a little above the town of Zakroczyn, N. W. of Warsaw. It forms the boundary between the kingdom of Poland and the Russian governments of Volhynia and Grodno.

Buga, city, New Grenada, 15 leagues N. E. Popayan. Lat. 2° 58′ N.

Bugano, isl. off the S. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102° 25′ E. Lat. 5° 20′ S.

Bugden, or *Buckden*, t. Eng. in Huntingdon, 30 m. S. Stamford.

Bugey, formerly a province of France, which lay between Franche Comté, Bresse, Dauphiny, and Savoy, now included in the department of the Ain.

Buggess. See *Boni Bay*.

Bugia. See *Boujeiah*.

Bugie, v. A. Turkey, 3 m. S. Smyrna.

Bugie, s-p. Egypt, on the Red Sea. Lon. 38° 40′ E. Lat. 22° 15′ N.

Buglowton, t. Eng. in Cheshire.

Bugue, Le, t. France, in Dordogne, 18 m. S. S. E. Perigueux. Pop. 2,486.

Bugulma, t. Russia, in Upha. Lon. 52° 24′ E. Lat. 54° 39′ N.

Buguruslansk, t. Russia, 140 m. W. S. W. Upha.

Buhawulpore, district, Hind. on both sides of the Hyphasis, or Ghurra, bounded E. and S. by Biccanee, W. and N. by Moultan. *Buhawulpore*, the cap. is on the E. bank of the Hyphasis, in lat. 30° 40′ N. lon. 71° 45′ E. 70 m. fr. Moultan.

Buhl, t. in Baden, 9 m. S. S. W. Rastadt. Lon. 8° 12′ E. Lat. 48° 44′ N.

Bujalance, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 10 m. E. Cordova.

Bujana, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 71° 25′ E. Lat. 22° 55′ N.

Builth, t. Wales, in Brecknock co. on the Wye, 14 m. fr. New Radnor.

Buinaah, Point, Ireland, the S. cape at the entrance of Newport bay. Lon. 9° 43′ W. Lat. 43° 46′ N.

Buis, Le, t. France, 45 m. S. E. Valence. Lon. 5° 21′ E. Lat. 44° 17′ N.

Buisaco, r. Quito, enters the Juanambu.

Buitrago, t. Spain, 36 m. N. Madrid. Lon. 3° 53′ W. Lat. 41° 1′ N.

Bukarest. See *Bucharest*.

Bukharia, *Bukhara*, or *Bokhara*, said to signify the *Country of Learned Men*, a country of Asia, whose limits are not exactly defined by modern geographers. It is commonly called Great Bukharia, in contradistinction to a country called Little Bukharia, which bounds it on the east. On the N. and W. it seems to be bounded by Karasm and Turkestan, and on the S. by Persia and Northern Hindostan. It extends, according to the most accurate estimate, about 700 miles from N. to S. and 350 from E. to W. It is believed to be divided into three provinces (though they are certainly not ruled by the same government,) Bukharia proper, Samarcand, and Bulkh. The country is watered by the Sihon on the N. the Amu, or Oxus on the S. and the Sogd. It is inhabited by two distinct races of Tartars, one called Taujiks, Tajiks, or Kirghises, and the other, Usbecks, a principal tribe of Tartars. This country was called by the ancients *Sogdiana*.

Bukharia, *Bokhara*, or *Bogar*, a city of Asia, cap. of Great Bukharia, on the Sogd, a branch of the Oxus, 50 miles from its mouth. It has long been celebrated for the study of theology and Mahometan law. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn, calicoes and soap, which are chiefly exported to Persia. Merchants of all kinds meet with great encouragement, and all religions are tolerated. The population is supposed to exceed 100,000. Lon. 62° 45′ E. Lat. 39° 27′ N.

Bukharia, Little, a country of Asia, no better known to Europeans than Great Bukharia. It appears to lie amidst deserts, and is bounded N. and E. by Mongolia, S. by Thibet, and W. by Great Bukharia. The productions of the country are gold, silver, and all sorts of precious stones, which are sent to India, China, and Tobolsk in Siberia. The Bukharians are Tartars and Mahometans. This country formerly consisted of 2 kingdoms, Kashgar in the west, and Kalis in the east. Since 1759, the whole has been tributary to China. The principal towns are Yarkand and Cashgar. Lat. 36° to 43° N.

Bukorest. See *Bucharest*.

Bukowine, province in the Austrian empire, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. and S. by Moldavia, and W. by Transylvania and Galicia. It contains 4,000 square miles. Pop. 190,000.

Bulach, t. Switzerland, 8 m. N. Zurich.

Bulach, v. Black Forest, in Suabia, 20 m. W. S. W. Stutgard.

Bulak, v. Egypt, 2 m. W. Cairo, to which city it serves as a harbor. It contains a custom-house, magazines, and a large bazar.

Bulama, one of the Bissagos islands, on the W. coast of Africa. In 1792 a company was formed in England with the view of colonizing this island, and the island was ceded to Great Britain; but owing to the bad choice of the colonists, defects of the climate, and hostility of the neighboring people, it was abandoned.

Bularskaia, t. Russia, on the Irtisch, opposite Tobolsk.

Bulgaria, Little, a province of Turkey in Europe, which extends from the Black sea to Servia. The Danube divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Walachia, while the Sardinian mountains and the river Kamtchi separate it on the S. from Macedon and Rumelia proper. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000. The inhabitants speak the Sclavonic language, and profess partly the Greek, and partly the Mahometan religion.

Bulgin, t. Siberia, 3 m. fr. Okhotzk.

Bulgneville, t. France, 10 m. S. E. Neufchateau.

Bulitaga, a range of mountains in central Asia, extending from lon. 72° to 73° E. lat. 48° 30′ to 51° N.

Bulkh, or *Balk*, a country of Asia, dependent on the kingdom of Cabul. Its extent cannot be accurately defined; it has the Oxus on the N. the mountains of Hindoo Coosh on the S. and a desert country on the W. It is about 250 miles long and

100 broad. The country surrounding the towns is in a high state of cultivation. It is inhabited by Usbeck Tartars, Taujiks and Arabs, who dwell partly in towns and partly in tents. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Bulkh, cap. of the province of that name, on the Dehasp, in a flat, fertile and well cultivated country, watered by eighteen canals. It is the *Bactria* of the Greeks; its history belongs to the highest antiquity, and all Asiatics are impressed with the idea of its being the oldest city in the world. Pop. 6,000 or 7,000. Lon. 65° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 28′ N.

Bull, isl. off the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 9′ W. Lat. 51° 33′ N.

Bull, rock, off the N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 12′ W. Lat. 55° 19′ N.

Bullan Bay, between the island of Achil and W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 43′ W. Lat. 54° N.

Bulle, t. Switzerland, 10 m. S. Fribourg.

Bulles, t. France, 10 m. E. N. E. Beauvais.

Bullet, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 5,831. Slaves 245. Engaged in agriculture 1,228, in commerce 7, in manufactures 288.

Bulletsburg, p-t. Boone co. Ken.

Bull Island, S. C. on the N. side of Charleston harbor.

Bulloah, t. Bengal, 12 m. S. E. Luckipour.

Bulloch, co. Geo. between Ogechee and Canoohee rivers. Chief t. Statesboro'. Pop. 2,578. Slaves 697. Engaged in agriculture 329, in manufactures 1.

Bull's Bay, or *Boboul Bay*, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 21′ N.

Bull's Head, cape, Ireland. Lon. 10° 4′ W. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Bullskin, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Youghiogeny. Pop. 1,484.

Bulstrode, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 20 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Bumm, city, Persia, cap. of Kerman. It is strongly fortified. Lon. 58° E. Lat. 29° 17′ N.

Bumosa, or *Abi*, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 54° E. Lat. 26° 15′ N.

Bunawe, s-p. Scotland. Lon. 5° 16′ W. Lat. 56° 24′ N.

Bunbury, v. Eng. 6 m. from Nantwich.

Bunclody. See *New-Town Barry*.

Buncombe, co. N. C. the W. corner of the state. Pop. 10,542; slaves 1,042; engaged in agriculture 2,796, in commerce 11, in manufactures 16. Chief t. Morristown. The warm springs of this county are found upon the margin of French Broad river about 32 miles from Ashville and 5½ from the Tennessee line. The waters are of the temperature of 94° to 104° and are beneficial in cases of palsy, rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c. The country around is mountainous and healthy, and abounds in romantic scenery, rendering the springs an agreeable resort for invalids.

Bundelcund, an extensive district, Hind. in the province of Allahabad, lying between 24° and 26° N. lat. Its capital is Callinger. Since 1804, it has belonged to the British.

Bunder Reig. See *Bender Rigk*.

Buncau, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Waveney, which is navigable by barges to Yarmouth; 38 m. N. N. E. Ipswich.

Bunpoor, t. Persia, in Mekran. It has a strong fortress. Lon. 60° 10′ E. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Bunree, r. Ireland, runs into the Moy.

Bunrow, r. Ireland, runs into the Donegal Bay.

Buntingford, t. Eng. 11 m. N. Hertford.

Buntwall, t. Hind. 15 m. E. Mangalore. Lon. 75° 9′ E. Lat. 12° 48′ N.

Buntslau, Circle of, in Bohemia, bounded E. by Koniggratz, S. by Kaurzim, W. by Leutmeritz, and N. by Silesia and Lusatia. Pop. 313,592.

Buntslau, t. Bohemia, on the Iser, 28 m. N. N. E. Prague.

Buntslau, t. Silesia, on the Bober, 26 m. N. W. Jauer. Lon. 15° 37′ E. Lat. 51° 13′ N. Pop. 3,534.

Bunwoot, isl. off the W. coast of Mindanao, belonging to the English East India company. Lon. 124° 30′ E. Lat. 7° 12′ N.

Buonconvento, t. Tuscany, 10 m. S. E. Siena.

Buono, r. Chili, enters the Pacific, in lat. 40° 37′ S.

Burampooter. See *Burrampooter*.

Burampour, t. Hind. 80 m. N. E. Cicacole.

Burburata, t. Caraccas, 52 m. W. Coro. *Burburata islands* are opposite to it, in the Caribbean sea.

Burdee, t. Hind. Lon. 82° 27′ E. Lat. 24° 37′ N.

Burdwan, district of Bengal, between 22° and 24° N. lat. and on the W. side of the Hoogly.

Burdwan, the capital, is a large town, on Dummoodah river, 50 m. N. Calcutta. Lon. 87° 57′ E. Lat. 23° 15′ N. The Church Missionary Society have selected this place for one of their stations, and in 1820, they had 13 flourishing schools under their direction, in which 1300 children were receiving instruction.

Burela, Cape, Spain. Lon. 7° 26′ W. Lat. 43° 41′ N.

Burella, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m. E. Nicotera.

Buren, t. Netherlands, 6 m. S. E. Utrecht.

Buren, t. Prussian states, 13 m. S. S. W. Paderborn.

Bures, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Stour.

Burford, t. Eng. 17 m. N. N. W. Oxford.

Burford, t. Oxford co. Up. Canada.

Burg, t. Prussian states, 4 m. N. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 7,000.

Burg, t. Prussian Cleves and Berg, in Dusselford, on the Wipper. Pop. 2,000.

Burg, t. Netherlands, 12 m. S. S. E. Zutphen.

Burgas, t. Turkey, on the Black sea, 112 m. N. N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 27° 29′ E. Lat. 42° 31′ N.

Burgau, formerly a margraviate of Suabia, now included in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Iller. Pop. 11,497.

Burgau, t. Bavaria, 19 m. N. W. Augsburg, 20 E. N. E. Ulm.

Burg-Burnheim, t. Bavaria, 14 m. N. N. W. Anspach. Pop. 1,100.

Burgdorf, t. Switzerland, 10 m. N. E. Bern.

Burgdorf, t. Hanover, 9 m. S. Zell. Lon. 10° 7′ E. Lat. 52° 28′ N.

Burg-Ebrach, t. Bavaria, 8 m. S. W. Bamberg.

Burgel, t. Germany, 15 m. S. E. Weimar. Lon. 11° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N.

Burgess, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada.

Burgetstown, p-t. Washington co. Pa.

Burgh, t. Eng. in Lincoln, 5 m. N. W. Wainfleet.

Burg Hamza. See *Hamza*.

Burghausen, t. Bavaria, on the Salza, near its influx into the Inn, 50 m. E. Munich. Lon. 12° 47′ E. Lat. 48° 7′ N. Pop. 3,010.

Burgh Head, cape, Scotland. Lon. 3° 24′ W. Lat. 57° 41′ N.; another, in lat. 54° 44′ 20″ N.

Burgh-upon-Sands, v. Eng. 5 m. N. W. Carlisle.

Burglen, v. Switzerland, 4 m. N. N. W. St. Gall.

Burglengenfeld, t. Bavaria, 12 m. N. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,400.

Burgos, province, Spain, part of Old Castile. Sq. miles, 7,752. Pop. 450,000.

Burgos, city, Spain, cap. of Old Castile, on the right bank of the Arlanzon. It was very flourishing in former times. 112 m. N. Madrid. Lon. 2° 40′ 15″ W. Lat. 42° 50′ 29″ N. Pop. 9,000.

Burgstadt, t. Saxony, 3 m. fr. Penig.

Burgu, district, Africa, on the S. border of the Lybian desert, probably the same as *Burdoa*.

Burguetta, El, t. Spain, 24 m. E. N. E. Pampeluna.

Burgundy, Circle of, one of the ten circles of the German empire. Originally it was very extensive and comprised, beside the free county (*Franche Comté*) of Burgundy, the whole 17 provinces of the Netherlands; but after the Dutch provinces declared their independence, and the southern part of the circle was gradually acquired by France, it consisted only of the Spanish or Austrian Netherlands.

Burgundy, Dutchy of, otherwise called *Burgundy Proper*, or *Lower Burgundy*, to distinguish it from *Franche Comté* or *Upper Burgundy*, formerly a province in the east of France. The principal product of the country is its wine, which is known and esteemed throughout Europe. At the revolution it was divided into the departments of the Saone and Loire, the Cote d'Or, and the Yonne; part of it also lies in those of the Nievre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain. The principal towns after Dijon, are Macon, Autun, Chalons sur Saone, Auxerre, and Sens.

Burgundy. See *Arelat*.

Burhalia, t. Syria, 10 m. N. W. Damascus.

Burhampour, city, Hind. cap. of Candeish, on the Tatee, 100 m. N. Aurungabad, 452 S. Delhi. Lon. 76° 20′ E. Lat. 21′ 22′ N.

Buriana, t. Tuscany, near the lake of Castiglione, 16 m. S. Montieri.

Burias, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 122° 43′ E. Lat. 12° 46′ N.

Buriats, a tribe of Tartars, widely dispersed throughout the government of Irkutsk in Siberia. Their features bear much resemblance to those of the Kalmucks. They inhabit the banks of the lake Baikal, and of the rivers Angara and Lena.

Burka, or *Varaque*, s-p. Arabia, the residence of the Iman of Muscat, 40 m. N. W. Muscat. Lat. 23° 48′ N.

Burke, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 45 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 459.

Burke, co. N. C. on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue ridge. Pop. 13,411; slaves 1,917; engaged in agriculture 3,799, in commerce 15, in manufactures 188. Chief t. Morgantown.

Burke, co. Geo. on Savannah river. Pop. 11,577; slaves 5,820; engaged in agriculture 4,277, in commerce 27, in manufactures 103. Chief t. Waynesboro.

Burkersdorf, v. Saxony, in Misnia. Pop. 1,000.

Burke's Canal, inlet on the N. W. coast of America, formed by King's Island on the N. and New Albion on the S. Lon. 232° 10′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N.

Burkesville, p-t. Cumberland co. Ken.

Burlats, t. France, 4 m. E. Castres. Pop. 1,192.

Burley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. fr. Otley.

Burley on the Hill, v. Eng. in Rutland co.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, s-p Eng. in Yorkshire, on Burlington bay. *Burlington Quay*, is situated on the coast. It is formed by a pier, which extends a considerable way into the bay, and is defended by two batteries. Considerable trade is carried on here. There is a custom-house, which is dependent on Hull. The Quay is much resorted to for sea bathing. Pop. of Burlington and Burlington Quay; 3,741. 20 m. from Scarborough. Lon. 0° 8′ W. Lat. 54° 8′ 30″ N.

Burlington, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 12 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 508.

Burlington, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Chittenden co. Vt. delightfully situated on a bay of the same name in lake Champlain, 34 m. W. N. W. Montpelier, 110 S. Montreal, 198 N. W. Boston. Lon. 73° W. Lat. 44° 29′ N. Pop. in 1810, 1,690. The village is one of the handsomest in the state. It occupies the side of a hill, ascending near a mile from the bay. Here are two handsome Congregational meeting-houses, a courthouse, jail, academy, and a spacious college edifice. Within the limits of the township, a mile N. E. of the village, are the falls of Onion river, around which are several valuable mills and manufacturing establishments. About 20 vessels navigate lake Champlain, most of which are owned in this place.

The University of Vermont is located in this town. It was incorporated in 1791, and has been liberally patronized by the state. It has a president, 5 professors, 2 tutors, a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus which is tolerably complete. The funds consist principally of lands, amounting to about 40,000 acres, and yield at present an income of about 1200 dollars. The number of students in 1818 was 28. The college edifice is a beautiful brick building, 160 feet long, and 4 stories high. It is finely situated on the E. side of the village, a mile from the lake, and elevated more than 300 feet above its surface. From the top of the college there is a noble view of the lake and the adjacent country.

Burlington, t. Hartford co. Ct. 16 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,360.

Burlington, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. W. Cooperstown. Pop. 2,457.

Burlington, co. N. J. on the Atlantic, and extending N. W. to Delaware river. Pop. 28,822; slaves 82; engaged in agriculture 4,042, in commerce 175, in manufactures 1,585. Chief towns, Mount-Holly and Burlington.

Burlington, city, port of entry, and cap. Burlington co. N. J. on Delaware river, opposite Bristol, 11 m. below Trenton, 17 above Philadelphia. Pop. 2,758. The most populous part is on an island in the Delaware, to which there are 4 entrances by bridges. It was settled in 1677. It contains a courthouse and jail, 4 houses of public worship, an academy, a public library, and has some manufactures. Its harbor is safe and commodious. Shipping in 1815, 1,592 tons.

Burlington, t. Bradford, co. Pa. Pop. 560.

Burlington, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 m. above Wheeling in Kentucky, 10 N. E. St. Clairsville. Another, in Licking co. Pop. 489. Another, p-t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 m. S. E. Chillicothe, 120 fr. Columbus. Pop. 140.

Burlington-bay, Up. Canada, the W. end of lake Ontario. This bay is both spacious and secure, but the entrance is narrow and so shallow that only boats can pass, and there is a bridge thrown across it.

Burmar. See *Birmah*.

Burmoul, v. of Cuttack, in Hind. It is fortified, and commands a pass into the district. Lon. 85° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 21′ N.

Burney's Island, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 182° 30′ E. Lat. 67° 45′ N.

Burnham, t. Eng. in Essex, 48 m. fr. London.

Burnham, or *Market Burnham*, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 34 m. N. W. Norwich.

Burnley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 23 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 4,368.

Burnt coat island, Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 218.

Burnt-corn, p-t. and cap. Munroe co. Alabama.

Burnt island, a royal burgh and parish, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 6 m. N. N. W. Leith.

Burnt Island, off the S. coast of Newfoundland, 15 m. E. S. E. Cape Ray. Lon. 58° 50′ W. Lat. 47° 30′ N.

Burnt river. See *Montreal river*.

Burntwood. See *Brentwood*.

Burnu. See *Bornou*.

Burr, isl. in the Irish sea. Lon. 5° 21′ W. Lat. 54° 28′ N.

Burramootee, t. Hind. in Bejapour. Lon. 74° 31′ E. Lat. 18° 14′ N.

Burrampooter, or *Brahmapootra*, r. Asia, which rises on the north side of the Himmaleh mountains, not far from the source of the Ganges, and after flowing for more than half its course in an easterly direction, breaks through the mountains and turning to the W. and then to the S. joins the Ganges about 40 m. from its mouth. Its course is about 1500 miles.

Burray, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2° 47′ W. Lat. 60° 41′ N.

Burray, one of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1° 39′ W. Lat. 60° 5′ N.

Burrillville, t. Providence co. R. I. 24 m. from Providence. Pop. 2,164. It contains a bank, and several cotton factories.

Burrow Head. See *Burgh Head*.

Burrowbridge. See *Boroughbridge*.

Burrowstouness. See *Borrowstownness*.

Bursa, city, A. Turkey, in a spacious plain at the foot of mount Olympus. The population consists of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Various manufactures, and considerable trade are carried on here. Great variety of satins, chiefly striped, are made, for the short under garments of the Turkish habit; there are besides manufactures of silk stuffs and gauze, and quantities of raw silk are exported to Smyrna and Constantinople. The caravans passing from Smyrna and Aleppo to the capital, promote its commerce. Bursa was once the capital of the Turkish empire. Pop. about 60,000. 75 m. S. Constantinople. Lon. 29° 12′ E. Lat. 40° 11′ N.

Bur-Sahum. See *Sahum*.

Burscheid, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3,534.

Burscough, t. Eng, in Lancashire, on the Liverpool and Leeds canal.

Bur-Sin. See *Sin*.

Burslem, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 3 m. N. Newcastle-under-Line. It has extensive potteries. Pop. 8,625.

Burton, or *Burton in Kendal*, t. Eng. in Westmoreland.

Burton, t. Sunbury co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John river.

Burton, t. Strafford co. N. H. 50 m. N. N. E. Concord. Pop. 209.

Burton, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 506.

Burton, t. Washington co. Missouri.

Burton upon Stather, t. Eng. 31 m. N. Lincoln.

Burton upon Trent, t. Eng. in Stafford, celebrated for its excellent ale, of which vast quantities are made both for home consumption and for exportation. 11 m. S. W. Derby, 124 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 36′ W. Lat. 52° 50′ N. Pop. 3,979.

Burtonsville, p-v. Orange co. Va.

Burtush, harbour on the N. E. coast of New Brunswick, 15 or 20 m. from the S. extremity.

Burwa, district of Bengal, adjoining Palamow.

Burwash, t. Eng. in Sussex, 49 m. fr. London.

Bury, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 9 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 8,762.

Bury, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 70 or 80 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Bury St. Edmunds, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Lark. This town is a borough, and returns two representatives to parliament. Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain. 43 m. S. S. W. Norwich, 72 N. N. E. London. Lon. 0° 50′ E. Lat. 52° 20′ N. Pop. 7,986.

Burzet, t. France, in Ardeche, 15 m. N. Argentiere. Pop. 2,670.

Busaco, a convent in Portugal, in Beira, 30 m. N. E. Coimbra, memorable for an action fought here on 27th Sept. 1810, between Massena and Lord Wellington.

Busca, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont. Pop. 7,900.

Bush river, Md. is formed by the confluence of several creeks at Harford, and runs into the Chesapeake 10 miles below.

Bush creek, Pa. runs into the Delaware in Wayne county.

Bushkill, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,262.

Bush, r. Ireland, flows into the sea, 3 m. S. W. Bengore Head.

Busheab, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 53° 4′ E. Lat. 27° 2′ N.

Bushire, *Abuschehr*, or *Bender Boshavir*, s-p. Persia, in Fars, on a peninsula in the Persian gulf. Provisions and fruits are cheap and excellent in Bushire; but the water is bad. A considerable trade is carried on here. The exports are Persian commodities, such as carpets, wine of Shiraz, rose-water, drugs; and the imports are Indian goods of different kinds, and English broad cloth. The English East India company have a factory at this place. 100 m. W. S. W. Shiraz. Lon. 50° 43′ E. Lat. 28° 59′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Bushmen, or *Bosjesmens*. See *Hottentots*.

Bush town. See *Harford*, Md.

Bushwick, t. Kings co. Long-Island, N. Y. on East river, 3 m. from New-York city. Pop. 930.

Busir. See *Abusir*.

Busk, t. Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 25 m. E. N. E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,800.

Buskirk's bridge, p-v. Washington co. N. Y.

Busseto, t. Italy, in Parma, 8 m. S. Cremona. Pop. 3,000.

Bussiere-Badil, t. France, 10 m. N. Nontron.

Bussiere-Poitevine, t. France, 10 m. N. N. W. Bellac.

Bustard bay, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209° 18′ W. Lat. 24° 4′ S.

Bustard River, Lower Canada, runs into the St. Lawrence, 7 m. W. Manicougan-Point.

Bustion, Cape, on the Persian gulf. Lon. 54° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 36′ N.

Bustletown, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. 10 m. N. W. Philadelphia.

Busto, Cape, Spain. Lon. 6° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 37′ N.

Bute, isl. Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Clyde, 15 miles long, and containing 29,000 acres. Rothesay is the only town on it. 18 m. W. Greenock. Pop. 5,824.

Bute, co. Scotland, constituted exclusively of islands, lying near the mouth of the frith of Clyde, viz. Arran, Bute, Largs, Little Cumbray, and Inchmarnock. Pop. 12,033. Families 2,619, of whom 1,214 are employed in agriculture, and 530 in trade and manufactures.

Butera, t. Sicily, 15 m. E. N. E. Alicata.

Buti, t. Tuscany, 20 m. N. N. E. Leghorn.

Butifaras, Cape, Minorca. Lon. 4° 13′ W. Lat. 39° 48′ N.

Butler, co. Pa. on the W. side of Alleghany river, bounded N. by Venango, E. by Armstrong, S. by Alleghany, W. by Beaver, N. W. by Mercer. Pop. 10,193; engaged in agriculture 3,038, in commerce 23, in manufactures 434. Chief t. Butler.

Butler, p-t. and cap. Butler co. Pa. 40 m. N. Pittsburg. Pop. 697.

Butler, co. Alabama. Pop. 1,405; slaves 569; engaged in agriculture 505, in commerce 1, in manufactures 7.

Butler, co. Ken. Pop. 3,083; slaves 472; engaged in agriculture 374, in commerce 3, in manufactures 18.

Butler, co. the S. W. part of Ohio, on Great Miami river. Pop. 21,746; engaged in agriculture 3,961, in commerce 59, in manufactures 1,022. County t. Hamilton.

Butler, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 998. Another, Montgomery co. Ohio, on Miami river, 7 m. N. Dayton. Pop. 1,646. Another, Darke co. Pop. 323. Another, Montgomery co. Pop. 1,646.

Butrinto, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lat. 39° 44′ N.

Butschowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn. Pop. 1,800.

Buttenheim, v. Bavaria, 6 m. E. S. E. Bamberg.

Butter island, Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 11.

Butternuts, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 21 m. S. W. Cooperstown. Pop. 3,601.

Butterworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. from Rochdale. Pop. 4,872.

Buttevant, t. Ireland, 21 m. N. Cork.

Butthard, t. Bavaria, 6 m. S. S. W. Wurtzburg.

Button-Ness, cape, Scotland. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 56° 28′ N.

Button's Islands, at the S. end of Hudson's straits. Lon. 65° 10′ W. Lat. 60° 18′ to 60° 40′ N.

Buttool, district, Hind. in Oude, between 27° and 28° N. lat.

Buttstadt, t. Saxe Weimar, 12 m. N. Weimar. Pop. 1,630.

Butzbach, t. Germany, 7 m. S. S. W. Giessen.

Butzow, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 m. N. E. Schwerin. Lon. 11° 55′ E. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

Buxar, t. and fort, Hind. in Bahar, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 70 m. below Benares. Lon. 83° 58′ E. Lat. 25° 35′ N.

Buxheim, v. Bavaria, 3 m. from Memmingen.

Buxtehude, t. Hanover, on the Este, 16 m. W. S. W. Hamburgh. Pop. 1,843.

Buxton, t. Eng. in Derby, situated in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters. These prove efficacious in several complaints, and the town is on that account much resorted to by invalids. 33 m. N. N. W. Derby, 159 N. N. W. London. Pop. 934.

Buxton, p-t. York co. Maine, on Saco river, 8 m. N. W. Saco, 40 N. York. Pop. 2,590.

Buxuncois, t. France, in Indre, 14 m. N. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 3,199.

Buzzano, Cape, on the S. E. coast of Naples. Lon. 16° 34′ E. Lat. 37° 57′ N.

Buzzard's bay, on the S. coast of Mass. sets up between Seakonet point on the W. and Kuttahunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the E. It is 40 miles long by 7 wide, and approaches within 3½ miles of Barnstable bay. A canal to connect them has long been in contemplation. See *Massachusetts bay*.

Byberry, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 876.

Byerly. See *Bierly, North*.

Byfield, parish, Essex co. Mass. partly in Rowley, and partly in Newbury. Pop. in 1810, 755. Here *Dummer Academy*, well endowed, and having a good library; also an academy in which young ladies are taught the higher branches of education.

Bygonbarry, t. Bengal, on the W. side of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 24° 46′ N.

Bylan. See *Bailan*.

Byram, r. runs into Long-Island sound, between Connecticut and New-York.

Byram, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 672.

Byrd, t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri.

Byron, Cape, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153° 30′ E. Lat. 28° 37′ N.

Byron's Island, in the Pacific. Lon. 173° 16′ E. Lat. 1° 18′ S.

Byron's Strait, divides New Ireland from New Hanover.

C.

CAAMANA, CAPE, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 228° 17′ E. Lat. 55° 29′ N.

Cabarda. See *Kabarda*.

Cabarita, isl. off Jamaica. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

Cabarras, co. in the W. part of N. C. Pop. 7,248; slaves 1,599; engaged in agriculture 2,029, in commerce 7, in manufactures 11. Chief t. Concord.

Cabeca de Vide, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 m. S. W. Portalgre. Pop. 1,600.

Cabello, or *Cavello*, *Porto*, s-p. Caraccas, with an excellent harbour and bay. It is on a peninsula, 80 m. W. Caraccas. Lon. 68° 16′ W. Lat. 10° 28′ N. Pop. 7,500.

Cabell, co. Va. Pop. 4,789; slaves 392; engaged in agriculture 1,090, in commerce 7, in manufactures 180.

Cabell courthouse, p-v. Cabell co. Va.

Cabellsburg, t. Amherst co. Va.

Cabenda, s-p. Africa, a little north of the Zaire, in Cacongo. Lon. 12° 30′ E. Lat. 5° 40′ S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, t. Tunis, at the bottom of the gulf of Cabes. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 34° N.

Cabi, an independent country of Soudan, or Nigrita, in Africa.

Cabin-point, p-t. Surry co. Va.

Cabo de Crus, point on the S. side of Cuba. Lat. 19° 48′ N.

Cabo de St. Juan, the N. E. point of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

Cabo Roxo, cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12° 20′ N.

Cabot, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 16 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,032. It is on the height of land between the Connecticut and Lake Champlain.

Cabra, t. Spain, 25 m. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 6,000.

Cabra, the port of Tombuctoo, Africa.

Cabrea, one of the Balearic islands at the S. point of Majorca, a place of exile for criminals, with a fort and harbour. Lon. 3° E. Lat. 39° 7′ N.

Cabrera, isl. off Sardinia. Lon. 9° 27′ E. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Cabreres, t. France, 13 m. E. N. E. Cahors.

Cabreze, r. E. Africa, falls into the Manzora.

Cabri, t. Persia, 40 m. S. W. Meschid.

Cabron, Cape, St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 23′ N.

Cabul, Caubul, or *Cabulistan*, sometimes called *Afghanistan*, is a country of Asia, bounded N. by Independent Tartary, from which it is separated by the Hindoo Coosh and Parapomisan mountains; E. by Hindostan, from which it is separated by the Indus; S. by Beloochistan: and W. by Persia. Besides the country included within these boundaries, the province of Balk in Tartary, Cashmere and several other countries on the east of the Indus, and a part of Beloochistan are in a greater or less degree dependent on the king of Cabul. In its greatest extent the kingdom stretches from 24° to 37° N. lat. and from 60° to 77° E. lon. and contains according to Hassel more than 800,000 square miles. The Hindoo Coosh and Parapomisan mountains run along the whole northern frontier. A branch of the Hindoo Coosh, called the ridge of Solimaun, proceeds in a southerly direction and sinks gradually into the plains of Sinde, at the mouth of the Indus. These two ranges, with branches striking off from them, traverse nearly the whole kingdom, except the tracts near the southern and western frontiers which are occupied by vast plains and sandy deserts. The climate exhibits the most striking varieties, in consequence of the abruptness with which the mountain ranges often rise from the deep plains beneath. A few hours journey carries the traveller from a place where snow never falls to another where it never melts. In some of the plains persons are often killed by the intensity of the hot wind, while regions of eternal ice are towering above. The soil is nearly as various as the climate. In well watered plains of moderate elevation, as those of Peshawer and Candahar, it is exceedingly fertile and produces two crops in the year. The loftier part of the mountain chains is of course condemned to perpetual ruggedness and sterility, while in the level districts of the south and west extensive deserts are produced by the absence of water. Agriculture is followed with assiduity. The grand process upon which its success depends is that of irrigation, which is practised in every part of the kingdom. Wheat and barley are the staple productions. Fruits and vegetables of various kinds are also abundant. The population of the kingdom and its dependent territories, according to Elphinstone, is 14,000,000, of which number 4,300,000 are Afghans, 1,400,000 Belooches, 1,200,000 Tartars, 1,500,000 Tadschiks and Parsees, and 5,700,000 Hindoos. The Afghans are the ruling people, and the khan of their principal tribe is the king of the whole country. The government, however, is by no means of that simple structure which is usual in Asiatic monarchies. Over the great towns, indeed, and the country in their immediate vicinity, the authority of the sovereign is direct and almost supreme, but the rest of the nation is divided into tribes, each under its own khan, who is nearly independent. Alliances are formed and wars carried on by the different tribes between themselves, without any concern or interference of the sovereign. This form of government keeps every part of the country in a state of continual tumult and ferment. The army of the king is estimated at 150,000 or 200,000 men, principally cavalry, but his ability to raise this number depends on the co-operation of the different tribes.

Cabul, a very ancient city, and cap. of Cabul. It was long considered as the gate of Hindostan towards Tartary. It is the residence of the Abdally or Doorany monarch, and the centre of a considerable commerce between Tartary and Hindostan. 176 m. N. E. Kandahar. Lon. 68° 35′ W. Lat. 34° 30′ N. Pop. 200,000.

Cabyna, isl. S. of Celebes. Lon. 121° 53′ E. Lat. 5° 18′ S.

Cacabelos, t. Spain, in Leon, 40 m. N. W. Leon.

Cuccia, Cape, Sardinia. Lon. 8° 19′ E. Lat. 40° 34′ N.

Cacciorna, t. Sardinian States, 8 m. N. Biella.

Cacella, s-p. Portugal. Lon. 7° 28′ W.

Caceras, t. Spanish Estremadura, 30 m. S. E. Alcantara. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Lat. 39° 18′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Caceres, t. Mexico, 70 m. N. W. Vera Cruz.

Cachan. See *Cashan*.

Cachao, *Kacho*, *Kecho*, or *Backhink*, city, and cap. of Tonquin, on the W. side of the Songkoi, about 80 m. from the sea. It is a place of great commercial resort. Gold, beautiful silks, and lackered ware are exported in large quantities. Both the English and Dutch had commercial establishments here, which have long since been withdrawn. Lon. 105° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 36′ N. Pop. 40,000.

Cachao, t. W. Africa, in Senegambia, on the coast, opposite the island of Bissao, on the river St. Domingo. Pop. 15,000, partly Portuguese and partly mestizoes and negroes. It belongs to the Portuguese.

Cachar, country, Asia, between Bengal and Ava, bounded N. by Assam, and S. by Cassay. It was formerly independent, but since 1775 has been tributary to Birmah.

Cache, t. Arkansas Territory, on White river,

50 m. W. of the mouth of St. Francis river. Pop. 178.

Cackley, p-v. Bath co. Va.

Cacongo, kingdom, W. Africa, bounded S. by the Zaire, which separates it from Congo, and N. by Loango. Malemba is the principal port.

Cadalen, t. France, 19 m. N. N. W. Castres.

Cadenso, one of the Laccadive islands.

Cadereita, t. Mexico. Lon. 99° 22′ W. Lat. 20° 24′ N.

Cader Idris, mt. Wales, in Merionethshire.

Caderousse, t. France, in Var, 3 m. W. Orange. Pop. 2,786.

Cadiapatam, Point, Hind. 18 m. N. W. Cape Comorin.

Cadillac, t. France, on the Garonne, 18 m. S. W. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,226.

Cadiz, (an. *Gaider* and *Gaides*,) city, Spain, 45 m. N. W. Gibraltar, 60 S. W. Seville. It stands on the island of Leon, at the extremity of a long tongue of land, projecting in a N. W. direction. The town is walled and on three sides surrounded by the sea, whilst strong fortifications across the isthmus secure it from attack by land. The bay of Cadiz is a vast basin, inclosed between the continent and the projecting tongue of land, and is one of the finest bays in the world, being more than 30 miles in circumference, with excellent anchoring ground, while the neighbouring mountains protect it to a considerable extent from the winds. It is defended by four forts, and is the grand rendezvous of the Spanish navy. On an island in the bay there are twelve docks, and a grand arsenal with ample supplies of naval stores. The streets are narrow, but clean, well paved, and well lighted. The town and the country seats in its neighbourhood make a beautiful appearance from the harbor. The manufactures of Cadiz are insignificant, but the commerce is very extensive. It has long been the chief commercial town in Spain, and particularly the centre of trade with America and the West Indies. Large quantities of salt are made in the neighbourhood for exportation. The population is estimated at 70,000 souls, many of whom are Irish, Italian, French, English, and Dutch. One of the great inconveniences in Cadiz is the want of good water. Lon. 6° 17′ 22″ W. Lat. 36° 32′ N.

Cadiz, p-t. and cap. Harrison co. Ohio, 25 m. W. Steubenville, 125 E. Columbus. Pop. 537, of the township 2,472.

Cadiz, Straits of, is that part of the Atlantic which has the coasts of Algarve and Andalusia on the N. those of Fez and Morocco on the S. and the straits of Gibraltar on the E.

Cado, r. Arkansas territory, one of the branches of Little Red river.

Cado, t. Clark co. Arkansas. Pop. 617.

Cadore, t. Venetian Territory, in the district of Cadorin. It stands near the Piave, and carries on a traffic in iron and timber 15 m. N. Belluno. Lon. 12° 17′ E. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Cadorin Il Cadorino, a district in the Venetian territory, on the frontiers of Tyrol. Pop. 22,000.

Cadours, t. France, 18 m. W. N. W. Toulouse.

Cadron, or *Quadrant*, p-t. and cap. Pulaski co. Arkansas, laid out on a high and rocky spot on the N. side of the river Arkansas at the mouth of a small creek of the same name, 150 m. by land from the town of Arkansas. Here is a convenient harbor for boats. Pop. 717.

Cadsand, isl. in Flanders, formed by the sea, the Wester Scheldt, and other rivers and canals. It is preserved from the encroachments of the sea by high dikes constructed at a vast expense.

Caen, t. France, cap. of Calvados, at the influx of the Odon into the Orne. The town was formerly surrounded by a high wall. It has long been noted for its university, founded in 1431 by Henry VI. of England. This university fell into neglect at the revolution; but was revived in 1803, with the title of an academy The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings and caps. Caen has always been a favorite retreat of the English. Pop. 36,000. 62 m. W. by S. Rouen, and 132 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0° 21′ 30″ W. Lat. 49° 11′ 12″ N.

Caerleon, t. Eng. in Monmouth, on the Usk, 148 m. W. London. Lon. 3° 21′ W. Lat. 51° 39′ N.

Caermarthen, co. Wales, bounded N. by Cardigan, E. by Brecknock, and Glamorgan, S. by Bristol channel, and W. by Pembroke. It contains 926 sq. miles or 590,640 acres, 228,000 of which are in pasturage, 114,000 in tillage, and the remainder unfit for cultivation. Pop. 77,217. Families 16,083, of which number 9,878 are occupied in agriculture, and 5,256 in trade and manufactures.

Caermarthen, t. S. Wales, cap. of Caermarthen co. on the Towy, 10 m. from its mouth. Vessels of 300 tons can come up to the quay. The chief manufactures are tin plate and iron. Pop. 7,275. 45 m. W. Brecon. Lon. 4° 22′ W. Lat. 52° 14′ N.

Caernarvon, co. N. Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by Merioneth and the sea, W. by the Irish sea and the strait of Menai. It contains 775 square miles. Pop. 49,336. Families 10,187, of which 6,677 were engaged in agriculture, and 2,667 in trade and manufactures.

Caernarvon, t. N. Wales, cap. of Caernarvon co. is on the shore of the strait of Menai. Considerable trade is carried on with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported, as also flannel and stockings. 9 m. S. W. Bangor. Lon. 4° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 6′ N.

Caernarvon, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 829.

Caernarvon, or *Earl*, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. 52 m. fr. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,412.

Caerphilly, t. Wales, in Glamorgan, 30 m. S. W. Monmouth.

Caerwent, v. Eng. in Monmouth, 17 m. N. W. Bristol.

Caervys, t. Wales, 5 m. W. Flint.

Cæsarea. See *Kaisarieh*.

Cæsarea river. See *Cohanzie creek*.

Cæsar's creek, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 1,131.

Caffa, or *Kaffa*, t. Eu. Russia, in the Crimea. Its harbor is capacious, but shallow. It was declared in 1798 a free port for 30 years, and is now the principal commercial town in the peninsula. Its trade consists principally in stuffs of Turkish manufacture, and in wine, rice, and coffee. The strait of Caffa, otherwise called the Cimmerian Bosphorus or the strait of Jenicale, is a narrow channel that joins the sea of Asoph to the Black sea. Lon. 35° 12′ 45″ E. Lat. 45° 6′ 30″ N. Pop. 80,000.

Caffria, or *Kaffraria*, territory, South Africa, extending along the coast in a N. E. direction from the Great Fish river which separates it from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Key's river, which divides it from the country of the Tambookies. The name, however, is sometimes applied to all that part of South Africa which is not included in the colony of the Cape of Good

Hope; the tribes which inhabit this country, so far as Europeans are acquainted with them, being mostly of Kaffer origin. The principal tribes known to Europeans in Caffraria taken in its largest sense, are the Kaffers, Boshuanas, Damaras and Tambookies. The *Kaffers*, or inhabitants of Caffraria proper, differ in every respect from the bordering race of Hottentots. There is not perhaps in the world a finer race of men as to external figure; they are tall, robust, muscular and handsome. Though black, or very nearly so, they have not a line of the African negro, either in their countenance or persons. They are more addicted to agriculture than the Hottentots, but pasturage is the favourite and general occupation. Their general habits are peaceable, but with the savage Bosjesmans they are frequently at war. They have had occasional contests with the colonists, but the blame is said commonly to have been with the latter; and when victors, they have never been guilty of any cruelty. European mariners shipwrecked upon their coast have been treated with the greatest humanity.

Caffre Toura, v. on the E. branch of the Nile, 7 m. S. W. Damietta.

Cafiristan, or *Kettore*, country of Asia, between 35° and 37° N. lat. and 69° and 73° E. lon. bounded N. by Badakhshan, W. by Bulkh, S. by Afghanistan, and E. by Little Thibet. It is composed of snowy mountains, deep pine forests, and small but fertile vallies.

Cagayan Soloo, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 118° 26′ E. Lat. 7° N.

Cagli, t. in the States of the Church, 20 m. S. Urbino. Pop. 2,000.

Caglia, Cape. See *Matapan Cape.*

Cagliari, cap. of Sardinia, in the gulf of Cagliari. It is the residence of the viceroy of Sardinia, and the seat of a royal audience, a chancery, an intendant, an archbishop, and an university. The harbour is spacious and secure. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in salt, oil, and wine. Lon. 9° 5′ 45″ E. Lat. 39° 13′ 9″ N. Pop. about 30,000.

Cagnano, t. Corsica, 14 m. N. Bastia.

Cagnano, t. Lombardy, 15 m. S. S. W. Brescia.

Cagnes, t. France, in Var, 6 m. W. Nice.

Caguan, t. New Grenada, on the Magdalena, 105 m. S. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lat. 2° 40′ N.

Cagurria, t. Spain, in Navarre, 18 m. N. W. Calahorra.

Cahabon, t. Mexico, 25 m. W. Vera Paz.

Cahawba, Kahawba, or *Cabo*, r. Alabama, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama, 160 m. below its forks the Coosa and Tallapoosa; and 210 above its junction with the Tombigbee.

Cahawba, co. Alabama, now *Bibb.*

Cahawba, t. and cap. Dallas co. Alabama, and seat of government of the state, on a high bluff at the junction of Cahawba river with the Alabama, 77 m. N. E. St. Stephens. It was laid out in 1818. Here is a printing press from which a newspaper is issued.

Cahokia, r. Illinois, runs into the Mississippi, 5 m. below St. Louis.

Cahokia, p-t. and cap. St. Clair co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 5 m. below St. Louis, 52 N. W. Kaskaskia. It contains about 100 dwelling-houses, a court house, jail, and Roman Catholic chapel. The inhabitants are mostly French.

Cahoos falls, in Mohawk river, 3 m. above its mouth. The river here is about 1000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, extends across the river obliquely from S. W. to N. E. and is 70 feet high. From the bridge ¼ of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

Cahors, t. France, cap. of the dep. of the Lot, on the Lot. In the adjoining country is raised the famous red wine, which is exported by Bourdeaux to England and Holland. 63 m. N. Toulouse, 100 E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 1° 27′ 17″ E. Lat. 44° 25′ 59″ N. Pop. 10,136.

Cajare, t. France, in Lot, 16 m. E. Cahors. Pop. 1,911.

Cajazzo, or *Gajazzo*, t. Naples, 25 m. N. E. Naples. Pop. 2,765.

Caibar. See *Khaibar.*

Caicos, cluster of islands between St. Domingo and the Bahamas. The largest called the Grand Caico, is due north from St. Domingo. Lat. 21° N. Pop. 950.

Caifa, or *Haifa*, s-p. Palestine, 13 m. S. W. Acre. Lon. 35° 10′ E. Lat. 32° 44′ N.

Cailack, Point, cape, Scotland, on the N. W. coast of the county of Ross, 7 m. E. Udrigil Head.

Cailloma, t. Peru, near some rich silver mines, 46 m. N. N. E. Arequipa, 140 S. Cuzco.

Cailly, t. France, 10 m. N. N. E. Rouen.

Caimans, or *Caymans*, 3 small islands, 55 leagues N. N. W. Jamaica. Great Cayman lies in lon. 81° 33′ W. lat. 19° 15′ N.

Caimites, 3 islands near the W. coast of Hispaniola.

Ca-Ira, p-v. Cumberland co. Va.

Cairngorm, mountain, Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Inverness; celebrated for the crystals found on it, called cairngorms. 30 m. E. Fort Augustus.

Cairo, or *Kahirah*, the metropolis of Egypt, and the centre of its commerce, stands near the east bank of the Nile, with which it is connected by a canal. Lon. 31° 19′ 43″ E. Lat. 30° 2′ N. The streets are winding and narrow, and are not paved. Contrary to the general custom of the east, the houses have two or three stories, over which is a terrace of stone or tiles. They have the air of prisons; for they have no light from the street, and it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in such a country. The edifices on which architectural ornament have been chiefly bestowed are the mosques, of which the city contains 300, and the tombs of the mamelukes.

The castle of Cairo is built on a hill to the south of the city; but this hill being commanded by one adjoining is of no value as a fortification. From the top of it however, there is a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. The well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well, is about 270 feet deep in the solid rock; and there is a passage down by steps carried round the well.

The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and partly also those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. The communication with the interior of Africa is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennaar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, and above all in slaves. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent, are to be seen in the slave market at Cairo. The trade with Europe is carried on wholly by the channel of Alexandria. Pop. 300,000.

Cairo, Old, city, Egypt, called anciently Fostat, on the Nile, about two miles S. of New or Great

Cairo. It is in a great measure inhabited by Copts, and is the residence of the patriarch of the Coptic church.

Cairo, t. Piedmont, in the dutchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida, 18 m. S. Acqui. Pop. 4,000.

Cairo, formerly *Canton*, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. 10 m. N. W. Catskill. Pop. 2,353.

Cairo, t. Alexander co. Illinois, at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 80 m. S. Kaskaskias.

Cairo, or *Craigfort*, p-t. Sumner co. Ten. on Cumberland river, 30 m. above Nashville.

Cairoan. See *Kairwan*.

Cairun. See *Caroon*.

Caithness, county in the N. of Scotland, bounded N. by Pentland frith, E. by Murray frith and the German ocean; S. and W. by the county of Sutherland. It contains 618 square miles. Pop. 23,419. Families 4,714, of which number 3,270 were engaged in agriculture, 838 in manufactures and trade.

Caithness, Ord of, cape, on the E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 3° 13′ W. Lat. 58° 12′ N.

Cajeli, or *Bouro*, t. cap. of the island of Bouro, in a bay on the N. E. coast. Lon. 127° 30′ E. Lat. 3° 22′ S.

Calaat el Acaba. See *Accaba*.

Calaat Erroan, fort, Syria, 50 m. N. Aleppo.

Calaat el Moilah, fort, Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea. Lat. 28° 10′ N.

Calabar, Old, territory, W. Africa, on Calabar river. Its principal place Duke Town, is in about 8° E. lon. 5° 40′ N. lat.

Calabar, New, river and town, about 80 m. W. Old Calabar.

Calabozo, t. Venezuela, 156 m. S. Caraccas. Lat. 8° 34′ N. Pop. 4,800.

Calabria, a province in the kingdom of Naples, separated from Sicily by the strait of Messina, and bounded N. E. by the gulf of Taranto, E. S. and W. by the Mediterranean. A branch of the Appenines crosses the province, dividing it into Calabria Citra on the N. and Calabria Ultra on the S. Both divisions are extremely fertile, and produce great quantities of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, and manna. Pop. about 760,000, of which number Calabria Citra contains 341,000, and Calabria Ultra 419,000.

Calaginehra, isl. near Sardinia. Lon. 9° 57′ E. Lat. 40° 25′ N.

Calahorra, t. Spain, in Soria, near the Ebro, 62 m. N. W. Saragossa. Lon. 2° 6′ W. Lat. 42° 16′ N. Pop. 7,200.

Calais, s-p. France, in Pas-de-Calais, opposite Dover. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, and defended by a very large citadel. It has an easy communication by means of a canal with St. Omer, Gravelines, Andres, Bourbourg, and Dunkirk. The harbor is not large, and is too much obstructed with sand to admit large vessels or even common merchantmen, except at high water. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the intercourse with England. 20 m. N. E. Boulogne, 25 S. W. Dunkirk. Lat. 50° 57′ N. Pop. 6,996.

Calais, p-t. Washington co. Maine, on St. Croix river, just below the falls, 30 m. N. W. Eastport. The river is navigable to this place for sea vessels. The saw mills at the falls are among the most extensive in the state; the whole number of saws is about 30. A bridge is in contemplation to connect this town with St. Stephens on the British side of the river. Pop. 418.

Calais, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 9 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,111.

Calalico, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 4,590.

Calamata, (the ancient *Theramene*) t. Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinazza. Lon. 22° E. Lat. 73° 10′ N.

Calamianes, a group of islands in the eastern seas. Lon. 120° 20′ E. Lat. 12° N.

Calamon, anciently *Calamos*, t. on the coast of Syria, 10 m. S. Tripoli

Calanore, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 31° and 32° N. lat. *Calanore*, the capital, is 70 m. E. Lahore. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 31° 51′ N.

Calatagirone, t. Sicily, 30 m. S. W. Catania, 37 N. W. Syracuse. Pop. 12,500.

Calatayud, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Xalon, 37 m. S. W. Saragossa. Lon. 1° 33′ W. Lat. 41° 28′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Calatrava, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Guadiana, 12 m. N. E. Ciudad Real.

Calaur Islands, in the Eastern seas. Lon. 121° E. Lat. 6° 50′ S.

Calayan, the most northerly of the Babuyanes islands. Lon. 121° 30′ E. Lat. 19° 28′ N.

Calbuco, t. Island of Chiloe, in Chili.

Calcar, t. Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. E. Cleves.

Calcasiu, r. Louisiana, empties into the gulf of Mexico, E. of the Sabine. Before entering the gulf it spreads out into a broad lake, and then contracts again into a narrow river.

Calca y Lares, or *Calca* and *Lares*, province of Peru, bounded S. by Quispicanchi, E. by Paucartambo, S. W. by Cuzco, W. by Abancay, N. and N. E. by the Andes. Pop. 10,000. It is watered by the Vilcomayo.

Calchaguay, province, Chili, between the rivers Cachapool and Teno, and between the Andes and the sea. St. Ferdinando is the capital.

Calcinato, t. Austria, in Milan, on the Chiese, 10 m. E. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

Calcutta, city, Bengal, and capital of all the British possessions in Hindostan, stands on the E. bank of Bhagirutti or Hoogly river, about 100 miles from the sea. Opposite to the town there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond harbor, about 50 miles down the river. Fort William stands on the side of the Ganges, and commands the river. It is so extensive as to require in case of a siege a garrison of 10,000 or 15,000 men.

Calcutta is inhabited by merchants of all countries of the world, and by 500,000 natives. The houses belonging to the English, are well built of brick, and many of them more resemble the palaces of monarchs than the houses of merchants. The habitations of the natives are in general of one story, and built of earth. This city is the grand emporium of the east. Its commerce is very extensive in sugar, salt, opium, silks, muslins, calicoes, &c.; the value of which is nearly 10 millions per annum.

It is the seat of the metropolitan, who, under the title of bishop of Calcutta, has the superintendance of all the ecclesiastical affairs of India. An institution called the Asiatic Society was established here by Sir William Jones, and a college founded at Fort William by the Marquis Wellesley, in which are professors of English, Mahome-

tan and Hindoo laws, history, geography, natural history, &c. In 1816 a college was established by the Hindoos for the instruction of their sons in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia. This institution was projected and is superintended and supported by the Hindoos themselves. More recently still, a Mission college has been established under the direction of the bishop of Calcutta, which has been generously endowed with 15,000*l.* by three religious charitable societies in Great Britain. One principal object of the mission college is to prepare the natives, and others to become preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. The Baptists and several other denominations have missionaries in this city. The environs of Calcutta are occupied by gardens and country houses, many of which are pleasantly situated. In 1802, the population was estimated at 500,000, and within a circuit of 20 miles, at 2,225,000. Lon. 88° 26′ E. Lat. 22° 34′ N.

Caldas, t. Portugal, 10 m. E. Peniche.

Caldas de Geres, v. Portugal, 3 m. fr. Montalegre.

Caldas de Monbuy, t. Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its hot mineral waters. 15 m. N. Barcelona.

Calder, r. Eng. runs into the Aire.

Calder, Mid, v. Scotland, 12 m. W. Edinburgh.

Caldera, s-p. Chili, 10 m. N. Copiapo.

Calderola, t. States of the Church, 20 m. W. Fermo.

Calderone, or *Giadurognissa*, 3 small islands in the Mediterranean, about 15 m. S. Candia.

Caldiero, v. Italy, 9 m. S. E. Verona.

Caldwell, p-t. and cap Warren co. N. Y. on lake George, 62 m. N. Albany. Pop. 723. The old *Fort George* is in this township.

Caldwell, t. Essex co. N. J. adjoining Newark on the N. W. Pop. 2,020.

Caldwell, co. Ky. Pop. 9,022; slaves, 1,444; engaged in agriculture 2,225, in commerce 16, in manufactures 39.

Caldwell's-bridge, p-v. Franklin co. Ten.

Caledon, a missionary station of the London Society, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 150 m. E. Cape-town.

Caledon Bay, New Holland. Lon. 136° 35′ E. Lat. 12° 47′ S.

Caledonia, port, on the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 77° 36′ W. Lat. 8° 30′ N.

Caledonia, New, isl. S. Pacific ocean, 240 miles long. The inhabitants are cannibals. Lon. 163° 37′ to 167° 14′ E. Lat. 19° 37′ to 22° 30′ S.

Caledonia, co. Vt. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange co. W. by Washington and Orleans counties. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham. Pop. 16,669; engaged in agriculture 2,930, in commerce 53, in manufactures 387. It is watered by the Pasumpsic, Onion and Lamoil rivers.

Caledonia, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 31 m. W. Canandaigua, 17 N. E. Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. Pop. 2,645. The *Big Springs* here, are a curiosity. They discharge water enough at all seasons to supply numerous mills. In this town gypsum is abundant. There is here a large mound called *Bone Hill*, principally composed of human bones.

Caledonia, v. Washington co. Missouri.

Caledonian canal, Scotland, extends from Loch Lochy to Loch Oich, and completes a navigable communication across the northern part of the country.

Caledonian Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean, which extends from the Hebrides and Scotland to Ireland.

Calella, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast. Pop. 2,400.

Calemick, Big, and *Little*, 2 small rivers, which empty into Lake Michigan, at its southern bend.

Calenberg, a principality in the southern part of the kingdom of Hanover. Hanover and Hameln are the chief towns. Pop. 141,500.

Calepio, t. Lombardy, 12 m. E. Bergamo.

Calf-pasture, or *North River*, Va. runs into James river, at its passage through the Blue ridge. It is one third as large as the main stream.

Calhoun, t. Tennessee, on the N. side of the Hiwassee, directly opposite the Cherokee Agency.

Calhuco, t. on the coast of Chili. Lat. 42° 40′ S.

Cali, or *Santiago de Cali*, city, New Grenada, on the Cauca, 87 m. fr. Popayan, 74 fr. the port of Buenaventura. Lon. 76° 23′ W. Lat. 3° 24′ S.

Calico, r. Turkey, runs into the gulf of Saloniki.

Calicut, district, Hind. on the Malabar coast. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1792. Calicut, the capital, is 95 m. S. W. Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 15′ N.

California, Old, a province of Mexico. It is a peninsula, extending from the bay of All-Saints in lat. 32° to cape St. Lucas in lat. 22° 48′ N. and bounded N. by New California, E. by the gulf of California, and W. by the Pacific. A ridge of mountains runs through the centre of the peninsula. The soil is generally barren. The Jesuits made the first establishments here in 1742. Since their expulsion, the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico have had charge of the missions. The country contains 55,000 square miles, but in 1803 only 9,000 inhabitants. The population has much diminished within the last 40 years, owing to the ravages of the small-pox.

California, New, a province of Mexico, which extends from the isthmus of Old California; or the bay of Todos Santos, to Cape Mendocino, in N. lat. 40° 19′. It is a narrow tract of country, 600 miles long and contains 16,000 square miles. The soil is as well watered and fertile, as that of Old California is arid and stony. The climate is more mild than in the same latitude on the eastern coast. Good wine is now made in most of the villages established by the Spaniards along the coast S. and N. of Monterey, to beyond 37° N. lat. The European olive is also successfully cultivated in several of the settlements. The country abounds in fish and game of every description: hares, rabbits and stags are very common; seals and otters are also found in prodigious numbers. There are 18 missionary settlements, formed by the Spaniards on the coast, which, within a few years, have made great progress in population. Including the Indians who were settled and had begun to cultivate the fields, the population in 1790 was 7,748, and in 1802, 15,562, of whom 1,300 were whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes.

Calig, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2,385. Lon. 0° 47′ E. Lat. 40° 28′ N.

Calimene, isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon 26° 44′ E. Lat. 37° 2′ N.

Calinacron, cape, in the Black sea, 20 m. E. Constantinople.

Calingapatam, t. Hind. on the sea coast, 12 m.

E. N. E. Cicacole, 70 N. E. Seringapatam. Lon. 84° 15′ E. Lat. 18° 25′ N.

Calipari, r. Naples, runs into the gulf of Squillace. Lon. 16° 50′ E. Lat. 38° 32′ N.

Calitri, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 33 m. E. S. E. Benevento. Pop. 4,550.

Calix, r. Sweden, runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. W. Tornea.

Callabash Bay, on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 53′ N.

Callac, t. France, 15 m. S. W. Guingamp.

Callaghan's, p-v. Bath co. Va.

Callah. See *Gellah*.

Callah, el, t. Algiers. It contains an extensive manufactory of carpets and burnooses. 40 m. E. Oran.

Callander, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Teth, 51 m. W. Edinburgh.

Calland's store, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Pa.

Callao, s-p. Peru, on a low flat point of land, at the mouth of a small river of the same name. It is the port of Lima, from which city it is 2 leagues distant, and is one of the most safe and commodious on the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is defended by numerous batteries. It is the rendezvous of about 17,000 tons of shipping, employed in commerce with the other provinces of South America, and with Europe. The houses are generally built of slight materials on account of the frequent earthquakes, the most remarkable of which happened in 1746, when three-fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished, only 200 of the inhabitants escaping the general destruction. Pop. about 5,000. Lon. 77° 4′ W. Lat. 12° 2′ S.

Callao, or *Campello*, isl. 8 m. from the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 108° 30′ E. Lat. 15° 55′ N.

Callas, t. France, 5 m. N. E. Draguignam.

Calle la, fort on the coast of Algiers, formerly the principal factory of the French African company. 75 m. W. Tunis.

Callenberg, v. Saxony, 48 m. W. S.W. Dresden.

Callian, t. France, in Var, 56 m. N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,823.

Callian. See *Gallian*.

Callianee, t. Hind. 65 m. W. Beeder. Lon. 77° 33′ E. Lat. 17° 22′ N.

Callinno, t. Sardinia, in Montserrat. Pop. 2,340.

Callianpour, t. Hind. on the sea coast, 36 m. N. by W. Mangulore. Lat. 13° 18′ N.

Calliaqua, t. and harbor at the S. W. end of St. Vincent.

Calligong, district of Bengal, between 24° and 25° N. lat. and 88° and 89° E. lon. Its chief town is Doolabary.

Callinger, district of Allahabad, in Hind. between 24° and 26° N. lat. bounded N. by the river Jumna, and W. by Chatterpore. In 1803, it was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British. Callinger, the capital is a strong and very celebrated fort. Lon. 80° 22′ E. Lat. 24° 58′ N.

Callington, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 10 m. S. Launceston.

Calliondrog, fort, Hind. 44 m. S. by E. Bellary. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Calmuc. See *Kalmuc*.

Calmar, t. Sweden, on Calmar sound, in the Baltic, 7 m. from the island of Oland, which lies directly opposite. On the side next the harbour it is surrounded with double walls and ditches, and outside the town, on the Sound, stands the castle of Calmar, which is deemed one of the strongest places in Sweden. The harbour is small, but secure. The commerce of the town was formerly very considerable, but a great part of it has been transferred to Stockholm. Pop. 4,000. 150 m. N. E. Copenhagen, 190 S. S. W. Stockholm. Lon. 16° 26′ E. Lat. 56° 40′ 30″ N.

Calmina, large t. Dahomy, in Africa. Pop. 15,000.

Calne, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 19 m. E. Bath. Pop. 3,457.

Caln, East, Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,162. *Caln, West*, adjoining it. Pop. 1,182.

Calviera, or *Calogera*, isl. in the Archipelago, 15 m. S. Andros.

Calo Limno, isl. in the Propontis, anciently called *Besbicus*. Lon. 28° 31′ E. Lat. 40° 21′ N.

Calonde, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad. Lon. 75° 28′ E. Lat. 18° 42′ N.

Calows, district, Hind. about 32° N. lat. bounded N. by Kaugrah, E. by Besseer, S. by Nahn, and W. by the Punjab. Its capital is Bellaspore.

Calpe, t. Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lat. 38° 37′ N.

Calpenteen, fort and large native village, on the W. coast of Ceylon, 90 m. N. Colombo, 100 S. Jaffna. It is a station of the Church Missionary Society. Lon. 79° 50′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Calpy, t. Hind. in Agra, on the Jumna. It is a place of considerable trade, and the entrepot for the transportation of cotton from the western and southern provinces into the British territories. Lon. 79° 48′ E. Lat. 26° 10′ N.

Caltura, v. and fort on the W. coast of Ceylon, 28 m. S. Colombo. The Wesleyan Methodists have schools here in which more than 500 children receive instruction.

Calvados, rocks on the N. coast of Normandy. Lat. 49° 22′ N.

Calvados, a department of France, bounded E. by Eure, S. by Orne, W. by La Manche, and N. by the English channel. Sq. miles 2,233. Pop. 505,500.

Calver, t. Eng. Derby co. 10 m. from Chesterfield.

Calverleigh, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. N. E. Bradford.

Calvert, co. Md. on the W. shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Anne-Arundel co. S. W. by St. Mary's co. W. by Prince George co. Pop. 8,073; slaves 3,668; engaged in agriculture 3,219, in commerce 71, in manufactures 165. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

Calvi, fortified t. Corsica, 38 m. W. S. W. Bastia. Pop. 1,162.

Calvi, t. Naples, 7 m. N. Capua.

Calvisano, t. Italy, 12 m. S. S. E. Brescia.

Calvisson, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. S.W. Nismes. Pop. 2,400.

Calvizzano, large v. near Naples. Pop. 2,207.

Calvma, r. Africa, falls into the Atlantic about 60 m. N. Sierra Leone.

Calumazee, r. Michigan, runs into Lake Michigan, N. of Black river.

Calumet, t. Pike co. Missouri.

Calvorde, t. Germany, in Brunswick, 21 m. N. W. Magdeburg.

Caluso, t. Piedmont, 5 m. N. Chivalso.

Calw, or *Calbe*, t. Wirtemberg, 16 m. W. S. W. Stutgard. Lon. 8° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 47′ N. Pop. 3,356.

Calymere, the S. point of the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 10° 23′ N.

Calzada, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 40 m. W. Calahorra.

Cam, r. Eng. is formed by the union of the

Rhee and the Granta near Cambridge, and falls into the Ouse among the Fens.

Cam, r. Eng. runs into the Severn, 6 m. N. N. E. Berkley.

Camaran, isl. in the Red sea, off Cape Israol, on the coast of Arabia. Lat. 15° 6′ N.

Camarana, r. Sicily, runs into the sea on the S. coast. Lon. 13° 32′ E.

Camaret, s-p. France, 8 m. S. Brest.

Camaret, v. France, in Vaucluse, 4 m. N. E. Orange. Pop. 2,035.

Camargue, a cluster of islands, France, in the mouth of the Rhone, separated from each other by canals.

Camarines, the most southern province of Lucon, one of the Philippine islands.

Camaron, *Cape*, on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 84° 54′ W. Lat. 15° 30′ N.

Camarones, r. W. Africa. Its mouth is in lat. 3° 30′ S.

Camarones, r. Patagonia. Its mouth is in lat. 44° 45′ S.

Cambal, mountainous and fertile district at the S. extremity of Abyssinia.

Cambay, t. Hind. in Gujerat, at the top of the gulf of Cambay. It was formerly a very flourishing town, but owing to the dangers of the navigation of the gulf, the trade has much decreased, and is chiefly confined now to cotton and carnelians, which are carried to Bombay. In 1803 it was ceded to the British. Lon. 72° 45′ E. Lat. 22° 23′ N.

Camberg, t. Germany, in Nassau, 22 m. N. Mentz, 30 E. Coblentz.

Cambergam, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, 8 m. S. W. Amednagur.

Camberwell, v. Eng. in Surrey, 2½ m. S. London.

Cambo, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 8 m. S. by E. Bayonne.

Cambodia, *Camboge*, or *Camboya*, country, Asia, on the E. shore of the gulf of Siam, bounded N. by Laos and Cochin-China; E. and S. E. by the China sea; S. W. by the gulf of Siam, and W. by the kingdom of Siam. It is watered by the Cambodia river. The soil on the river is fertile, producing rice in abundance. The mountains, which rise on each side of the river at a short distance from its banks, yield gold and many precious stones; the forests abound with wild animals, among which are elephants, lions and tigers. The inhabitants, estimated at 1,000,000 in number, have very little intercourse with other nations, and there are few eastern countries with which Europeans are less acquainted. It probably has been conquered by the king of Cochin-China, and forms part of the new kingdom of Anam. Lat. 9° to 14° N.

Cambodia, city, cap. of the country of Cambodia, is situated on Cambodia river, 160 or 170 miles from the sea. Lon. 104° 35′ E. Lat. 13° N.

Cambodia, r. Asia, called also Kiou-Long, Maykanng, Mecon or Micon, and Japanese. It rises among the mountains of Thibet, and passing through the province of Yun-nan in China, and the country of Laos and Cambodia, falls into the Chinese sea by several mouths. This river is navigable by the largest vessels, 40 leagues from its mouth.

Cambodia, *Cape*, the southern extremity of Cambodia, in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 106° E. Lat. 10° N.

Cambona, isl. off the S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125° 45′ E. Lat. 5° 22′ S.

Camborne, t. Eng. in Corawall, 12 m. S. W. Truro.

Cambray, t. France, in the dep. of the North, on the Scheld. The citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. The manufactures are a very fine species of linen, which has received from this place the name of cambric; also thread, soap and leather; 15 m. S. E. Douay, 110 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 13′ 47″ E. Lat. 50° 10′ 37″ N.

Cambray, or *Governeur*, p-v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

Cambria, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river. Pop. 1,134. It contains the post villages of *Manchester*, *Lewiston* and *Fort Niagara*; which see.

Cambria, co. Pa. bounded N. by Clearfield co. E. by Huntingdon and Bedford cos. S. by Somerset co. and W. by Westmoreland and Indiana cos. Pop. 3,287; engaged in agriculture 614, in commerce 3, in manufactures 143. Chief t. Ebensburg.

Cambria, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 604.

Cambridge, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N. W. by Northamptonshire, N. E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S. W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. It contains 686 square miles. Pop. in 1810, 100,109. Families 21,022, of which number 12,831 were engaged in agriculture, and 5,303 in trade and manufactures.

Cambridge, t. Eng. cap. of Cambridge co. is situated on the Cam, 17 m. S. Ely, and 51 N. London. Lat. 51° 12′ N. Pop. 11,108. It is divided into 14 parishes, and has 14 churches, besides 4 meeting-houses for dissenters. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university, which was founded sometime previous to 1229. It consists of 13 different colleges, 4 halls, the schools, the public library, and the senate-house. The schools, which occupy three sides of a small court, were commenced on their present site in 1442, but were not completed till 1470. The public library is calculated to contain nearly 100,000 volumes. The senate-house, where degrees are conferred, and other public business of the university transacted, is a handsome building of Portland stone. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St. Peter's or Peter House, was founded in 1284. 2. Clare Hall, in 1326. 3. Pembroke Hall, in 1343. 4. Corpus Christi, Benit, or Benedict College, in 1356; though a mean edifice, one of its libraries, consisting of Saxon and old English manuscripts, is much celebrated. 5. Trinity Hall, in 1350. 6. Gonvile and Caius College, in 1348. 7. King's college, the chapel of which is said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, was founded by King Henry VI. in 1441, but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's College, in 1448. 9. Catharine Hall, in 1475. 10. Jesus College, in 1496. 11. Christ College, in 1506. 12. St. John's College, in 1509. 13. Mary Magdalen College, in 1542. 14. Trinity College, by King Henry VIII. in 1540; here there is a library which ranks among the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities and natural curiosities. 15. Emanuel College, in 1584. 16. Sidney Sussex College, in 1593. 17. Downing College was founded in the year 1807, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made 1717. He died in the year 1747; but the fund for the en-

dowment of the college, which now produces about 6,000*l.* being burdened with survivorships, and subject to a long litigation, the erection of the edifice was postponed.—The university enjoys many privileges, and is entitled to send two representatives to parliament. The whole number of fellows belonging to the university, previous to the foundation of Downing College, was 406, and of scholars 666, besides 236 inferior officers and servants, who are maintained on the various endowments.

Cambridge, t. Coos co. N. H. on Lake Umbagog, 9 m. N. by E. Concord.

Cambridge, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lamoil river, 21 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,176.

Cambridge, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, 3 m. W. N W. Boston. Lon. 71° 4′ 30″ W. Lat. 12° 23′ N. Pop. 3,295. It contains the colleges, a court-house, county jail, State arsenal, and 4 houses for public worship, viz. 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Concord. The court-house and jail are at the S. E. extremity of the town, on Lechmore's point, which approaches within a mile of Boston, and is connected with it by a bridge over Charles river. There is another bridge connecting this point with Charles town. The village of Cambridgeport, which lies west of Lechmore's point, is connected with Boston by a bridge called West Boston bridge.

In this town is Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, in less than 20 years after the first settlement of New-England. Its officers in 1821, were a president, 20 professors, 5 tutors, an instructor in French and Spanish, a proctor, and a regent. The library is the largest in America, containing upwards of 25,000 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus are complete. There are belonging to the University, a valuable cabinet of minerals, an excellent anatomical museum, and a Botanic garden containing 8 acres, and furnished with an extensive collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, both native and foreign. The college buildings consist of the University hall, which is an elegant stone edifice, containing the chapel, dining halls, and lecture rooms; Harvard hall, containing the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, &c.; 4 spacious brick edifices, containing rooms for students; and several other buildings, for the accommodation of the president, professors, and students. An astronomical observatory is about to be erected on an extensive scale. A Law school, Medical school, and Theological seminary, form part of the University. The whole number of students in 1821 was 374, of whom 29 were Theological students, 53 Medical students, 13 Law students, and 277 undergraduates. The whole number who were educated here from the establishment of the institution to the year 1818, was 4,662, a greater number than at any other college in the country.

Cambridge, West, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 6 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,064.

Cambridge, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. 12 m. S. Salem. 35 N. E. Albany. Pop. 2,491. In 1816, 2 towns, *White creek* and *Jackson*, were set off from Cambridge. Here is an academy.

Cambridge, p-t. and cap. Dorchester co. Md. about 14 m. S. Eaton. Lat. 38° 34′ N. It is finely situated on Great Choptank river, which is here 2 miles wide. The town is neatly built, and the public buildings are a house of worship for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, a court-house and jail, and an academy.

Cambridge, p-t. Abbeville district, S. C. 80 m. N. N. W. Columbia, 50 N. by W. Augusta, 140 N. W. Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, a court-house and jail, and an academy. In May, 1781, this town, then in possession of the British, was closely besieged by General Greene.

Cambridge, p-t. and cap. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Will's creek, 25 m. E. Zanesville, 85 from Columbus. Lat. 40° 4′ N. It is a flourishing place, and contains the county buildings and about 50 dwelling houses. Pop. 300.

Cambrilla, t. Spain, 10 m. W. S. W. Tarragona.

Cambrussa, or *Porto Venetico*, s-p. A. Turkey, in the gulf of Satalia, 7 m. N. Cape Chelidoni.

Cambusnethan, v. Scotland, in Lanark, on the Clyde, 5 m. from Lanark.

Cambyna, isl. off the S. E. extremity of Celebes.

Camdeboo, district of the Cape of Good Hope, bordering on Kaffraria.

Camden. See *Campden*.

Camden, t. Kent co. Upper Canada, on the Thames.

Camden, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on Penobscot bay, about 12 m. E. Thomaston, and 37 E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,835. It is a small but growing village, and carries on the business of burning lime.

Camden, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 20 m. N. W. Rome. It is settled chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut. Pop. 1,772.

Camden, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia.

Camden, p-t. Kent co. Del. about 4 m. S. Dover.

Camden, co. N. E. part of N. C. Pop. 6,347; slaves 1,749; engaged in agriculture 1,889, in commerce 14, in manufactures 1. Chief t. Jonesboro'.

Camden, p-t. and cap. Kershaw co. S. C. on the E. side of the Wateree, at the junction of Pine-tree creek, 35 m. N. E. Columbia, 120 N. by W. Charleston, 109 N. E. Augusta. Lat. 34° 17′ N. Lon. 80° 54′ W. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 200 houses, a court-house and jail, an academy now belonging to the Orphan Society, a masonic hall, brick market-house and library, an arsenal, 3 flouring mills and other mills, 4 religious societies, viz. an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Methodist. The river is navigable for boats of 70 tons, and there is a lively trade with the back country. It is memorable for two battles fought here during the Revolutionary war; one the 16th Aug. 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis; the other, the 23d April, between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon.

Camden, co. on the coast of Geo. separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. Pop. 3,402; slaves 2,095; engaged in agriculture 225, in manufactures 2. Chief towns, Jefferson and St. Mary's.

Camden, Port, inlet in Prince Frederick's sound. Lon. of the entrance, 226° 15′ E. Lat. 56° 55′ N.

Camelford, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the Camel, 17 m. W. Launceston.

Camelon, v. Scotland, in Stirling, 2 m. W. Falkirk.

Camels-rump, mt. one of the highest of the Green mountains, 20 m. E. by S. Burlington.

Camen, t. Prussia, 20 m. S. E. Munster. Lon. 7° 46′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

Camens, v. Silesia, on the Neiss, 5 m. S. Frankenstein. Lon. 16° 41′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ N.

Camerino, t. Italy, in States of the Church, 40 m. S. W. Ancona, 75 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 24′ 18″ E. Lat. 43° 6′ 26″ N. Pop. 5,330.

Cameroon, isl. near the S. W. coast of Polawan. Lon. 117° 24′ E. Lat. 7° 57′ N.

Camillus, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Seneca river and on the Erie canal, 10 m. W. Onondaga. Pop. 5,791. Gypsum is abundant here.

Camin, or *Kammin*, a small town of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, circle of Flemming, near the influx of the Oder into the Baltic, with 1,900 inhabitants. It was once the seat of an independent bishoprick, and the venerable cathedral is still in existence, as well as the chapter. 24 m. N. of Old Stettin, and 30 N. N. W. targard. Lon. 14° 45′ E. Lat. 53° 56′ N.

Caminha, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 11 m. N. N. W. Viana. Lon. 8° 35′ W. Lat. 41° 45′ N.

Camisano, t. Venetian territory, 7 m. S. E. Vicenza. Pop. 1,500.

Camisano, t. Italy, in Lombardy, 6 m. N. N. E. Crema.

Camma, country of W. Africa, immediately N. of Loango.

Cammerolo, r. Naples, runs into the Adriatic. Lat. 42° 16′ N.

Camolin, t. Ireland, in Wexford, 10 m. N. N. E. Enniscorthy.

Camonica, Valle di, valley, Upper Italy, in the Bresciano, on the Oglio, 45 miles long and 9 wide. Pop. about 40,000.

Camorta, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 90° E. Lat. 10° N.

Camarouska Islands, in the St. Lawrence, about 50 m. below the island of Orleans.

Camouriga, Cape, on the W. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34° 36′ E. Lat. 34° 50′ N.

Campagna, t. Naples, in Principatro Citra, 6 m. E. N. E. Salerno. Pop. 3,938.

Campagna di Roma, or *Territory of Rome*, one of the States of the Church, bounded N. by Il Patrimonio di St. Pietro and Sabina, N. E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, and S. and W. by the Tuscan sea. Formerly the richest and most populous spot in the world, it now consists of waste and unhealthy tracts, nearly depopulated. There are few houses or trees, and little is to be seen but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs. The soil is generally fertile.

Campagnac, t. France, in Aveyron, 25 m. N. Milhaud.

Campagnano, or *Savuto*, r. Naples, in Calabria Citra, falls into the gulf of St. Eufemia.

Campagne, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 8 m. S. E. Montreuil sur Mer.

Campaign creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 8 m. above Gallipolis.

Campan, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 2½ m. S. Bagneres. Pop. 4,200.

Campbell, t. S. Africa, 40 m. E. Griqua town. It is a station of the London Missionary Society.

Campbell, co. Va. bounded N. by James river and Buckingham co. E. by Charlotte co. S. by Appomatox river, and W. by Bedford co. Pop. 16,569; slaves 7,445; engaged in agriculture 4,103, in commerce 163, in manufactures 439.

Campbell, co. Ten. Pop. 4,244; slaves 116; engaged in agriculture 1,052, in commerce 2. Chief t. Jacksonborough.

Campbell, co. N. part of Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 7,022; slaves 897; engaged in agriculture 1,446, in manufactures 97. Chief t. Newport.

Campbell Point, cape in Cooke's inlet, N. W. coast of America. Lon. 210° 35′ E. Lat. 60° 6′ N.

Campbell, Cape, New Zealand. Lon. 183° 45′ W. Lat. 41° 44′ S.

Campbell's fort, in Tennessee, near the confluence of the Holston and Tennessee rivers.

Campbell's grove, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.

Campbell's mills, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.

Campbell's station, p-v. Knox co. Ten.

Campbell's ville, p-v. Green co. Ken.

Campbelltown, s-p. Scotland, in Argyle, with an excellent harbour, 30 m. W. Ayr, 175 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 5° 34′ W. Lat. 55° 27′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Campbelltown, p-v. Steuben co. N. Y.

Campbell town, t. Lebanon co. Pa. 13 m. E. Harrisburg.

Campbelltown, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.

Campden, or *Camden*, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, 7 m. from Evesham.

Campeachy, t. Mexico, in Merida or Yucatan, on the river St. Francis, in the bay of Campeachy. The port is large, but shallow. It was formerly a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood. Lon. 90° 34′ W. Lat. 19° 30′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Campen, fortified t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Yssel, a few miles above its entrance into the Zuyder Zee. Its port is now much choked up with sand. 42 m. N. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 43′ E. Lat. 52° 37′ N. Pop. 6,200.

Campi, t. Tuscany, in Florence, where the finest straw-hats are manufactured.

Campo basso, t. Naples, in Samio, on the borders of the Molise. Pop. 5,450.

Campo bello, province of New Brunswick, a fertile island at the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay, separated on the S. W. by a narrow passage from Lubec. It is about 9 miles long and from 1 to 3 broad, contains many excellent harbours, and has many advantages for commerce and the fisheries. The lands are now in the hands of a single proprietor, but if offered for sale, few places would settle more rapidly.

Campo Dolcino, v. Lombardy, 5 m. N. W. Chiavenna.

Campo Formio, an elegant castle in the Venetian territory, nearly 4 m. W. of Udine in Friuli.

Campo Mayor, t. and barrier fortress of Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 m. N. W. Badajos, and 100 E. Lisbon. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Campo di S. Pietro, t. Venetian territory, 12 m. N. Padua. Pop. 3,200.

Campoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 3 m. N. Teramo. Lon. 13° 46′ E. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Campredon, fortified t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ter, 20 m. S. E. Puycerda, 27 N. N. W. Gerona. Lon. 2° 13′ E. Lat. 42° 23′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Campsie, v. Scotland, in Stirling, 7 m. from Dumbarton. Pop. 3,618.

Campton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 40 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,047.

Campville, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

Camroop, formerly an independent kingdom, lying N. E. of Bengal, on both banks of the Brah-

mapootra river. It is now included partly in Bengal, and partly in Assam.

Camtoos River, r. South Africa, in the Eastern part of the Cape Colony.

Cana. See *Canna*.

Cana, v. Syria, with about 500 families, 7 m. W. N. W. Tabaria.

Canaan, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, opposite Bloomfield, 10 m. E. Norridgewock, 15 above Waterville, 35 above Hallowell. Pop. 1,470. It has some valuable mills.

Canaan, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 12 m. E. Dartmouth college. Pop. 1,198.

Canaan, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 69 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 277.

Canaan, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the E. side of the Housatonic, 16 m. N. N. W. Litchfield. Pop. 2,332. Here is a furnace and several anchor forges. Between this town and Salisbury are remarkable falls in the river. See *Salisbury*.

Canaan, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. 25 m. N. E. Hudson. Pop. 2,079. The village of *New Lebanon* is in this township.

Canaan, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 526.

Canaan, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

Canaan, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 158.

Cana-camin, a bay on the south coast of Arabia, at the mouth of a river, which, after passing several towns, falls into the Arabian sea. Lon. 47° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

Canabac, one of the largest of the Bissagos islands.

Canada, an extensive country in N. America, was formerly called the province of Quebec, but since 1791 it has been divided into two provinces, called Upper and Lower Canada.

Canada, Lower, lies between 45° and 52° N. lat. and 63° and 81° W. lon. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, or East Maine; E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and part of the Labrador coast; S. by New Brunswick, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and New-York; and W. by Upper Canada, from which it is separated principally by the Ottowa river, and a line drawn from the head of the river in Lake Temiscaming due N. to Hudson's bay. It is divided into the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe, which were subdivided by a proclamation of the government in 1792, into the following 21 counties, namely, Bedford, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspe, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St. Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richelieu, Surrey, Warwick, and York. The minor divisions are, 1st, The seigniories, or the original grants of the French government under the feudal system, which were again partitioned out into parishes by the French government. 2d, The townships or grants of land made by the English government since the year 1796, in free and common soccage.—The climate is congenial to health in an eminent degree. Heat and cold are indeed felt in their extremes, but they are not oppressive. The cloudless sky and pure dry air of winter, makes the cold both pleasant and healthful. No general description will convey an adequate idea of the soil of Lower Canada. In the part of the province south of the St. Lawrence, a triangular district, included between the northern boundaries of Vermont and New-Hampshire, the St. Lawrence and the Chaudiere, consists of excellent land laid out in townships and in many parts settled and cultivated, and bids fair to become the most flourishing part of the province; from the Chaudiere to the sources of the St. John, the land is much broken and of an indifferent quality; from the sources of the St. John to the gulf of St. Lawrence, the country has been but partially explored but has every appearance of sterility. On the north side of the St. Lawrence, a ridge of heights commences at the eastern extremity of the province, and runs along the margin of the river from 64° to 71° W. lon; it then leaves the river, and taking a S. W. direction strikes the Ottawa river about 38 leagues above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, enclosing within it and the two rivers, a beautiful country, well watered and level. On the N. side of the ridge just described, lies the remaining part of Lower Canada, which has been so little explored that it is only known to be covered with immense forests. The population of Lower Canada has rapidly increased within a few years. In 1759, when it was conquered from the French, it was estimated at 70,000; in 1775, it had only increased to 90,000; but in 1820, the Catholic population was 333,000, Protestants about 40,000, Quebec 14,000, Montreal 12,000, making a total of about 400,000. The government is in the hands of a governor, lieutenant-governor, executive council, who are appointed by the king; and a house of assembly, who are representatives of the people.—The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; of this persuasion there is a Bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of Bishop of Salde, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries, spread over the different districts of the province. The revenues of the Catholic clergy are derived in part from grants made of land to them under the ancient regime. The spiritual concerns of the protestants are under the guidance of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, 9 rectors, and a competent number of other clergymen, who are supported in part by annual stipends from the government, and the appropriation of one seventh of all granted lands.

Canada, Upper, is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's bay company; N. E. and E. by Lower Canada; S. E. and S. by the United States; on the W. and N. W. no limits have been assigned to it. It is divided into 8 districts, viz. the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, and Western. These are again subdivided into 23 counties, and 159 townships. The townships contain in all 9,694,400 acres, of which 3,000,000 are granted in free and common soccage, 2,769,828 are reserved for the crown and clergy, and 3,924,572 still remain to be granted. These townships are laid out along the banks of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, and extend back for a distance, varying from 40 to 50 miles. The soil throughout is scarcely excelled by any portion of N. America. In the rear of the townships are large tracts of land stretching far to the north, covered with immense forests, and little known except to the Indians; but it has been ascertained that there are many large tracts of rich soil. The climate is salubrious. The winters are shorter and milder than in Lower Canada. The spring opens usually from 6 weeks to 2 months earlier than at Quebec. The population of Upper Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1783, it did not exceed 10,000 souls, and in 1814 it was 95,000. It is made up, principally, of emigrants

from the United States, and a few British, Irish, and Scotch. Of the 3,000,000 acres granted to settlers, the quantity under tillage in 1815, was estimated at 290,000, dispersed over the different districts. The most populous and improved part of the colony, is along the banks of St. Lawrence river, and the eastern part of Lake Ontario.—The government of Upper Canada is administered by a lieutenant-governor, (who is almost always a military officer,) a legislative council, an executive council, and a house of assembly. The legislative council consists of not less than 7 members, of which the chief justice of the province is president, and wherein the Bishop of Quebec has a seat; the members are appointed by mandamus from the King, and hold their seats, under certain restrictions, for life. The executive council is composed of 6 members; the chief justice is president, and the bishop of Quebec likewise has a seat in it. The house of assembly is composed of 25 members, who are returned from the 23 counties; the duration of the assembly is limited to 4 years. The civil and criminal law is administered by a chief justice and 2 puisne judges. There is a court of king's bench, common pleas, and a court of appeal. The expense of the civil list is defrayed by Great Britain.

For the defence of the two Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, which was estimated in 1815, at from 27,000 to 30,000 men. The river St. Lawrence is the only channel, by which the commodities of these two provinces have hitherto found their way to the ocean. The principal exports consist of oak and pine timber, deals, masts, and bowsprits, spars of all denominations, staves, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, pulse, salt provisions, fish, and other miscellaneous articles, which employ generally about 150,000 tons of shipping. In return for these are imported, wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and manufactured produce from Great Britain. The commerce of Canada has been progressively increasing, since it became a British province. In 1769, the annual value of its exports amounted to 163,105*l.* and it employed 70 vessels. In 1797, the exports amounted in value to 491,419*l.* and the imports to 338,214*l.* In 1808, the exports were 1,156,060*l.* and the imports 610,000*l.*

Canada, creek, East, N. Y. runs into the Mohawk from the N. 9 m. below Little Falls.

Canada, creek, West, N. Y. the largest northern branch of the Mohawk. It rises near the headwaters of Black river, and discharges itself at the German flats, 6 m. above Little Falls.

Canada creek, Oneida co. N. Y. the N. branch of Wood creek, joins the W. branch, 4½ m. W. Rome.

Canadaway. See *Freedonia*.

Canadaway creek, N. Y. runs N. W. 12 miles, and falls into lake Erie, about 45 m. S. W. Buffalo.

Canadian, r. Arkansas, which rises near Red river and flowing N. E. joins the Arkansas 60 m. below the mouth of Grand river. It is of considerable magnitude and navigable 100 miles.

Canajoharie, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the S. side of the Mohawk at the entrance of a creek of the same name, 15 m. S. W. Johnstown, 49 W. Albany. Pop. 4,677. It derives its name from the Conajohoroo, or Great boiling pot in the creek, which is a vast cavity in a rock, of an oval form 22 feet by 18 in diameter and about 10 feet deep, filled with water which when the river is high exhibits the appearance of boiling.

Canals. See *Middlesex, New-York*, &c.

Canandaigua, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 16 m. W. Geneva, 111 W. Utica, 208 W. Albany, 88 E. Buffalo. Lat. 42° 48′ 41″ N. Pop. of the village 2,100, of the town, 4,680. It has an Episcopal church, a Congregational, and a Methodist; a state arsenal, a court-house and jail, two banks and an academy. It is situated on a hill, at a little distance N. W. of the Lake. The houses are built with uncommon elegance, and many of them would be ornaments in the oldest settlements of the country.

Canandaigua lake, Ontario co. N. Y. 14 miles long, and about 1 wide. It discharges its waters through Canandaigua river, 45 miles long, into Seneca river.

Cananore, s-p. Hind. on the coast of Malabar. It carries on a trade with other parts of the peninsula, as also with Arabia and Sumatra. 100 m. W. S. W. Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 25′ E. Lat. 11° 51′ N.

Canara, a province on the W. coast of Hindostan, about 180 miles long, bounded N. by the Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. The climate of this country is fine. It produces abundance of rice, which is the staple commodity, sandal-wood, sugar-cane, pepper, cocoa-nuts, &c. It was ceded to the British in 1799. Lat. 12° to 15° N.

Canard, Isle au, in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river des Prairies.

Canaries, a group of islands in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Africa. They are 13 in number, of which the largest are Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerota. The group was celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate islands. They lie between 27° 39′ and 29° 26′ N. lat. and between 13° 20′ and 18° 10′ W. lon. The aspect of all these islands is elevated and full of mountains, some of which, particularly the Peak of Teneriffe, rank among the loftiest on the globe. The sides of the mountains which incline towards the west and north, make a profuse display of vegetation, and exhibit, rising above each other, the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zone. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Teneriffe; Lancerota and Fuertaventura are dry and sandy. The most valuable production of the Canaries is wine, of which Teneriffe yields from 20,000 to 24,000 pipes, 8000 or 9000 of which are exported. They produce wheat sufficient for their own consumption; also maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other chief objects of trade are brandy, archil, and soda.

These islands belong to Spain and the present inhabitants are entirely of European origin. They are estimated at 160,000. They are of a roving and enterprizing disposition, which impels them to emigrate; and they have established themselves in all the Spanish settlements in the New World, and in the East Indies.

Canary, Grand, the largest and most fertile of the group of the Canaries. It is about 30 miles long by 28 broad. The whole island consists in a manner of one mountain, which rises to a great height, and the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water,

which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. The population is stated by Humboldt, after Ledru, at 50,000. Palmas is the only large city. Lon. 15° 23′ to 15° 51′ W. Lat. 27° 45′ to 28° 13′ 30″ N.

Canards, or *Duck, river*, Up. Canada, falls into the Detroit, 1 m. below Grand Turkey island.

Canaseraga, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.

Canaseraga creek, N. Y. unites with the Chitteningo, 4 m. fr. Oneida lake.

Canareges, t. Portugal, on the Douro, 27 m. E. Oporto.

Cancale, s-p. on the N. coast of France, in a commodious road, 8 m. S. E. St. Malo. Lon. 1° 46′ W.

Cancar, or *Ponthiames*, s-p. Cambodia. Lon. 104° 5′ E. Lat. 10° 5′ N.

Canche, r. France, falls into the English channel near Etaples. It is navigable to Montreuil.

Canchy, t. France, in Somme, 5 m. N. Abbeville.

Canchy, t. France, in Calvados, 10 m. W. Bayeux.

Cancon, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 6. m. W. Montflanquin. Pop. 2,212.

Candahar, or *Kandahar*, an extensive province of Cabul, between 31° and 34° N. lat. and between 64° and 68° E. lon.

Candahar, the cap. of the above province, and formerly the capital of Cabul, is on the Helmond in lat. 33° N. lon. 65° 30′ E. It is large and well fortified and standing on the great road from Persia to India has a flourishing trade.

Candaloro, isl. A. Turkey, in the gulf of Satalia. Lon. 31° E. Lat. 37° N.

Cande, t. France, in Maine-and-Loir, 10 m. S. W. Segre.

Candeish, or *Khandesh*, province, Hind. bounded N. by Malwa, E. by Bezar, S. by Aurungabad, and W. by Guzerat. It is in general fertile, but indifferently cultivated.

Candel, v. Bavaria, 38 m. N. E. Strasburg.

Candelara, r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Manfredonia.

Candelara Bay, in the gulf of Darien. Lon. 77° 6′ W. Lat. 8° N.

Candella, isl. off the coast of Livadia. Lon. 21° E. Lat. 38° 59′ N.

Candern, t. Baden, 11 m. N. E. Bale, 52 S. Strasburg.

Candes, v. France, 28 m. S. W. Tours.

Candhar, v. Hind. in Concan, on the Bancoote.

Candia, ancient *Crete*, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, lies S. of the Grecian archipelago, and is 180 miles long, and 20 or 30 broad. It is for the most part covered with mountains, the most remarkable of which is the lofty Psiloriti, the *Ida* of the ancients. It has a healthy climate, and in general a fruitful soil; but the insecurity of property under the Turks, represses all attempts at extensive cultivation. It yields, however, abundance of fruit, oil, wine, raisins, saffron, honey, and wax. Sq. miles, 4,318. Pop. estimated at above 280,000, of whom 130,000 are Greeks, and 150,000 Turks.

Candia, city and cap. is on the N. coast of the island of Candia. It is defended by walls, trenches, and outworks, and contains from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; of this number, from 2,000 to 3,000 are Greeks. Lon. 25° 4′ E. Lat. 35° 16′ N.

Candia, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 16 m. S. E. Concord. Pop. 1,283.

Candidiano, r. Ecclesiastical states, falls into the gulf of Venice.

Candlemas Shoals, (*Bazos de la Candelaria*,) in the Pacific. Lon. 160° 5′ E. Lat. 6° 45′ S.

Candor, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 10 m. E. Spencer. Pop. 1,655.

Candy, kingdom, in Ceylon. It occupies the central parts of the island, leaving a narrow ring around the whole coast. Damps and heavy fogs prevail, which are particularly noxious to the constitution of Europeans. The inhabitants are native Cingalese. Their religion is the worship of Boodh. A British army of 3000 men invaded Candy, and took possession of the capital, in February 1815; and in 1816 the kingdom was annexed to the British dominions.

Candy, t. Ceylon, cap. of the kingdom of Candy, is situated in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, near the river Mahavilla-Gonga. The houses are in general poor and mean, chiefly built of mud, and thatched with straw and leaves. 103 m. fr. Colombo, 142 fr. Trincomalee. Lon. 80° 47′ E. Lat. 7° 23′ N.

Candy, Cape, on the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 121° 23′ E. Lat. 1° 12′ N.

Canea, s-p. on the N. coast of Candia. It is fortified. The population consists of 4000 Turks, 3000 Greeks, 150 Jews, and a few Armenian merchants. It is the residence of a pacha of two tails. The principal trade consists in the exportation of olive oil; also small quantities of silk, wax, honey, grain, and wine. 60 m. W. Candia. Lon. 24° 12′ E. Lat. 35° 30′ N.

Caneadea, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 10 m. S. W. Angelica, 285 W. Albany. Pop. 696.

Canelli, t. Piedmont, 12 m. S. S. E. Asti. Pop. 3,141.

Canem, the most northerly province of Bornou, in Africa.

Canes and Canches, province of Peru, bounded E. by Carabaya, S. E. by Lampa, S. by Cailloma, and W. by Chumbivilca. It is 30 leagues long from N. to S. and 15 broad. Pop. 36,000.

Canesus Lake, in the S. W. part of Ontario co. N. Y. discharges its waters into Genesee river.

Canet, t. France, 5 m. E. Perpignan.

Canet, t. on the E. coast of Spain, 27 m. N. E. Barcelona. Lon. 2° 30′ E.

Canet, Cape, on the E. coast of Spain. Lat. 39° 38′ N.

Caneto, t. Italy, 28 m. W. by N. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 3,151.

Canfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 14 m. S. Warren, 30 N. Steubenville. Pop. 787.

Cangas de Onis, t. Spain, 32 m. E. Oviedo.

Canje, r. Dutch Guiana, enters the Berbice near its mouth. It is navigable for schooners 30 miles.

Canisteo, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. on Canisteo river, 25 m. S. W. Bath. Pop. 891.

Canisteo, r. N. Y. runs into the Tioga, at Paintedpost. It is navigable 40 miles to Arkport.

Canister, Great, Little, and *West*, islands in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 97° 40′ E. Lat. 12° 58′ N.

Cankinelly, t. Hind. in Mysore, 45 m. E. N. E. Seringapatam.

Cannaughquenesing. See *Conequenesing*.

Canna, one of the Hebrides, 3½ miles long, by 1½ broad, 12 m. W. Skye.

Canne, place, Naples, near the site of the ancient *Cannæ*, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, in the year B. C. 217. 5 m. N. E. Canosa, 8 S. W. Barletta.

Cannanore, t. Hind. Malabar coast, a few miles N. of Tillicherry.

Cannes, s-p. France, on the Mediterranean. Bonaparte landed here on 1st March, 1815, on his return from Elba. 5 m. S. W. Antibes. Lon. 7° 1′ 29″ E.

Cannington, v. Eng. in Somerset, 3 m. fr. Bridgewater.

Cannobine, v. Syria, on Mount Lebanon, where the patriarch of the Maronites usually resides.

Cannock, t. Eng. in Stafford, 6 m. N. W. Litchfield.

Cannonball, r. N. America, flows into the Missouri from the S. 1,500 miles above its mouth.

Cannonby, t. Eng. 7 m. N. Workington.

Cannouche, r. Geo. rises about 30 miles S. Louisville, and joins the Ogechee, about 20 above its mouth.

Cano, country, Africa, tributary to Bornou.

Canoe camp, p-v. Tioga co. Pa.

Canoga creek, N. Y. a tributary of Seneca river, in Fayette, on which are many mills.

Canonicut, isl. R. I. in Narraganset bay, 7 miles long and 1 broad, lying W. of the island of Rhode Island.

Canonsburg, p-t. Washington co. Pa. 7 m. N. E. by E. Washington, 18 S. W. Pittsburg. Pop. of the borough 440. Jefferson college at this place was established in 1802. It has a president, 2 professors, a library of about 1,000 volumes, a philosophical apparatus, and about 90 students. The course of studies is completed in 3 years. The college edifice is spacious, and 3 stories high.

Canosa, t. Naples, on the Ofanto, 31 m. W. Bari. Pop. 4,064.

Conosa, t. Italy, in Modena, 8 m. S. S. W. Reggio.

Canouge, district, Hind. in Agra, on the W. side of the Ganges, about 30 miles long, by 25 broad. Canouge, the capital, is in lon. 79° 52′ E. lat. 27° 5′ N.

Canoul, t. Hind. cap. of a district in Hyderabad. Lon. 78° 7′ E. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Canourge, La, t. France, 10 m. S. W. Marvejols. Pop. 2,419.

Canquenes, t. Chili, in lat. 35° 40′ S.

Canso, or *Canceau*, isl. cape, and small fishing bank, on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. N. lat. 45° 20′. The *Gut of Canso*, or Frowsac Channel is the passage from the Atlantic into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton island and Nova Scotia.

Canstadt, t. Wirtemberg, 3 m. N. E. Stutgard.

Canta, province of Peru, bounded N. E. and E. by Tarma, W. by Chancay, and S. by Huarochiri. *Canta*, its capital, is in 11° 10′ S. lat.

Cantabrian mountains, Spain, spring from the Pyrenees and extending W. parallel with the northern coast, terminate at Cape Finisterre.

Cantal, a chain of mountains in France, the highest peak in which (called the *Plomb de Cantal*) is 5964 feet above the level of the sea.

Cantal, department of France, is inclosed by the departments of the Puy de Dome, the Correze, the Lot, the Aveyron, the Lozere, and the Upper Loire. Extent 2,300 square miles. Pop. 252,000.

Cantalbary, t. Bengal. Lon. 88° 15′ E. Lat. 26° 35′ N.

Canteleux, t. France, on the Seine, 3 m. W. Rouen. Pop. 2,842.

Canterbury, city, Eng. in Kent, in a valley, on the Stour. It has a spacious and magnificent cathedral. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton, particularly of what are called Canterbury muslins. It is also much noted for its brawn. The archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England. He takes precedence of the whole peers of Great Britain, except those of the blood royal; and at coronations he puts the crown on the head of the sovereign. Pop. 10,200. 16 m. N. W. Dover, 56 S. E. London.

Canterbury, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 8 m. above Concord. Pop. 1,696. Here is a society of Shakers. Their village stands on a fine hill in the S. E. part of the town commanding an extensive prospect. It consists of about 9 dwelling houses and a church, and contains a population of between 200 and 300 distributed in three families. They own about 1500 acres of land and have several mills and other machinery erected on an artificial stream. They have long supplied that part of the state with garden seeds, of which they take particular pains to propagate the best kinds.

Canterbury, p-t. Windham co. Ct. on the W. side of the Quinebaug, 12 m. N. Norwich, 26 from New London, 30 from Providence. Pop. 1,984. The Western part is called *Westminster*. The town contains three houses of public worship an academy and numerous mills.

Canterbury, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Canterbury, p-t. Kent. co. Del.

Cantillana, t. and county, Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 32 m. N. N. E. Seville.

Cantin, Cape, Africa, in Morocco. Lon. 0° 48′ E. Lat. 32° 33′ N.

Canton, city, China, cap. of Quang-tong, on Peking or Canton river, which is navigable 300 miles farther into the interior. The river is covered by innumerable boats for four or five miles, containing whole families that have no other residence, and seldom visit the land. They are ranged in parallel rows, with a narrow interval between each line to admit the passage of other vessels. Canton is surrounded by walls about five miles in circuit, on which cannon are mounted. The suburbs are very extensive; strangers may frequent them, but they are not permitted to enter the city without the permission of a mandarin. The streets are long and paved, and for the most part, kept exceedingly clean. In general, the houses are of brick, one story high. The factories of the different European powers, extend along the banks of the river. The streets of Canton are continually crowded by its numerous population. It is a place of very great trade, and the only port of the whole Chinese dominions which is open to Europeans. Vast quantities of merchandize are continually exported and imported by the Chinese themselves, in the traffic with various eastern nations, und a very extensive commercial intercourse is now carried on by Europeans, especially the British. The principal exports of the latter are tea, to the extent of from 25 to 30 millions of pounds yearly, nankeen, silks, mother of pearl, tortoise shell, tutenague, China-ware, and many other articles: while the imports from Great Britain, and her eastern settlements, are woollen cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watch-

es. The management of the trade of Canton is vested in a council called *hong*, consisting of from 12 to 14 members, generally men of great wealth. All foreign cargoes pass through their hands, and they also provide the cargoes to be exported. The Chinese pretend that it is entirely from favour to foreigners that they permit any traffic with their empire. Pop. variously estimated from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. Since 1807, the London Society have had a missionary in Canton, who has been employed in translating the Bible into Chinese, and several editions of the New Testament have been published and circulated, but the labours of the missionary are much restricted by government. Lon. 113° 14′ E. Lat. 23° 7′ N.

Canton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 6 m. S. E. Dedham, 14 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,268.

Canton, or *West Simsbury*, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 15 m. W. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,322.

Canton, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 15 m. S. E. Ogdensburg, 200 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,337.

Canton, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 569.

Canton, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,276.

Canton, p-t. and cap. Starke co. Ohio, in the forks of Nimishillen creek, 58 m. N. W. Steubenville, 140 N. Columbus. Pop. 1,398. It contains a court-house and jail, 2 houses of public worship, a printing-office and a bank.

Canton, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling.

Cantwell's bridge, or Apoquinimink, p-v. Newcastle co. Del.

Cantyre. See *Kintyre*.

Canvey, isl. Eng. in the mouth of the river Thames, about 5 miles long, and 2 wide, 36 m. E. London.

Cany creek, Alabama, flows into the Tennessee from the S. about 20 m. below the Muscle-shoals.

Cany fork, r. Tennessee, runs into the Cumberland from the S. 50 m. E. Nashville.

Canze. See *Canje*.

Caorle, isl. in the Lagunes of Venice, off Friuli. Pop. 2,128.

Cap, isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105° 48′ E. Lat. 5° 58′ S.

Cape, t. Cumberland co. Maine. Pop. 52.

Capelle, v. Netherlands, 6 m. N. Antwerp.

Capelle op den Bosch, v. Netherlands, 6 m. S. Antwerp.

Capelle Marival, t. France, 8 m. N. N. W. Figeac.

Cape Breton, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 109 miles long, separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called the gut of Canso. The soil is fertile, and produces timber. Its shores abound in vast quantities of fish. In 1743, while this island belonged to the French, no less than 564 ships, and 27,000 seamen were employed in the fishery. At present this fishery has very much declined; and the principal employment of the inhabitants is the working of the coal mines. Pop. about 3,000. In respect to government, the island is attached to Lower Canada.

Cape Coast Castle, cap. of the British settlements in Guinea, is in the district of Fetu, on the Gold Coast, under the African company. Lon. 1° 20′ W. The Society in England for propagating the Gospel have a missionary here. Pop. 8,000.

Cape Cod, peninsula, on the S. side of Massachusetts bay. Its shape is that of a man's arm bent inwards both at the wrist and the elbow. It is about 65 miles long, and from 1 to 20 wide. A great part of this peninsula is sandy and barren, and in many places wholly destitute of vegetation; yet it is populous. The inhabitants obtain their support almost entirely from the ocean; the men being constantly employed at sea; and the boys, at a very early age, are put on board the fishing boats. In consequence of the violent east winds, it is supposed that the cape is gradually wearing away. Lon. of the cape, 70° 14′ W. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

Cape Elisabeth, on the coast of Maine, in lat. 43° 33′ N. lon. 70° 11′ W.

Cape Elisabeth, t. Cumberland co. Maine, 6 m. S. W. Portland. Pop. 1,688.

Cape Farewell. See *Farewell*.

Cape Fear, the S. point of Smith's island in the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. Lat. 33° 32′ N. Lon. 78° 25′ W.

Cape Fear river, N. C. Its N. W. branch is formed by the union of the rivers Haw and Deep and flowing E. of S. 100 miles unites with the N. E. branch or Clarendon a little above Wilmington, 34 miles below which city the united stream enters the ocean between Cape Fear island and Smithville. This river affords the best navigation of any of the rivers in N. Carolina. There is 18 feet water on the bar at its mouth. Large vessels can ascend 21 miles, and vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet, 14 miles farther to Wilmington, and boats to Fayetteville 90 miles. The N. E. branch is navigable for boats 70 miles.

Cape Girardeau, co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, bounded N. by St. Genevieve and Washington cos. W. by the county of St. Louis. Pop. 5,968, slaves 865; engaged in agriculture 1,675, in commerce 39, in manufactures 229. Jackson is the seat of justice. The lands on the Mississippi and the St. Francis are fertile. The *Great Swamp* commences 5 m. S. of the town of Cape Girardeau, and extends 60 miles, being from 3 to 5 broad, to the low-lands of the St. Francis.

Cape-Girardeau, p-t. Cape-Girardeau co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 93 m. below St. Louis, 20 above the mouth of the Ohio. It has about 40 houses.

Cape Henry, formerly *Cape Francois*, t. on the N. coast of the island Hispaniola, on a promontory at the edge of a large plain 60 miles long and 12 broad. Its harbour is one of the most secure and convenient in the whole island. It was the last town retained by the French in Hispaniola and was surrendered to the blacks in 1803. It then contained 900 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. 30 leagues E. Cape St. Nicholas. Lon. 72° 16′ W. Lat. 19° 46′ N.

Cape Hope, the N. W. point of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. on which is a light-house.

Cape of Good Hope, cape and settlement of S. Africa, now belonging to the British, is bounded N. and E. by Caffraria, S. by the Indian ocean, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is nearly 600 miles long from east to west, and on an average about 200 broad. The area is estimated at 120,000 sq. miles. The leading feature in the aspect of this territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains, running completely across the country from east to west, almost parallel to each other, and to the southern coast. The first range is at the distance of from 20 to 60 miles from the coast. The second range, called the Zwarte Berg, or Black mountain, is considerably higher and more rugged than the first. The belt interposed between the Zwarte Berg and the first range is nearly of the same average breadth as that be-

tween the first range and the sea, but is of considerably greater elevation. Beyond the Zwarte Berg, at an interval of 80 or 100 miles, rises the Nieuweldt mountains, the highest range of southern Africa, and the summits of which are supposed to be 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. They form the northern boundary of the colony. The belt or plain interposed between these two last chains is considerably more elevated than either of the other two, so that this country forms as it were a succession of terraces, rising above each other. The plain next to the sea is covered with a deep and fertile soil, watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and with a variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well watered and fertile lands; but these are mixed with large tracts of the arid desert, called Karroo. The third belt, called the Great Karroo, is almost entirely a vast desert. The grounds in the city of Cape town, for 20 or 30 miles in every direction, are employed almost entirely in raising wine and fruits; beyond this limit, for 50 or 60 miles, grain is raised in large quantities and of a very superior quality: the more remote parts of the colony are devoted to pasturage. Tobacco and many other plants thrive perfectly and might be cultivated to a great extent. Pop. in 1810 estimated at 81,000, of whom one third were whites and the rest negroes or Hottentots. The free inhabitants may be divided into 4 classes, viz. the inhabitants of the capital, wine growers, corn farmers, and graziers. The wine boors reside in the immediate vicinity of Cape town, and are the most civilized and comfortably situated of the peasantry. Most of them are descended from French families, by whom the vine was first introduced. The corn boors live generally at the distance of two or three days journey from the cape. Their agriculture is miserable, but the soil is fertile, and notwithstanding their slovenly management, they are generally in good circumstances. The grazier is much more uncultivated than the other classes. Many are perfect Nomades, wandering from place to place, and living in straw huts like the Hotentots.

The chief town is Cape town. The principal rivers are the Great Fish, Sunday and Orange.

The United Brethren established a mission among the Hottentots in 1736, which was renewed in 1792, and since that time the London Missionary Society have sent out many missionaries. The labors of both have been attended with the happiest effects. The Hottentots, at the several settlements now cultivate the fields, own large numbers of cattle, exercise various trades, and contribute liberally to the support of religious and charitable institutions, exhibiting a wonderful proof of the power of Christianity to elevate men from the lowest point of intellectual and moral depression. Their principal stations are at Gnadenthal and Bethelsdorp.

This colony was originally planted by the Dutch, but in 1806 it fell into the hands of the British, and was confirmed to them in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. Its principal importance in a commercial view is derived from its convenience as a place of refreshment to vessels sailing between Europe and the East Indies. It also consumes British manufactures to a large amount. The value of merchandize imported into the colony from Great Britain in 1809, was £311,016. The principal exports are wine and brandy. Lon. of the Cape 18° 23′ E. Lat. 34° 29′ S.

Capelle, t. France, in Aisne. Pop. 1,077.

Cape May, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co. S. E. by the Atlantic, and S. W. by Delaware bay. Pop. 4,265; engaged in agriculture 377, in commerce 60, in manufacture 63. A post-office is kept at the court-house.

Capestan, t. France, in Herault, 11 m. N. Narbonne. Pop. 1,150.

Capestrano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 2,284.

Cape town, the cap. of Cape of Good Hope colony, is agreeably situated at the head of Table bay, about 30 miles N. of the Cape. The town is defended by a castle of considerable strength, but it is commanded by higher grounds in the vicinity. The harbour is safe during 8 months of the year; but during the remaining four, when the N. W. winds prevail, ships are obliged to resort to False Bay on the other side of the cape. The town is regularly laid out in streets intersecting each other at right angles. There are 1,145 houses, inhabited by about 5,500 whites and people of colour, and 10,000 blacks. The town is well supplied with excellent water. Lon. 18° 23′ E. Lat. 34° 6′ N.

Cape Verde. See *Verde*.

Cape Vincent, p-v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

Caphon springs, in Frederick co. Va. 21 m. W. S. W. Winchester.

Capibaride, r. Brazil, falls into the sea near Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 15′ S.

Capira, r. in Caraccas, runs into the sea. Lon. 66° 56′ W.

Capitanata, province of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice, between Abruzzo Citra on the N. W. and Bari on the S. E. The soil is generally fruitful, and yields good pasture. Pop. 256,000.

Capitanata, t. New Grenada, 60 m. N. N. E. Tunja.

Capo d' Istria, a capital of the Austrian province of Istri, on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, 8 m. S. Trieste. Pop. 5,000.

Capokita, r. Mexico, runs into the Pacific. Lon. 96° 30′ W.

Capo Passaro, isl. at the S. E. extremity of the island of Sicily.

Capoul, one of the Philippine islands, S. of Luzon. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Cappel, t. Hesse, 22 m. S. E. Cassel.

Cappeln, t. Denmark, 16 m. N. E. Sleswick.

Cappeln, Oster, Hanover, 12 m. E. Osnabruck.

Capraia, isl. of the Sardinian States, in the Mediterranean, between the N. point of Corsica and the coast of Italy. Lon. 9° 48′ 12′ E. Lat. 43° 0′ 18′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Capranu, v. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on the Cephissus, nearly corresponding in situation to the ancient *Chæronea*. The ruins of that town are still in existence.

Caprara, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the S. W. coast of the Morea. Lon. 21° 40′ E. Lat. 36° 52′ N.

Capri, isl. in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples. It was anciently called Capreæ. 26 m. S. Naples. See *Ana Capri*.

Capricorn, Cape, on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 208° 58′ W. Lat. 23° 24′ S.

Caprino, t. Lombardy, 8 m. W. N. W. Bergamo.

Capro, t. Dongola, on the Nile, 8 m. S. Mescho.

Caprone, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 2 m. N. W. Stanchio. Lon. 26° 52′ E. Lat. 36° 59′ N.

Caprycke, t. Flanders, 14 m. S. E. Sluys.

Cape St. Michael, seigniory, Surry co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.

Captain John's mills, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Captina creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 23 m. below Wheeling.

Captina creek, p-v. Belmont co. Ohio.

Capua, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno. The ancient town so celebrated in history, is nearly 2 m. S. E. of the present town. No place in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. Capua was fortified by Vauban, has a strong citadel, and is accounted the key of Naples on the N. 15 m. N. Naples. Pop. 7,831.

Capusa, isl. off Corsica. Lon. 9° 29′ E. Lat. 42° 57′ N.

Caqueta, r. Quito, divides into two arms; the Japura, enters the Amazon between 4° and 5° N. lat. the other arm divides into two streams, one of which enters the Orinoco.

Cara, isl. of the Hebrides. Lon. 5° 48′ W. Lat. 55° 36′ N.

Carabaya, or *Carabaia*, province of Peru, bounded E. by Larecaja, W. by Quispicanchi, N. and N. W. by the territories of the Indians, S. W. by the province of Canes and Canches, and S. by Lampa and Asangaro.

Caraccas, or *Venezuela*, a country of S. America, which including Spanish Guiana extends from the Caribbean sea on the N. to the Portuguese dominions on the S. and from New-Granada on the W. to the river Essequebo which separates it from English Guiana on the E. It lies between 6° 40′ and 12° N. lat. Area 511,324 sq. miles.

The northern part of the country is mountainous. A branch of the Andes, called the chain of Venezuela, runs along the whole northern coast and terminates opposite the island of Trinidad. Below the mountains, there are immense plains which stretch south beyond the Orinoco, and west into New-Granada. In the rainy season the Orinoco overflows its banks, and these plains are inundated to a vast extent.—In the low country the climate is hot, but in the mountains very pleasant and healthy. Earthquakes are common in some parts. The soil is very fertile. The mountains are covered with forests of most valuable timber; the vallies between the mountains contain the principal plantations, and produce cocoa, indigo, cotton, sugar and tobacco, in abundance; the plains furnish immense pastures for numberless herds of cattle. Tribes of independent warlike Indians occupy the country about the mouths of the Orinoco, the whole coast from the Orinoco to the Essequebo, the country west of Lake Maracaibo, and the whole interior of Spanish Guiana. By means of the Orinoco and its tributary streams, all the country south of the mountains enjoys an easy communication with the sea. This river forms a natural channel for the conveyance to the ocean of the cattle and produce raised on the banks of the Apura and its wide spreading branches. By means of the Meta also, a navigable communication is opened into New Granada, almost to the very foot of the Andes. The flour, and other productions of an extensive district near Santa Fe de Bogota, are conveyed to market by the Orinoco in preference to the Magdalena. The population in 1801, according to the estimate of Depons, was 728,000, of whom about 136,000 were whites, 218,000 negro slaves, 291,000 freed men, and the remainder Indians. In 1822 the whole population may be estimated at more than 1,000,000, without including the tribes of independent Indians. Most of the Indian tribes in this country have been brought into subjection to the Spaniards. The principal remaining unsubdued are the *Goahires*, the *Guaraunos*, and the *Caribs*. Previous to the late revolution Caraccas was a colony of Spain, and the government was entrusted to a captain-general, who resided at Caraccas. In 1811 the inhabitants revolted from the Spanish yoke, and declared themselves independent. The mother country, however, afterwards succeeded in establishing her authority, but the revolutionists have recently again expelled the royal troops, and Caraccas is now united with New Granada under one government, and the whole country constitutes the Republic of Colombia. The principal exports are cacao, indigo, tobacco, coffee and cattle. The imports are manufactured goods of almost every description. The contraband trade is carried on to such an extent by the foreign colonies in the neighborhood, that it is impossible, from the custom-house returns, to form any estimate of the real value of the imports or exports. The Dutch in Curracoa have been engaged in this trade for nearly two centuries, and the English have recently prosecuted it very extensively from Trinidad, Jamaica, and Guiana; and such are the facilities afforded by the vicinity of these colonies, by the long extent of coast, and by the navigation of the Orinoco, that the government find it wholly impossible to suppress it.

Caraccas, city, S. America, and capital of the country described in the preceding article, is in a valley, between two mountains, a few leagues from the coast, elevated 2,900 feet above the level of the sea. It contains a university and several churches, hospitals, and monasteries. The population, according to the returns in 1802, was 42,000. On the 26th of March, 1812, this city was partly destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 persons were buried in the ruins. The port of Caraccas, named Guayra, has bad anchorage, but by the construction of a mole the road is good. Lon. 66° 46′ W. Lat. 10° 30′ N.

Caracol. See *Caluma*.

Caraglio, t. Piedmont, 6 m. W. Coni. Pop. 7,200.

Carahissar. See *Aphiom*.

Caraman, t. France, 15 m. E. S. E. Toulouse.

Caramania, province of A. Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean. Pirates frequently shelter themselves behind the promontories of the coast, whence they issue forth to commit their depredations on defenceless vessels. The province belongs to the Turkish empire, but some parts of it submit with impatience to its rule.

Caramanta, t. New Grenada, in Antioquia, 65 leagues N. E. Popayan. Lon. 75° 33′ W. Lat. 5° 58′ N.

Carangas, province, Peru, bounded N. by the province of Pacages, E. by Paria, S. by Lipes, and W. by Arica.

Caranja, isl. 9 m. S. Bombay.

Carapella, r. Naples, runs into the Adriatic, 9 m. S. Manfredonia.

Carapella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 15 m. E. Aquila.

Carara, Cape, on the N. coast of Sicily. Lat. 58° 13′ N.

Caravacas, t. Spain, on a river of the same name, 60 m. W. N. W. Murcia. Pop. 8,720.

Caravaggio, t. Lombardy, 10 m. N. Crema.

Caravelle, Cape, on the N. E. coast of Martinico. Lon. 60° 56′ W. Lat. 14° 55′ N.

Caraw, t. Syria, 42 m. E. N. E. Damascus.

Carawang, Cape, on the N. coast of Java. Lon. 107° 10′ E. Lat. 5° 45′ S.

Carawang Point, the eastern point of Batavia bay. Lon. 107° 10′ E. Lat. 5° 57′ S.

Carasa, isl. in the mouth of the Volga, 70 m. S. Astracan.

Carbonara, t. Naples, 2 m. S. S. E. Bari. Pop. 2,747.

Carbonaro, Cape, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 49′ E. Lat. 39° 22′ N.

Carbone, r. Spain, runs into the Gaudalquivir, a little above Seville.

Carbonero, t. Spain, 14 m. N. N. W. Segovia.

Carbonne, t. France, 21 m. S. Toulouse.

Carcabuy, t. Spain, in Cordova, 8 m. E. N. E. Lucena.

Carcan, r. Asia, separates Queda from Malacca, and runs into the straits of Malacca. Lat. 5° 14′ N.

Carcassonne, city, France, and cap. of Aude, on the Aude, which divides it into Upper and Lower. The principal manufacture is cloth for the Levant market. 48 m. S. E. Toulouse. Lon. 2° 25′ E. Lat. 43° 12′ 45″ N. Pop. 15,200.

Car Craig, isl. Scotland, in the Frith of Forth.

Carculla, t. Hind. in South Canara. Lon. 75° 4′ E. Lat. 13° 12′ N.

Cardaillac, t. France, in Lot, 5 m. N. Figeac. Pop. 1,500.

Cardiff, t. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, 3 m. from the Severn. A navigable canal connects it with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. Not less than 30,000 boxes of tin plates, manufactured at an extensive work, within 4 miles of Cardiff, are shipped for Bristol. 160 m. W. London. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 51° 28′ N. Pop. 2,457.

Cardigan, a maritime co. of Wales, bounded N. by Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caermarthenshire, and W. by the Irish sea. It contains 726 square miles. Pop. 50,260. Families 11,296, of which 5,864 are engaged in agriculture, and 1,913 in manufactures.

Cardigan, t. Wales, cap. of Cardigan co. on the Tivey, 2 m. from its mouth. It owns 10,097 tons of shipping, which are navigated by 929 seamen. 97 m. W. N. W. Monmouth. Lon. 4° 42′ W. Lat. 51° 59′ N. *Cardigan Bay*, is W. N. W. of the town.

Cardona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cardonero, defended by ramparts and a castle. It lies at the foot of an immense rock of salt, which on the side of the river is perpendicular, forming a mass of solid salt between 400 and 500 feet in height, and nearly 3 miles in circumference. The salt is of various colours, but generally white; and vases, urns, candlesticks, and other utensils, and toys, are made out of it. The river is salt, and proves fatal to fish for an extent of 8 miles; 36 m. N. W. Barcelona. Lon. 1° 31′ E. Lat. 41° 55′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Cardonero, r. Spain, runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes.

Cardross, v. Scotland, on the Leven, 3 m. N. W. Dumbarton.

Carelia, an extensive tract of country in Finland, now for the most part included in the government of Wiborg.

Carennac, t. France, 7 m. N. W. St. Céré.

Carentan, t. France, near the conflux of the Douvre and Carentan. Lat. 49° 18′ 17″ N. Pop. 2,857.

Carentoir, t. France, in Morbihan. Pop. 5,300. 34 m. N. E. Vannes.

Carfagnana, district, Italy, in the dutchy of Lucca. Pop. 23,000.

Carhaix, t. France, in Finisterre, 19 m. S. Morlaix. Pop. 1,782.

Carham, v. Eng. in Northumberland, 28 m. N. W. Alnwick.

Cariaco, city, S. America, in Cumana, on Cariaco river. Lon. 63° 39′ W. Lat. 10° 30′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Cariaco, gulf, on the coast of S. America, in Cumana, into which the river Cariaco empties.

Cariaco, isl. in the W. Indies, dependent on Grenada.

Carian, the S. W. part of Arracan, between 16° and 17° N. lat.

Cariati Nuovo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 25 m. N. St. Severino.

Caribou, isl. in Lake Superior. Lon. 85° 30′ W. Lat. 47° N.

Caribou, r. Canada, runs into the Saguena. Lat. 48° 29′ N.

Caribean Sea, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Virgin islands, S. and W. by the continent, E. by the Caribee islands.

Caribee Islands, a part of the West India islands; extending in the form of a crescent from the island of Porto-Rico to the coast of South America. They lie between 58° and 65° W. lon. and between 9° and 19° N. lat. The chief are Santa Cruz, St. Martin, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserat, Gaudaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. They are divided into the Leeward islands consisting of Dominica and all north of it, and the Windward islands consisting of Martinico and all S. of it.

Caribs, Indians occupying the coast of Spanish Guiana between the mouths of the Essequebo and Orinico. They have been troublesome neighbors to the Spaniards but might, it is supposed, be easily subdued.

Caridien, isl. off the W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 8° 30′ N.

Carignano, t. Piedmont, on the Po. 8 m. S. Turin. Pop. 7,299.

Carimon, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lat. 1° N.

Carinacou, one of the Grenadilla islands in the W. Indies, with an excellent harbour, 16 m. N. E. Grenada.

Carinena, t. Spain, in Arragon, 20 m. N. Calataiud. Pop. 2,036.

Carini, t. Sicily, 17 m. S. W. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

Carinish, Point, on the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 58′ W. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Carinola, (an. *Forum Claudii*) t. Italy, 28 m. N. W. Naples.

Carinthia, in the old division of the Austrian dominions, was a province with the title of dutchy, lying between 46° 30′ and 47° 6′ N. lat. and between 12° 35′ and 15° E. lon. In the modern division of the empire, this country forms the circles of Clagenfurt and Villach, in the kingdom of Illyria. It is a mountainous country, and its chief

wealth lies in its mines. The lead mines are particularly celebrated. See *Illyria*.

Carisbrook, v. Isle of Wight, remarkable for its church and castle, which are of great antiquity; 1 m. from Newport.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, t. in Greece, at the S. E. extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24° 35′ E. Lat. 38° 4′ N.

Carleby, Old, s-p. Finland. It has a good harbor. 60 m. S. W. Cajana. Lon. 23° 1′ E. Lat. 63° 50′ N.

Carlentini, t. Sicily, 2 m. E. Lentini. Pop. 4,000.

Carlesmarckt, t. Silesia, 9 m. E. Brieg.

Carlingford, s-p. Ireland, in Louth. Carlingford bay is a fine haven, with 20 fathom water but is dangerous from rocks. 51 m. N. Dublin, 24 S. S. E. Armagh. Lon. 6° 8′ W. Lat. 54° 1′ N.

Carlisle, city, Eng. in Cumberland, very pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Eden and Calden. It was formerly a military post of the first importance, and of great strength. The cathedral dedicated to the Holy Trinity is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon, and partly of Gothic architecture. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on here. Pop. 12,531. 96 m. fr. Edinburgh, 104 from Glasgow, 200 from Dublin, and 301 N. London. Lon. 3° 5′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Carlisle, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 20 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 681.

Carlisle, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 8 m. N. W. Schoharie, 40 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,583.

Carlisle, bor. and p-t. Cumberland co. Pa. 16 m. W. Harrisburg, 113 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,908. Lon. 77° 10′ W. Lat. 40° 12′ N. The situation is pleasant and salubrious. It contains houses of public worship for Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans, and several denominations of Presbyterians. Dickinson college was founded in this town in 1783, and was, for a number of years a flourishing institution, having a president, 3 professors, a complete philosophical apparatus, and a library of about 3,000 volumes. Its exercises were suspended for several years, but are now resumed.

Carlisle, p-v. Bourbon co. Ken.

Carlisle, p-v. Nicholas co. Ken.

Carlo, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, off the coast of East Bothnia, subject to Russia. Lon. 24° 40′ E. Lat. 65° 2′ N.

Carlopago, s-p. Austrian empire, on the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. 40 m. S. Bukhari. Lon. 15° 13′ E. Lat. 44° 55′ N.

Carlow, or *Catherlogh*, county of Ireland, bounded N. and N. W. by Kildare and Queen's co. E. by Wicklow and Wexford, and S. W. by Kilkenny. It is about 26 miles long and 23 broad, and contains 214 square miles. Pop. about 78,000.

Carlow, the assize town of Carlow co. Ireland, on the east side of the Barrow, 39 m. S. Dublin, 17 N. Kilkenny. Pop. 6,575. Lon. 6° 53′ W. Lat. 52° 49′ N.

Carlowitz, t. Austrian empire, on the Danube, 32 m. N. W. Belgrade. Lon. 20° 3′ E. Lat. 47° 25′ N. Pop. 5,600.

Carlsbad, t. Bohemia, famous for its hot mineral waters, 6 m. N. E. Elnbogen, 56 W. Prague. Lon. 12° 52′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N.

Carlsburg, or *Carlstadt*, fortified t. Hanover, 30 m. N. by W. of Bremen. Lon. 8° 40′ E. Lat. 53° 32′ N.

Carlscrona, or *Carlscroon*, s-p. Sweden, in Blekingen, on the Baltic, 220 m. S. S. W. Stockholm, is the principal station of the Swedish navy. It is built on five rocky islands, which are connected together by bridges. The harbour which is capable of holding 100 ships of war, is defended by two forts at the entrance and several others in the interior. Several noble docks have been formed here at an immense expense, one of which was cut out of the solid rock; the largest remains in an unfinished state. Carlscrona has considerable trade and 12,000 inhabitants. Lon. 15° 33′ E. Lat, 56° 6′ 57″ N.

Carlsfeld, a mining t. in Saxony, 16 m. S. Zwickau.

Carlshamm, a royal staple town, Sweden, on the Baltic; with a good harbour, a fortress, and a dock-yard. 12 m. W. Carlscrona. Lon. 14° 39′ E. Lat. 56° 12′ N.

Carlshof, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 140° 30′ W. Lat. 15° 45′ N.

Carlsruhe, a handsome town in the grand dutchy of Baden, the residence of the grand duke and his court. It is about 3 m. from the Rhine, and is laid out on a regular plan with streets diverging from the centre in the form of radii. Under the late and present grand duke, it has received great augmentations and embellishments. 2 m. N. W. Durlach. Lon. 20° 45′ E. Lat. 48° 59′ 51″ N. Pop. 15,000.

Carlstadt, t. Austrian empire, 42 m. S. S. E. Laybach, 170 S. by W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 45° 34′ N.

Carlstadt, province of Sweden, comprising the whole of Warmeland. Sq. miles 6,578. Pop. 135,438. Chief town, Carlstadt.

Carlstadt, t. Sweden, on the island of Tingwalla, at the influx of the Clara-Elf, or Star-Elf, into lake Werner, 160 m. W. Stockholm. Lon. 13° 9′ E. Lat. 59° 20′ N.

Carlstadt, t. Bavaria, on the Maine, 12 m. N. W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,200.

Carlton, v. Eng. in Bedford, 5 m. from Olney.

Carmagnola, t. Piedmont, on the Po; one of the strongest places on the Piedmontese frontier. Here is carried on a great trade in cloth, hemp, and particularly in silk. 12 m. S. S. E. Turin. Lon. 7° 43′ E. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Carmathen. See *Caermarthen*.

Carmel, Mount, Palestine, a fruitful mountain, on the Mediterranean, on the N. side of the bay of Acre.

Carmel, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 15 m. W. Bangor. Pop. 153.

Carmel, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y. 26 m. S. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,247.

Carmen, isl. near the coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 30′ N.

Carmi, p-t. and cap. White co. Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 m. above its mouth, 40 N. Shawneetown.

Carmona, (an. *Carmo*,) t. Spain, 20 m. N. E. Seville. Pop. 12,685.

Carmona, t. Spain, 15 m. from Toledo. Pop. 2,400.

Carmulla, t. Hind. 70 m. N. Bejapour. Lon. 75° 32′ E. Lat. 18° 23′ N.

Carnac, v. Egypt, occupying a part of the site of ancient *Thebes*.

Carnamart, r. Ireland, falls into Galway bay.

Carnarvon. See *Caernarvon*.

Carnatic, a province extending along the E. coast of Hindostan, about 560 miles long, by from 50 to 100 broad, comprehending what lately form-

ed the dominions of the nabob of Arcot. The climate is liable to excessive heats, especially during summer. On account of the extreme scarcity of water, large tanks or artificial ponds have been constructed in many places. The country is also liable to frequent famines. Most of the inhabitants are Hindoos: Mahometans and Christians forming but a small proportion of the population. The principal towns are Arcot, Cuddalore, Madras, Madura, Ongolo, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Vellore. In 1801 the whole territory, with the exception of a small portion reserved by the nabob, was ceded to the British, who divided it into eight districts.

Carnaul, a celebrated t. Hind. in lat. 29° 42′ N. lon. 76° 47′ E.

Carnes, cape, Scotland. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 58° 53′ N.

Carnesville, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Geo. 110 m. from Augusta.

Car Nicobar, the most northern of the Nicobar islands, and the largest of the whole, being about 75 miles in circuit. Lon. 93° 12′ E. Lat. 9° 10′ N.

Carniola, formerly a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of dutchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N. E. by Styria, E. and S. E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz, containing 4,700 square miles, with a population in 1807, of 409,504. It formerly formed with Styria, Carinthia, Friuli, and the territory of Trieste, the division of the empire called *Inner Austria*, but since 1816, it has composed the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsburg, in a new division of the empire called the kingdom of Illyria. See *Illyria*.

This province contains a number of iron mines. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. Cinnabar is obtained in the county of Gomor, to the amount of 6,000 or 7,000 cwt. per annum. The inhabitants are for the most part of Sclavonian extraction and are called by the Germans Wenden, or Vandals. The number of pure Germans does not exceed 30,000.

Carnoul, t. and district, Hind. Lon. 77° 58′ E. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Carnsore, the S. E. point of Ireland. Lon. 6° 20′ W. Lat. 52° 11′ N.

Carolath, principality, in Prussian Silesia, inclosed by the circles of Glogau, Freystadt, and Grunberg. Extent about 100 square miles.

Carolina, La, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 20 m. N. E. Anduxar. Lon. 3° 36′ 13″ W. Lat. 38° 17′ 5″ N. Pop. about 3,000.

Carolina, (*North*,) one of the U. S. bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic; S. by S. Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It extends from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 30′ N. and from lon. 75° 45′ to 84° W. and contains 48,000 square miles.

Along the whole coast of N. Carolina is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land, in some places by narrow Sounds, in others by broad Bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke inlet is the only one north of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. In the counties on the sea coast, the land is low, and covered with extensive swamps and marshes, and for 60 or 80 miles from the shore is a dead level. Beyond this, the country swells into hills, and in the most western part rises into mountains. Among the productions are pitch pine, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and Indian corn. Coal has lately been found in Chatham county, and lead ore a few miles N. of Raleigh. The principal rivers, beginning in the east, are the Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catabaw, and Broad. Most of the produce of North Carolina is exported from the neighbouring states. Not a single point has yet been found on the coast, within the limits of the State, at which a safe and commodious port could be established. Hitherto the productions of the northern parts of the State, lying on the Roanoke and its branches, and also on the upper parts of the Tar and Neuse, have been sent to the markets of Virginia; and the trade of Broad river, the Catabaw, and the Yadkin has gone to South Carolina. The principal exports are pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat and Indian corn. The value of the exports from the ports of North Carolina in 1820, was only $808,319. The value of the manufactures in 1810 was estimated at $6,653,152.

Since the year 1815, the state has been zealously engaged in the business of internal improvements. It is intended to improve the navigation of the inlets and sounds, so as to open a direct and easy communication with the ocean; to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the principal rivers; to connect the rivers by navigable canals; to improve the roads; and to drain the marshes and swamps of the eastern and southern counties. In the prosecution of these plans, skilful engineers have been employed for several years in making the necessary surveys, and several private companies have been formed under the patronage of the state. In 1819, the legislature appropriated for the purpose of internal improvements, the proceeds of the sale of all the Cherokee lands, which have lately come into possession of the state. The population in 1790, was 393,751; in 1800, 478,103; in 1810, 555,500; in 1820, 638,829, of whom 205,017 were slaves, and 14,612 free blacks. Engaged in agriculture 174,196, in commerce 2,551, in manufactures 11,844. The slaves are principally confined to the low country. The western parts of the state are settled by *Scotch-Irish* emigrants. Almost all the country between the Catabaw and the Yadkin is thus peopled. The *Moravians*, in 1751, purchased a tract of 100,000 acres, lying between the head waters of the Yadkin and the Dan, and it now contains a number of flourishing villages. Within a few years, there has been much zeal displayed in the establishment of academies and schools. Previous to 1804, there were but 2 academies in the state. The number at present is 50, and is rapidly increasing; and there is a flourishing university at Chapel Hill, called the University of North Carolina. The Methodists and Baptists are the prevailing denominations of christians, especially in the low country. The Scotch-Irish are Presbyterians, and there are also in the western parts of the state a few settlements of German Lutherans and German Calvinists. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of commons. The senators are chosen annually, one from each county. The members of the house of commons are chosen annually, two from each county, and one from each of the six principal towns. The executive

power is vested in a governor, and a council of 7 persons, all of whom are chosen annually by a joint ballot of the two houses. Raleigh is the seat of government.

Carolina, (*South.*) one of the U. S. bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. It extends from lat. 32° to 35° 8′ N. and from lon. 78° 24′ to 83° 30″ W. containing 24,000 square miles. Pop. in 1790, 239,073; in 1800, 345,591; in 1810, 415,110, and 1820, whites 243,244; slaves 251,783; free blacks 6,714: total 502,741; engaged in agriculture 161,560, in commerce 2,588, in manufactures 6,488.

The sea coast is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The main land is naturally divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country extends 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. After leaving the low country in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sand hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. This curious country, sometimes called the middle country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the *Ridge*, which is a remarkable tract of high ground as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance from the N. W. Beyond this ridge, commences a fine healthy country of hills and dales, terminating in the western extremity of the state, in lofty mountains.—The banks of the large rivers and the creeks in the low country, are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and maize in abundance; the marshes and swamps in this district make fine rice plantations; and some of the low grounds between the sand hills in the middle district, are suitable for agriculture and pasturage: but with these exceptions, the whole country below the Ridge has a sandy barren soil, not worth cultivation. The soil of the upper country is generally strong and productive.—Cotton and rice are the staple productions of the state. The climate and soil are well adapted to tobacco, grain, and indigo, and these were formerly cultivated to a great extent; but since the invention of the machine to cleanse upland cotton from its seeds, the cultivation of cotton has become so profitable, that almost every thing else is neglected.

The climate of the Upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers.—The principal rivers beginning in the N. E. are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Combahee, and Savannah.—There is a canal, 22 miles long, connecting Santee and Cooper rivers, by which the produce of a large section of this state, and of the western part of N. Carolina, is brought to the city of Charleston.

South Carolina college, at Columbia, has been liberally patronized by the state. Colleges have been also incorporated in Abbeville district, in Beaufort and in Winnsborough, but they have not taken a higher rank than academies. Free schools are established throughout the state, and the sum of $30,000 annually, has been appropriated by the legislature, for their support.—The most numerous religious denominations are Methodists and Baptists. Next to them are the Presbyterians and Episcopalians.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate is chosen every four years, and the representatives every two years, by districts. The governor is chosen every two years by a joint ballot of both houses.

In 1820, South Carolina was the third State in the Union, in the value of her exports. The amount was $8,882,940, and consisted almost wholly of domestic produce. The staple of the State is cotton. The other articles are rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. A large part of this produce is exported in ships, belonging to the merchants of the northern States. Charleston is the largest town in the State, and the centre of its commerce. Columbia is the seat of government.

Caroline, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. 12 m. N. E. Spencer. Pop. 1,608.

Caroline, co. Md. on the eastern shore, bounded N. W. by Queen Anne co. E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester co. and W. by Talbot. Pop. 10,108; slaves 1,574; engaged in agriculture 2,057, in commerce 97, in manufactures 272. Chief t. Denton.

Caroline, co. Va. on the S. side of the Rappahannock. Pop. 18,008; slaves 10,999; engaged in agriculture 4,624, in commerce 31, in manufactures 286. Chief town, Bowlinggreen.

Caroline Islands, or *New Philippines*, in the Pacific, consist of several groups lying east of the Pelew islands, and stretching from 138° to 160° E. lon. and from 7° 40′ to 11° N. lat. They are claimed by the Spaniards, and are inhabited by a mild and friendly people.

Caromata, isl. off the W. coast of Borneo.

Caromb, t. France, 18 m. N. E. Avignon.

Carondolet, or *Vide poche*, v. St Louis co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, opposite Cahokia, 6 m. below St. Louis. It is a French settlement of about 60 houses.

Caroni, large r. S. America, falls into the Orinoco on the S. side, 72 leagues from its mouth, after a course of more than 400 miles.

Caroon Beled, or *Belet*, an extensive mass of ruins, situated upon the lake of the same name, and which appear to be the remains of the celebrated building called the *Labyrinth* of Egypt.

Caroon, Birket el, (an. *Moeris*) a considerable lake in Faioum, in Egypt, about 50 miles long and 10 broad.

Caroor, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, on the Amarwati, 42 m. W. Trichinopoly.

Carora, city, Venezuela. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c. 45 m. E. lake Maracaibo, 270 W. Caraccas. Lat. 9° 50′ N.

Carouge, t. France, 12 m. N. W. Alencon.

Carouge, Point, the N. extremity of St. Domingo.

Carorigno, t. Naples, in Terra d'Otranto; 3 m. E. Ostuni. Pop. 2,819.

Carp River, runs into the S. side of Lake Superior, 30 m. W. of the La Train.

Carpanedo, t. Italy, 10 m. N. Bassano.

Carpathian Mountains, an extensive chain of mountains, which reaches from the borders of Saxony to the Black sea, separating Moravia from Silesia; Transylvania and Hungary from the Bukowine and Galicia; and Walachia from Moldavia. Most of its summits are covered with perpetual snow.

Carpenedolo, t. Austrian Italy, on the Seriolo-Chiese, 15 m. S. S. E. Brescia. Pop. 4,000.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, on the N. coast of New-Holland. It stretches in breadth 5° 30′ of longitude from Endeavour Strait to Cape Wilberforce, and 7° of latitude in depth. Lon. 130° 50′ E. Lat. 10° 20′ S.

Carpenter's Point, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Carpentras, t. France, on the Anson, in Vaucluse, 12 m. N. E. Avignon, 38 N. W. Aix. Lon. 5° 3′ E. Lat. 44° 3′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Carpi, t. Italy, in Modena, 24 m. S. Mantua.

Carpi, t. Venetian Territory, on the Adige, 5 m. S. Legnano.

Carpio, t. Spain, 22 m. E. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

Carra, r. Ireland, runs into Dingle bay.

Carraca, La, s-p. Spain, 6 m. E. Cadiz.

Carrantasca Lagoon, a large gulf on the S. side of the bay of Honduras. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 15° 32′ N. *Carrantasca Shoals* extend from it 40 miles. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 16° N.

Carrara, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Massa, long celebrated for its quarries of beautiful marble, which is of different colours, and adapted to different uses, some kinds being employed in building, and others in statuary; 5 m. N. W. Massa, 22 N. W. Lucca. Lon. 10° 4′ E. Lat. 44° 3′ N. Pop. 8,443.

Carribean Sea. See *Caribean Sea*.

Carrick on Shannon, t. and cap. of Leitrim co. Ireland, 36 m. S. Ballyshannon.

Carrick on Suir, t. Ireland, in Tipperary. Pop. about 11,000; 12 m. N. W. Waterford, 70 N. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 23′ N.

Carrickfergus, s-p. Ireland, in Antrim, on Belfast lough, or Carrickfergus bay. It was once the principal seaport in the north of Ireland, but its trade has been transferred to Belfast. Pop. 3,400. 8 m. fr. Belfast, 86 fr. Dublin. Lon. 6° 2′ W. Lat. 54° 43′ N.

Carrion, r. Spain, which rises in Asturias among the Cantabrian mountains and runs into the Pisuerga below Palencia.

Carrion de los Condes, t. Spain, in Leon; 40 m. W. Burgos. Pop. 2,800.

Carrog, r. Wales, falls into the sea 4 m. S. S. W. Caernarvon.

Carrollton, p-v. Green co. Illinois.

Carron, v. Scotland, in Stirling, on Carron river, which falls into the Forth. Iron works, now among the most extensive in Great Britain, were erected here in 1760. There are about twenty furnaces, and the whole works employ more than 2000 persons. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured at Carron: heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam-engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used in war, or the arts; 2 m. N. W. Falkirk, 26 N. W. Edinburgh.

Carrouge, t. Savoy, 3 m. fr. Geneva.

Carr, Rock, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, near its mouth.

Carru, t. Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 4 m. S. Bene. Pop. 4,000.

Carrying, or *Portage River*, Ohio, runs into the S. W. end of Lake Erie, 15 m. from Sandusky.

Cart, r. Scotland, falls into the Clyde, 3 m. N. Paisley.

Cartago, city, capital of Costa-Rica, in Guatimala, about 10 leagues from the Atlantic, and about 17 from the Pacific. Lon. 83° 30′ W. Lat. 9° 42′ S.

Cartago, city of Popayan, near the river Cauca. 75 m. N. E. Popayan. Lat. 4° 46′ N. Pop. 5 or 6,000.

Cartama, r. S. America, in Antioquia, runs into the Cauca.

Carter, co. Tennessee, bounded N. by Sullivan co. E. by N. Carolina, S. W. by Washington co. Pop. 4,835; slaves 345; engaged in agriculture 980. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Carter's bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

Carteret, maritime co. N.C. on Core and Pamlico Sounds. Pop. 5,609; slaves 1,329; engaged in agriculture 664, in commerce 275, in manufactures 167. Chief town, Beaufort.

Carteret's Harbor, on the S. W. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 152° 19′ E. Lat. 5° S.

Carteret's Island, in the S. Pacific. Lon. 154° 14′ E. Lat. 8° 26′ S.

Carter's Store, p-v. Halifax co. Va.

Cartersville, p-v. Cumberland co. Va. 48 m. from Richmond.

Carthage. The remains of this great city, the ancient emporium of northern Africa and empress of the sea, are situated on a promontory 12 miles E. N. E. of Tunis, but can now scarcely be distinguished by a superficial observer. The harbor has been filled by the action of the winds and a change in the bed of the river which fell into it. There are no remains of the ancient walls, arches or pillars. The cisterns, however, still remain almost entire, and are on a magnificent scale. The great aqueduct which brought the water from a distance of 50 miles, may be traced through the whole of its course.

Carthage, p-v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

Carthage, v. in Brighton, Ontario co. N. Y. at the lower falls of the Genesee, 5 m. from Lake Ontario, and about 30 N. W. Canandaigua. Carthage bridge, erected across the Genesee, lately fell. It consisted of a single arch of 352 feet chord, resting on abutments of solid rock, which rise to the height of 150 feet.

Carthage, p-v. Moore co. N. C.

Carthage, p-t. and cap. Smith co. Ten. on the N. side of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Caney fork, 50 m. E. N. E. Nashville.

Carthage, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 6 m. N. Cincinnati.

Carthage, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 312.

Carthagena, or *Cartagena*, s-p. Spain, on the coast of Murcia. It was founded by the Carthagenian general Asdrubal. It is protected by a fort, and possesses the best harbor in the Mediterranean. It consists of a natural basin of great depth, reaching close to the town, and secured from every wind by the surrounding hills and by an island near the entrance. The town lies on a peninsula in this basin, has good spring water, and a large and well stored arsenal. A manufactory of sail-cloth is carried on by the inhabitants. Pop. 25,000. Lon. 1° 0′ 21″ W. Lat. 37° 35′ 50″ N.

Carthagena, a province of S. America, in New Grenada, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, S. by Antioquia, E. by Santa Martha, from which it is divided by the great river Magdalena, W. by Darien. It contains about 60,000 whites, 13,000 Indians, and 7,000 negro slaves.

Carthagena, city, S. America, in New Grenada, on a sandy island, artificially connected at the west end with the main land. The harbor is spacious, defended from every wind, with a sufficient depth of water, and good anchorage, but the entrance is

very narrow. The climate is excessively hot and unhealthy, but the advantageous situation of the town has, notwithstanding, made it a place of extensive trade. Its wealth and importance has caused it to be frequently pillaged by the English and French, and during the contest which is now carrying on between Spain and her colonies, it has frequently been taken and retaken by the contending parties. Lon. 77° 50′ W. Lat. 10° 30′ N. Pop. 24,000.

Carthagena, r. S. America, enters the Pacific at the cape of Corrientes.

Carthkenny, r. Wales, runs into the Tave, 7 m. W. S. W. Caermarthen.

Cartwel, t. Eng. 16 m. from Lancaster.

Carver, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 8 m. E. Plymouth, 50 S. E. Boston. Pop. 839. Here is a pond containing iron ore. The iron is of a superior quality, and 500 tons have been obtained in a year.

Carvers river, Missouri Territory, which runs into the St. Peters on the N. side about 40 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi.

Carwar, s-p. Hind. 45 m. E. Goa. Lat. 14° 47′ N.

Cary, r. Ireland, runs into the sea near Ballycastle.

Casabar. See *Durgut.*

Casac, a country of Persia, in Armenia, nominally subject to Persia, but ruled by its own princes.

Casada. See *Casdaga.*

Casa Grande, t. Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. Lon. 113° 23′ E. Lat. 33° 40′ N.

Casale, or *Casal*, t. Piedmont, cap. of the dutchy of Montserrat, on the Po, near the site of the ancient *Sedula*. 35 m. S. W. Milan, 37 N. E. Turin. Lon. 8° 19′ E. Lat. 45° 12′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Casale, t. of the Austrian states, in the Paduan, 6 m. S. W. Montagnana.

Casale Maggiore, t. Lombardy, on the Po, 20 m. E. S. E. Cremona. Pop. 5,624.

Casale Morano, t. Italy, 12 m. N. W. Cremona.

Casal Nuovo, t. Naples, in Terra d'Otranto; one in Capitanata, 11 m. N. Lucera; one in Lombardy, 5 m. W. Cremona; one in the grand dutchy of Tuscany; one in Naples, pop. 3,510. 15 N. Policastro; one in Naples, 15 m. N. Tursi.

Casale-Pusterlengo, t. Lombardy, 10 m. S. E. Lodi.

Casal vieri, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavora. Pop. 3,636.

Casalegio, v. Italy, in Parma, dutchy of Placencia, 6 m. S. W. Piacenza.

Casan. See *Kasan.*

Casanara, r. Venezuela, falls into the Meta, about 75 leagues above its junction with the Orinoco. By means of this river, and of the river Meta, the inhabitants of Santa Fe can carry their produce into Guiana.

Casarrubios, t. Spain, 25 m. S. W. Madrid.

Casbin, city of Persia, in Irak, on a great sandy plain. It is one of the most extensive cities in Persia The manufactures and trade of Casbin are considerable, this city being open to Georgia, Azerbijan, Ghilan, and the Caspian sea. 240 m. N. N. W. Ispahan. Lon. 49° 33′ E. Lat. 36° 12′ N. Pop. 60,000.

Casbuona, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 5 m. W. Strongoli.

Cascades, Isle de, in the St. Lawrence, at its entrance into Lake St. Louis.

Cascaes, s-p. Portugal, on the N. side of the Tagus, at its mouth. 15 m. W. Lisbon. Lat. 38° 44′ N. Cape Cascaes is 2 m. S. W.

Caschau or *Cassovia*, cap. of Upper Hungary, 100 m. S. Cracow, 105 N E. Buda. Pop. 7,900. Lon. 20° 40′ E. Lat. 49° 40′ N.

Cascina, t. Piedmont, 10 m. S. W. Alexandria.

Casco bay, isl. N. Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay.

Casco bay, Maine, a beautiful bay, the entrance of which is between Cape Elizabeth on the S. W. and Cape Small Point on the N. E. and is 40 miles wide. It receives Fore river, Presumpscut and several other rivers, and indents the shore with numerous arms, among which is the harbor of Portland. Over the bay are spread more than 300 small islands, some of which are inhabited and nearly all cultivated; the largest is Long Island 24 miles in length. The channels between the islands are navigable and afford fine anchorage for vessels, particularly the sound formed by Long Island.

Casdaga, small lake, Chatauque co. N. Y. about 8 m. from Dunkirk on Lake Erie. It is connected by a river of the same name, 40 miles long, with the Conewango. The river is navigable throughout its course for boats of 20 tons.

Caserta, or *Caserta Nova*, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavora, noted for its magnificent palace. 15 m. E. Capua, 13 N. E. Naples.

Casey, co. Ken. Pop. 4,349; slaves 456; engaged in agriculture 1,033, in commerce 18, in manufactures 46. Chief town, Elizabeth.

Cashan, or *Kashan*, city, Persia, in Irak, one of the most flourishing in the empire. Coloured and flowered silks, the latter of exquisite beauty, are manufactured here; also carpets and cotton cloth, utensils of copper, gold, and silver. Pop. estimated at 30,000. 106 m. N. Ispahan. Lon. 51° 17′ E. Lat. 33° 55′ N.

Cash-clap settlement, p-v. Johnson co. Illinois.

Cashell, city, Ireland, in Tipperary, an archiepiscopal see, about 3 m. from the river Suir, 31 N. W. Waterford. Pop. about 3,000.

Cashgar. See *Kashgar.*

Cashie, r. N. C. runs into Albemarle sound, near the mouth of the Roanoke.

Cashmere, a province of Hind. belonging to the Afghans; it is about 90 miles long, and nearly of an oval form, situated chiefly between 34° and 35° N. lat. and between 73° and 76° E. lon. It is a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by mountains, which prevent communication except through seven passes. The mode of transporting goods through these passes, is on men's shoulders, the roads being impracticable either for horses, bullocks, or mules. There are guards posted at each of these passes, who examine all strangers; and no one is allowed to quit the country without a passport. Innumerable rivulets descend on all sides from the mountains, and after spreading verdure and fertility over every part of the valley, fall into the river Jhelum, which breaks through the mountains. From its elevated situation the climate of Cashmere is delightful, and the fruits and flowers of both zones are found in the greatest abundance. This beautiful valley was for a long time the favorite retreat of the emperors of Hindostan during the hot months of the year, and the oriental poets vie with each

other in celebrating its praises. The principal source of wealth of Cashmere is its delicate and unrivalled manufacture of shawls; the wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat found only in Thibet, from whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool. During the late revolutions in the Afghan government the governor of Cashmere revolted, and continues to maintain his independence. Its principal towns are Serinaghur and Islamabad.

Cashmere, called also Serinaghur, the capital of the above province, is in lon. 73° 43′ E. Lat. 34° 20′ N. on the Jhelum, over which there are five wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood. There are no public buildings of any consequence in the city, but in the environs there are the remains of several handsome palaces built by the emperors of Hindostan.

Cash river, N. W. Territory, runs into Lake Superior, 3 m. E. Dead river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth.

Cash river, Illinois, runs into the Ohio, 15 m. below Wilkinsonville.

Cashy, district, Hind. tributary to Nepaul, between 28° and 29° N. lat. and about 83° E. lon.

Casiar. See *Cæsarea*.

Casikli, t. on the W. coast of Natolia. Lat. 37° 22′ N.

Casimir, or *Casmy*, (an. *Eleutherus*,) r. Syria, falls into the sea, 4 m. N. Suir.

Casimirsburg, a fortified place of Pomerania, on the Baltic, 13 m. E. N. E. Colberg.

Casino, r. Naples, runs into the sea, 2 m. N. W. Cape Stilo.

Caso, isl. in the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Scarpanto.

Caspe, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Ebro, 44 m. S. E. Sarragossa. Pop. 8,200.

Caspian Sea, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N. by Russia, E. by Tartary, S. by Persia. It is 646 miles long, from N. to S. and 265 in extreme breadth. The water is as salt as that of the ocean, and has a bitter taste. Numerous rivers run into the Caspian, and among them the Volga, the largest river in Europe, yet the lake has no visible outlet. The navigation of this sea is dangerous, owing to the numerous shallows. There are many ports, but few of which are safe and commodious for shipping. Sturgeon, salmon, and other fish are caught in great quantities, and a number of small vessels leave Astracan every season, for the seal fishery on the Caspian.

Caspian, or *Beautiful, lake*, in Greensborough, Vt. It is a head-water of the Lamoil.

Cassagne, t. France, in Aveyron, 14 m. S. Rhodez. Pop. 1,432.

Cassandra, Gulf of, on the coast of Eu. Turkey, in the north-west part of the archipelago, east of the gulf of Saloniki. Lon. 23° 50′ E. Lat. 40° N.

Cassandra Nova, t. Eu. Turkey, 15 m. S. E. Saloniki.

Cassano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 119 m. E. S. E. Naples. Pop. 4,000; one in Principato Ultra, 12 m. W. Conza. Pop. 2,106.

Cassano sull Adda, t. Lombardy, 16 m. N. E. Milan.

Cassay, called also Meckley, or Muggalow, a province of the Birman empire, lying between 23° and 26° N. lat. and between 93° and 96° E. lon. bounded N. by Assam, W. by Bengal, S. and E. by Ava. It is governed by a rajah, who is tributary to the Birman monarchs; and its inhabitants are Hindoos, many of them brahmins. The country is mountainous and very poor.

Cassebury Ghaut, a mountainous pass, Hind. 25 m. N. Chandor.

Cassel, t. Germany, cap. of the electorate of Hesse, (called from it Hesse Cassel.) It is on the Fulda. The great school, called *Collegium Carolinum*, was founded here in 1709. The trade of this place is not of great importance, but there are some manufactories of china, earthen ware, and woollen stuffs. 50 m. S. E. Paderborn, 84 N. E. Coblentz. Lon. 9° 35′ 18″ E. Lat. 51° 19′ 20″ N. Pop. 19,000.

Cassel, or *Montcassel*, t. France, in the dep. of the North, 15 m. S. E. Dunkirk, 158 N. Paris. Lon. 2° 29′ 24″ E. Lat. 50° 47′ 54″ N. Pop. 3,601.

Cassel, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Hesse, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has communication by a bridge of boats.

Casselle, t. Piedmont, 6 m. N. Turin. Pop. 9,500.

Cassell's store, p-v. Amelia co. Va.

Casseneuil, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 6 m. W. N. W. Villeneuve d' Agen. Pop. 1,045.

Cassina, or *Cashna*, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situated W. of Bornou, and extending S. to the Niger. Like most other states in this part of Africa, it is now tributary to Bornou. The commerce of Cassina with Northern Africa is maintained by a caravan from Fezzan. The exports consist of gold dust, slaves, cotton cloths, and goat skins dyed red and yellow. The imports are woollen stuffs, carpets, hardware, arms, knives, scissors, beads, mirrors, and toys. Cassina, the capital, is a city of great extent, but little is known respecting it.

Cassina, or *Red Cedar Lake*, N. America, one of the sources of the Mississippi river. It is about 8 miles long and 6 broad, and discharges itself by a winding stream 50 miles long into Lake Winnipec. The waters of the Cassina are pure and transparent, and are supplied with pike, carp, trout, and catfish. It has an island covered with red cedar trees. Its shores are lined with the elm maple and pine, interspersed with fields of Indian rice, reeds and rushes, and here and there a gravelly beach. On the N. W. side it receives two streams, the Turtle and La Beesh.

Cassine, v. Piedmont, 6 m. N. Acqui. Pop. 3,414.

Cassiquiari, r. a branch of the Rio Negro, in S. America, which communicates with the Orinoco.

Cassis, s-p. France, 8 m. S. E. Marseilles. Pop. 2,030.

Cassius, Mount, or *Jebel Ocrab*, mt. Syria, near Antioch, 2 m. S. of the river Orontes.

Cassay, the Hindoo name of *Benares*.

Castagnedolo, t. Lombardy, 6 m. S. S. E. Brescia.

Castamena, or *Kastamuni*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, which has many manufactures, particularly of copper and of silk. Lon. 34° 18′ E. Lat. 40° 42′ N.

Castanet, t. France, 6 m. S. S. E. Toulouse.

Castanheira, t. Portugal, 18 m. N. E. Lisbon; one 24 m. E. S. E. Coimbra; one in Beira, 7 m. E. Aveiro.

Castano, t. Lombardy, 18 m. W. N. W. Milan.

Castanowitz, or *Kostanitza*, t. and fort, Austrian empire, in Croatia. Lon. 17° 0′ E. Lat. 45° 30′ N.

Castel Baldo, t. Venetian territory, 30 m. S. S. W. Padua. Pop. 3,000.

Castel Durante, or *Urbanea*, t. of the Popedom, 7 m. S W. Urbino.

Castel-Gondolfo, t. States of the Church, in Campagna di Roma, 12 m. E. of Rome.

Castel Jaloux, t. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1,757.

Castel Leone, t. Lombardy, 15 m. W. N. W. Cremona. Pop. 4,190.

Castel a Mare di Stabia, s-p. Naples, in principato Citra, 15 S. E. Naples.

Castel Nuovo, fortified t. Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, in the gulf of Cattaro, 10 m. W. of Cattaro. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Castel Nuovo, t. Piedmont, 17 m. N. W. Asti.

Castel Nuovo, t. Italy, in Modena, 9 m. N. N. W. Reggio.

Castel Rodrigo, fortified t. Portugal, in Beira, 10 m. N. W. Pinnel.

Castel Sardo, s-p. Sardinia, 22 m. N. E. Sassari.

Castel-Sarrasin, t. France, on the Garonne, 10 m. W. Montauban, 30 W. N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 5,000.

Castel Selino, t. Island of Candia, 21 m. S. W. Canea.

Castel Vetere, (an. *Caulina*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 m. N. Gierace. Pop. 4,500.

Castelaun, t. Prussian states, in Lower Rhine, 22 m. S. S. W. Coblentz.

Castelbranco, fortified t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Leira, 7 m. S. E. Coimbra.

Castellamonte, t. Piedmont, 7 m. S. S. W. Ivrea.

Castellane, t. France, 36 m. W. Nice.

Castellaso, t. Piedmont, 7 m. S. Alessandria. Pop. 4,745.

Castello di Bivona, (an. *Stippo*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 6 m. W. Monte Leone.

Castello Citao di, (an. *Tifernum Tiberinum*,) t. States of the Church, on the Tiber, cap. of a county, 100 m. N. Rome.

Castello Rosso, isl. in the Mediterranean, half a mile from the coast of Caramania. Lon. 20° 37′ E.

Castello de Vide, t. and frontier castle of Portugal, 9 m. E. N. E. Portalegre.

Castellon de la Plana, t. Spain, 28 m. S. Valencia. Pop. 11,000.

Castelluccio, t. Naples, 39 m. N. W. Bisignano.

Castelmoron, t. France, on the Lot, 9 m. W. Villeneuve d'Agen.

Castelmoron, t. France, 27 m. S. E. Bourdeaux.

Castelmoroux, t. France, 8 m. E. Toulouse.

Castelnau de Bonnifou, t. France, in Tarn, 3 m. W. Alby. Pop. 1,158.

Castelnau de Brassac, t. France, 9 m. E. Castres.

Castelnau de Magnoac, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 25 m. N. E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,066.

Castelnau de Montmirail, t. France, in Tarn, 6 m. N. W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,452.

Castelnau de Montratier, t. France, in Lot, 15 m. N. Montauban. Pop. 4,000.

Castelnau de Strefond, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 11 m. N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,436.

Castelnaudery, t. France, in Aude, 33 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 8,100.

Castelnuovo Tortonense, or *di Scrivia*, t. Milan, on the Scrivia, 10 m. N. Tortona. Pop. 5,414.

Castiglole, t. Piedmont, 11 m. S. W. Savigliano.

Castiglione, t. Tuscany, on a lake near the coast. It is famed for its manufacture of salt. 12 m. S. Massa. Lat. 42° 52′ N. One, Italy, 18 m. N. Lucca; one, Sardinian states, 20 m. E. Genoa; one, Naples, in Principato Citra, 5 m. N. E. Salerno; one, Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 6 m. E. S. E. Civita Borella.

Castiglione delle Stiviere, t. Lombardy, in Mantua. It is surrounded with walls. 20 m. N. W. Mantua.

Castignola, or *Castigliola*, t, Piedmont, 8 m. W. N. W. Coni.

Castile, Old, an extensive province of Spain, inclosed between Arragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay and Navarre. Its form is that of an irregular triangle, whose extreme length is 60 leagues, and its breadth about 50. Burgos is the chief town. The wealth of Old Castile consists in its pasturage, which feeds thousands of sheep, cows, and other cattle. The merinoes after wintering in the plains, find in the mountains of this province a rich supply of food for the summer months. The commerce consists in the transport of wool, and this takes place chiefly by Burgos. Pop. 1,200,000.

Castile, New, a province of Spain, bounded N. W. and N. by Old Castile, N. E. by Arragon, E. by Valencia, S. E. by Murcia, and S. by Andalusia. The principal towns are, Madrid; Toledo, the provincial capital; Cuenca, the seat of a bishop, Cuidad Real, Seguenza, and Talavera de la Reyna. The residence of the court during the last three centuries has had a very evident effect on the improvement of Madrid, but very little on the province at large. The soil is naturally fertile, but the cultivation of it is neglected, and the mineral treasures of the mountains remain unexplored. The manufactures are woollen stuffs, silks, satin, and velvet, hats, soap, earthen ware, and cutlery. Pop. 1,200,000.

Castile, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.

Castillon, t. France, in Gironde, 25 m. E. Bourdeaux.

Castillon de Medoc, t. France, on the Garonne, 34 m. N. by W. Bourdeaux.

Castillones, t. France, 5 m. E. Lauzun.

Castine, s-p. and cap. Hancock co. Maine, 122 m. E. N. E. Portland. Lon. 68° 46′ W. Lat. 44° 24′ N. Pop. 975. It is situated on a promontory nearly at the head of the east side of Penobscot bay. The harbor is excellent for any number of ships of the largest size, has bold water, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. Castine has great strength from its natural situation. From the narrowness of the isthmus which connects it with the main, it could be insulated without much labour or expense; and this mode of defence, in addition to strong batteries, would enable it to resist any force which would probably be brought against it. An enemy in possession of Castine has command of all the intermediate country from the Penobscot to the St. Croix. This place was taken by the British during the late war, but was restored on the return of peace.

Castle Acre, t. Eng. in Norfolk; 5 m. fr. Swassham, 95 fr. London.

Castle Douglas, v. Scotland, in Kirkcudbright; 9 m. N. Wigton.

Castle Dermont, t. Ireland, in Kildare, 34 m. S W. Dublin.

Castle Donnington. See *Donnington Castle*.

Castle, t. Eng. in Essex, 7 m. fr. Braintree.

Castle Rising, t. and borough, Eng. in Norfolk. 5 m. N. E. Lynn.

Castlebar, t. Ireland, in Mayo; 35 m. N. Galway.

Castlecomer, t. Ireland, 10 m. N. Kilkenny.

Castleford, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. fr. Pontefract.

Castlehaven, t. on the S. coast of Ireland, 19 m. S. W. Bandonbridge.

Castleton, t. Eng. in Lancaster. Pop. 6,723. 1 m. S. Rochdale.

Castleton, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 38 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,541. The Vermont Medical Institution was established here a few years ago. It has since been incorporated and in 1820 was connected with Middlebury College. It has 5 Professors. The term of study is three years. A building is erected for the accommodation of the students, the number of whom in 1822 was 76. Degrees are conferred by the President of Middlebury college.

Castleton, p-t. Richmond co. on Staten island, N. Y. 9 m. S. W. New-York. Pop. 1,527. Here are the Marine Hospital, which can accommodate 2 or 300 sick; and the Quarantine and Health Establishments of the city of New-York.

Castleton, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.

Castletown, or *Castle Rushin*, (an. *Sodo*) t. Isle of Man, Eng. Lon. 4° 40′ W. Lat. 54° 5′ N.

Castletown, v. Scotland, 18 m. S. S. W. Jedburgh.

Castor, t. Madison co. Missouri.

Castor's River, Newfoundland, falls into St. John's harbor.

Castoria, r. Turkey, empties into a lake in Macedonia, after which it is called *Vistritsa*.

Castravan Mountains, a branch from Mount Lebanon, in Syria, 20 m. S. Tripoli.

Castres, t. France, at the conflux of the Agout and Thouret, 35 m. E. Toulouse. Lon. 2° 19′ E. Lat. 43° 36′ N. Pop. 12,400.

Castri, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on the S. W. side of Mount Parnassus, and the site of the ancient *Delphi*.

Castricum, v. Netherlands, 6 m. S. S. W. Alkmaer.

Castries, Bay of, on the E. coast of Chinese Tartary, in the channel or gulf of Tartary, which separates that part of the continent from the island of Saghalien. Lat. 51° 29′ N.

Castro, a dutchy of Italy, in the States of the Church, lying between St. Peter's Patrimony, the Mediterranean, Tuscany, the Orvietano, and the river Marta. *Castro*, the capital, is near the river Ospada, 10 miles from the sea; 55 m. N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 35′ E. Lat. 42° 33′ N.

Castro, t. Naples, on the gulf of Venice, 8 m. S. E. Otranto.

Castro, (an. *Mytelene*) s-p. Island of Metelin, 30 m. S. W. Adramiti. Lon. 26° 28′ E. Lat. 39° N.

Castro, chief t. Lemnos. Pop. 800 families.

Castro Geris, t. and county, Spain, 20 m. W. Burgos.

Castro Giovanni, t. Sicily, 40 m. W. Catania. Lon. 14° 50′ E. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Castro-Marim, s-p. Portugal, on the Guadiana, 12 m. E. N. E. Tavira.

Castro Nuovo, t. Sicily, 20 m. S. E. Palermo.

Castrop, t. Prussian states, 27 m. S. S. W. Munster.

Castropol, t. Spain, 14 m. E. Mondonedo.

Castro Vireyna, province, Peru, bounded N. W. by Cunete, N. by Yauyoo, N. E. by Angiraes, and Huamanga-and-Huanta; W. by Vilcas Huaman; S. W. by Lucanas and Ica. *Castro Vireyna*, the capital, is 60 m. fr. Lima. Lon. 74° 44′ W. Lat. 13° 49′ S.

Castua, t. Istria, 30 m. S. E. Trieste.

Caswell, co. in the N. part of N. C. Pop. 13,253; slaves 5,417; engaged in agriculture 3,541, in commerce 54, in manufactures 481. Chief t. Leesburg. At the Court-House is a post-office.

Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, the first land discovered by Columbus, who called it *St. Salvador*. Lon. 75° W. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

Catabamba, t. Peru, and cap. of a province of the same name, 90 m. S. W. Cusco.

Catabaw river. See *Catawba*.

Catabuhu, r. S. America, falls into the Rio Negro.

Cataco, co. Alabama. Pop. 5,263; Slaves 858; engaged in agriculture 1,155, in commerce 3, in manufactures 37.

Catahoula, co. Louisiana. Pop. 2,287. Slaves 751; engaged in agriculture 716, in commerce 24, in manufactures 157.

Catahoula, r. Louisiana, which joins the Wachita on the W. opposite the mouth of the Tensaw. Before entering the Wachita, it expands into a lake and again contracts to a river.

Catahoula, p-t. Rapide co. Louisiana. Pop. in 1810, 1,164.

Catahunk island. See *Buzzard's-Bay*.

Catalina harbour, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 48° 38′ N.

Catalonia, province in the N. E. part of Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenees which separate it from France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Arragon. It far surpasses every province in Spain in manufactures, commerce, agriculture and industry. Vines are cultivated on a very large scale. The other products are olives, silk, hemp and flax. A great trade is carried on with the American colonies, Italy, the South of France, England, Holland, and the North of Europe. The Catalans manufacture woollens, silks and cottons, hats, leather, gunpowder, and hardware.

Catamaiu, r. Quito, falls into the Pacific, in about 4° 45′ S. lat. Near its mouth, it is called *Amotape*.

Catamandoo, city, Hind. cap. of Nepaul, in lat. 27° 33′ N. lon. 85° 39′ E. on the Bhagmutty river, in one of the most romantic vallies in the world. It is well supplied with every convenience of life, and is said to contain 50,000 persons. The houses are built of brick, of two, three, and four stories, but, in general, have but a mean appearance.

Catamarca, S. Fernando de, city, S. America, in Tucuman. Lat. 27° S.

Catanduanes, one of the Philippine islands, E. of Luzon. Lon. 124° 30′ E. Lat. 15° N.

Catania, a famous city of Sicily, in the Val Demona, beautifully situated on the E. coast of the island, at the foot of Mount Etna. Although destroyed three times by the lava of the volcano, it has always risen more splendidly from its ashes. The harbor is one of the largest in the island, and the trade of the town considerable, particularly in silks. 35 m. N. Syracuse. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. about 50,000.

Catanzaro, t. Naples, cap. of Calabria Ultra. Pop. computed at 10,900. 9 m. N. E. Squillace, 10 S. W. Belcastro. Lon. 15° 54′ E. Lat. 38° 58′ N.

Cataract River, N. America, falls into the Columbia, about 200 miles from its mouth.

Cataraugus, co. the S. W. part of N. Y. bounded N. by Niagara and Genesee counties, E. by

Alleghany co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Chatauque. Pop. 4,090 ; engaged in commerce 6, in manufactures 107.

Cataraugus, creek, N. Y. a rapid stream which runs into Lake Erie 25 miles S. of Buffalo. It is about 37 miles long, is bordered by a fertile soil and affords numerous mill seats.

Cataraugus reservation, lies on the N. E. side of the above creek and commencing 4 miles from its mouth. It extends 10 miles along the river and is 4 wide containing about 37,000 acres. The number of Indians is about 700, among whom a mission is established by the United Foreign Mission Society.

Catas Altas, v. Brazil, about 200 miles N. E. Rio Janeiro

Catawesse, p-t. Columbia co. Pa. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 m. N. E. Sunbury. Pop. 2,520.

Catawba, r. which rises in N. Carolina and flowing into S. Carolina, is robbed of its name by an inconsiderable river called Waterce which joins it 30 m. above Camden.

Cateau Cambresis, fortified t. France, 15 m. S. E. Cambray. Lon. 3° 32′ 56″ E. Lat. 50° 6′ 15″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Cathanse, r. Maine, runs into Merry-meeting-bay, in Lincoln co.

Catharine, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. 18 m. W. Spencer. Pop. 2,478.

Catiem, *Catema*, *Kadhema*, *Gran*, or *Koueil*, s-p. Arabia, in Lachsa. Lon. 48° 10′ E. Lat. 29° 13′ N.

Catiff, *el*, t. Arabia, in Lachsa, near the Persian gulf, 132 m. S. Bassora, 420 S. Ispahan. Lon. 47° 16′ E.

Catingoor, t. Hind. 50 m. E. S. E. Hyderabad.

Catistobole, r. W. Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 85° 16′ W.

Catlenburg, t. Hanover, 16 m. S. S. E. Einbeck.

Catlettsburg, p-v. Greenup co. Ken.

Catmandu. See *Catamandoo*.

Cato, p-t. Cayuga co. N Y. on Seneca river, 24 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 4,021.

Caton, t. Eng. 4 m. N. Lancaster.

Catrah, t. Hind. in Benares, 25 m. S. W. Mirzapore.

Catrine, v. Scotland, 14 m. N. W. Ayr.

Catscreek mills, p-v. Washington co. Ohio.

Catskill, r. N. Y. runs S. E. and joins the Hudson at Catskill. Its mouth makes a good harbor for sloops.

Catskill, p-t. and cap. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Catskill. The village is built principally on a single street parallel to this creek, and contains the county buildings, 2 banks, an academy for females and 3 churches, viz. one for Presbyterians, one for Baptists and one for Episcopalians. It is a place of considerable trade. 33 m. below Albany, 5 below Hudson. Pop. 3,510, of whom 1,443 are in the village.

Catskill mountains, N. Y. a range of mountains which proceeds from the Highlands in a northerly direction through the counties of Ulster and Greene. They are the highest land in the State. Round top the highest summit, according to the measurement of Capt. Partridge is 3,804 feet above the level of the sea, and High Peak, the next highest, 3,718 feet.

Cattaro, t. Austrian empire, at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, on the E. side of the Adriatic. It is defended by a castle and strong battlements, and is inclosed with high rocks. 28 m. W. N. W. Scutari, 30 S. S. E. Ragusa. Lon. 18° 59′ E. Lat. 42° 22′ N.

Catteau, t. France, in dep. of North. Pop. 4,960. Lon. 3° 41′ E. Lat. 50° 6′ 15″ N.

Cattegat, a large channel, between Jutland on the W. the islands of Funen and Zealand on the S. and the coast of Sweden on the E. It communicates with the Baltic by the Sound and the two Belts.

Cattorich, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 22 m. fr. Boroughbridge.

Catloun, an English settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101° 45′ E. Lat. 3° 20′ S.

Cattwyck, two villages of the Netherlands, in Holland : one on the sea shore, 6 m. N. W. Leyden, called Cattwyck op See ; the other near it on the Old Rhine, called Cattwyck op Rhyn.

Catzenelnbogen, *Old*, t. in the dutchy of Nassau, 28 m. W. N. W. Mentz. Lon. 7° 57′ E. Lat. 50° 13′ N.

Cava, *La*, t. Naples, 25 m. E. Naples.

Cauachis, t. Quito, on the Amazon, 90 m. N. E. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Carade, lake, Tyrol, 12 m. W. N, W. Trent.

Carado, r. Portugal, falls into the Atlantic, below Braga.

Cavaglia, v. Piedmont, 16 m. W. Vercelli.

Cavaillon, (an. *Cabellio*,) t. France, on the Durance, in Vaucluse, 12 S. E. Avignon. Pop. 7,000.

Cavaillon, t. St. Domingo, 5 leagues W. by S. St. Louis.

Cavala, or *La Cavale*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on the Archipelago. Lon. 24° 48′ E. Lat. 40° 43′ N.

Cavaleri, isl. Eu. Turkey, in the Archipelago. Lon. 24° 10′ E. Lat. 38° 7′ N.

Cavalier Maggiore, large v. Piedmont, 19 m. S. Turin.

Caraliere, *Cape*, on the coast of Caramania.

Caralley, islands near the coast of New Zealand. Lon. 185° 42′ E. Lat. 35° 3′ N.

Cavan, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. Pop. in 1801, 90,000.

Cavan, t. Ireland, cap. of Cavan co. 54 m. N. W. Dublin.

Carna, t. Peru, in Cusco, 100 m. S. W. Cusco.

Cavarsere, t. Venetian territory, on the Adige, 16 m. N. N. E. Rovigo.

Cavasates, t. Cuba, 120 m. E. Havannah.

Caub, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 20 m. S. Coblentz. Lon. 7° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N.

Cajubul. See *Cabul*.

Cuca, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 18 m. N. Segovia.

Cauca, r. S. America, rises near Popayan, and after a northerly course of about 500 miles between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes, falls into the Rio Magdalena in lat. 9° N.

Caucasus, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which commence near the mouth of the Kuban on the Black sea ; and running S. traverses Mingrelia and Georgia, and afterwards turning east, runs along the W. shores of the Caspian sea, and through the Persian provinces Daghestan and Shirvan. Thence it pursues an easterly course under other names, till it joins the immense range known by the name of Hindoo Koosh. Part of this chain is covered with perpetual snow.

Caucasus, *Government of*, a province of Russia, bounded N. by Saratov, Ekaterinoslav, and the

country of the Don Cossacks; E. by the Caspian sea, and the river Ural; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the sea of Azoph and province of Taurida. The inhabitants consist of numerous tribes, some of them scarcely admitting the supremacy of Russia. It consists of two provinces, Caucasus and Astracan.

Cauchumili, Turkish isl. in the Mediterranean. Lon. 26° 24′ E. Lat. 36° 30′ N.

Caudar, r. Spain, runs into the Xucar, above Cuenca.

Caudebec, t. France, on the Seine, 18 m. W. Rouen; one on the Seine, in Eure.

Caudecoste, t. France, 7 m. S. E. Agen.

Caudete, t. Spain, in Valencia, a league from Villena. Pop. 6,000.

Caudies, t. France, 27 m. W. N. W. Perpignan.

Cavendish, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 10 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,551.

Caversundrum, t. Hind. 23 m. W. N. W. Gaudicotta.

Caverypatam, t Hind. in the Mysore, 103 m. E. Seringapatam.

Caveryporum, t. Hind. 85 m. S. E. Seringapatam.

Caveshill, p-v. Orange co. Va.

Caugmahry, t. and district, Bengal. Lat. 24° 15′ N. Lon. 89° 48′ E.

Caughnawaga, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y.

Caviana, isl. in the mouth of the Amazon, about 120 miles in circumference.

Caviana, t. Brazil, 25 m. S. W. Para.

Caulabagh, t. Afghanistan, on the Indus. In the vicinity are large rocks of pure salt. Lon. 70° 46′ E. Lat. 32° 11′ N.

Caumont, t. France, 20 m. S. W. Caen.

Caumont, t. France, on the Durance, 8 m. E. by S. Avignon.

Caune, La, t. France, 21 m. E. N. E. Castres.

Caunes, Les, t. France, 25 m. W. Narbonne.

Caunglass, Point, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51° 58′ N.

Caunsrahead, cape, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Cavor, t. Piedmont, 8 m. S. by E. Pignerol.

Cauquenes, r. Chili, falls into the Maule.

Caussade, t. France, 35 m. N. Toulouse.

Cauten, r. Chili, falls into the Pacific, in lat. 39° 20′ S.

Cauterets, v. France, 25 m. S. W. Tarbes.

Cauvery, r. Hind. in Tanjore, passes through the Mysore, and falls into the sea by several mouths, after a course of nearly 400 miles.

Cawnpore, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the Ganges, in lon. 80° 21′ E. lat. 26° 30′ N. on the high road between Culpee and Lucknow. The British military cantonments are in its vicinity, and contain good barracks for three regiments of cavalry, one battalion of artillery, two European regiments, and six battallions of native infantry. 50 m. S. Lucknow.

Cawood, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 12 m. S. W. York.

Cawthorne, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. from Barnsley.

Caxamarca, city, Peru, and cap. of a province of the same name. Lat. 6° 54′ S. Pop. 2,000.

Caxamarquilla, city, Peru, and cap. of a province of the same name, lies S. E. of Caxamarca, in lat. 7° 36′ S. The population of the province is 8,000.

Caxatambo, city, Peru, and cap. of a province of the same name, lies 160 m. N. of Lima, in lat. 10° 27′ S.

Caxton, t. Eng. 10 m. from Cambridge.

Caya, r. Spain, in Estremadura, falls into the Guadiana near Badajos; another in Catalonia, runs into the Mediterranean near Tamarit.

Cayagan Sooloo Isles, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, lying off the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 50′ E. Lat. 7° N.

Cayahoga. See *Cayuga*, and *Cuyahoga*.

Cayambe, or *Cayambe Urcu*, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, in the E. chain of the Cordilleras. 60 m. N. W. Quito. It is 20,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Cayenne, isl. in French Guiana, 18 m. long and 10 broad, separated from the main land by the river Cayenne. The soil is fertile. Lat. 5° N. Lon. 53° 15′ W.

Cayenne, cap. of French Guiana; is on the N. point of the island of Cayenne, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a large and convenient port defended by a castle. Lon. 52° 16′ W. Lat. 5° N. Pop. about 1,500.

Cayenne, r. French Guiana, falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 4° 55′ N.

Cayes, Les, s-p. St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. St. Louis. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

Cayeux, t. on the N. coast of France, 6 m. W. St. Valery.

Caymans. See *Caimans*.

Caymites. See *Caimites*.

Cayne, r. Wales, falls into the Severn, 4 m. W. Newtown.

Cayo, t. Wales, in Caermarthen co. 6 m. from Llan-dovery.

Cayster, r. Natolia, falls into the sea near Ephesus.

Cayte, r. Brazil, falls into the sea, in lat. 0° 50′ S. lon. 46° 40′ W.

Cayuga, co. (N. Y.) E. of Cayuga lake; bounded N. by Lake Ontario and Oswego co.; E. by Oswego, Onondaga and Courtland cos.; S. by Tompkins co and W. by Cayuga lake, and Seneca and Ontario cos. Pop. 38,897; engaged in agriculture 7,695, in commerce 127, in manufactures 1,773. Chief town, Auburn.

Cayuga, or *East Cayuga*, p-v. in Aurelius, Cayuga co. N. Y. stands on the east side of Cayuga lake. A bridge 360 rods long, crosses the lake at this place, and a steam-boat plies the lake to Ithaca.

Cayuga Lake, between Cayuga and Seneca cos. N. Y. 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river.

Cayuga creek, Niagara co. N.Y. the most northern fork of Buffalo creek.

Cayuta, t. Tioga co. N. Y. 10 m. N. Spencer. Pop. 1,839.

Caza Forte, a fort of Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantins. 380 m. N. N. E. Villaboa.

Cazals, t. France, 9 m. S. W. Gourdon.

Cazaubon, t. France, 25 m. W. Condom.

Cazenovia, p-t. and cap. Madison co. N. Y. 40 m. W. Utica, 130 W. Albany. Pop. 3,909. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, and a bank.

Cazeres, t. France, on the Garonne, 33 m. S.W. Toulouse.

Cazobla, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir.

Cazzan, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 55 m. W. Bagdad.

Cazzola, isl. in the Adriatic. Lat. 43° 3′ N.

Cea, t. Spain, 23 m. E. S. E. Leon.

Cecil, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,154.

Cecil, co Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by Kent co. and W. by the Chesapeake. Pop. 16,048; slaves 2,343; engaged in agriculture 5,045, in commerce 268, in manufactures 1,453. Chief town, Elkton.

Cecina, r. Italy, falls into the Tuscan sea, between Leghorn and Piombino.

Cedar, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Cedar creek, hundred, Sussex co. Del. Pop. 2,280.

Cedar creek, Rockbridge co. Va. runs into James river. The *Natural Bridge*, over this creek, is 12 m. S. Lexington, and is a great curiosity. The river runs through a chasm which is 90 feet wide at the top. The sides are 250 feet high, and almost perpendicular. The bridge is a huge rock thrown across this chasm at the top. It is 60 feet wide, and covered with earth and trees, and forms a sublime spectacle when beheld from the margin of the creek.

Cedar creek, runs into the Missouri from the N. in St. Charles co. Missouri.

Cedar-creek mouth, p-v. Franklin co. Ken.

Cedar Lake, N. America, 60 m. E. Lake Winnipec, with which it is connected by the Saskatchiwine. Lon. 100° 5′ W. Lat. 53° 8′ N.

Cedar Lake (Red.) See *Cassina lake.*

Cedar point, cape, Md. on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Patuxent.

Cedar point, s-p. Charles co. Md. on the Potomac, 12 m. S. S. E. Port-Tobacco.

Cedars, v. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. above Montreal.

Cedarville, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J.

Cedogna, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 12 m. N. W. Melfi.

Cefalu, t. Sicily, in Val Demone, 30 m. E. Palermo. Pop. 6,500.

Cehegin, t. Spain, 37 m. W. Murcia.

Ceilles, t. France, in Herault, 35 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 917.

Ceira, t. Portugal, at the mouth of the river Ceira, 3 m. S. E. Coimbra.

Ceizeriat, t. France, 6 m. E. S. E. Bourg en Bresse.

Celano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near Lake Celano. 16 m. W. Salmona. Lon. 13° 27′ E. Lat. 42° 6′ N.

Celaya, t. Mexico. Lon. 101° 5′ W. Lat. 21° N.

Celbridge, t. Ireland, 10 m. from Dublin.

Celebes, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a very irregular figure, consisting of four long narrow peninsulas separated from each other by deep bays. The area is estimated at 90,000 sq. miles. The inhabitants are computed at 3,000,000. They are of Malay origin. They generally profess a corrupted form of the Mahometan religion. They are adventurous navigators, frequenting all places in the Eastern seas. Their piracies inspire dread among the neighbouring islanders. The trade consists in the exportation of gold, tortoise-shell, sago, rice, and cotton cloths, and in the importation of arms and ammunition, iron and steel, blue and white cloth. The island is called Negree Oran Buggess and Tanna Macassar, by the natives. It is partitioned into several political divisions, which are governed by different rajahs or chiefs, respectively independent in their own territories. Many towns are seen along the coast, of which Macassar is the best known. Lon. 116° 40′ to 121° 40′ E. Lat. 3° N. to 5° 10′ S.

Celenito, r. Calabria, runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Celindro, s-p. Asia Minor, 54 m. N. Cerino in the island of Cyprus.

Celle, t. France, 6 m. E. Thiers; one 10 m. fr. Moulins; one, 6 m. fr. St. Almand; one, in Aube, on the river Ource.

Cellefrouin, t. France, 9 m. N. Rochefoucault.

Celles, t. France, 10 m. S. E. Niort.

Celles, t. Netherlands, 11 m. N. E. Tournay.

Celles, t. France, 12 m. W. Ramorantin.

Celorico, t. Portugal, 9 m. N. W. Guarda.

Ceneda, (an. *Acedum*,) t. Venetian territory, 10 m. S. Belluno.

Cenia, r. Spain, runs into the Mediterranean, 8 m. N. E. Peniscola.

Cenis Mount, a high mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, between Turin and Chamberry, at an equal distance from both. Across this mountain is one of the most important passes of the Alps, opening a communication between Savoy and Piedmont.

Cenis, or *Mont Cenis*, t. France, 10 m. S. Autun.

Centale, v. Piedmont, 5 m. N. W. Coni.

Centellas, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 10 m. S. Vique.

Centinel, Great and *Little*, islands in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 92° 30′ E. Lat. 11° 35′ N.

Cento, t. States of the Church, 13 m. N. N. W. Bologna.

Centorbi, (an. *Centuripa*,) t. Sicily, 29 m. W. N. W. Catania.

Centre, co. Pa. bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Northumberland co. S. by Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, and W. by Clearfield co. Pop. 13,796; engaged in agriculture 1,807, in commerce 27, in manufactures 874. Chief t. Bellefonte.

Centre, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 972.

Centre, t. Green co. Pa. Pop. 795.

Centre, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,094.

Centre, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 937.

Centre, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,437.

Centre, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 1,292.

Centre, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 277.

Centre-furnace, p-v. Centre co. Pa.

Centre-harbor, p-t. Stratford co. N. H. at the N. W. end of Lake Winnipiseogee, 30 m. N. Concord. Pop. 486. The village of Centre-harbor is partly in the town of Meredith.

Centreville, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 421.

Centreville, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.

Centreville, p-t. and cap. Queen Anne co. Md. 12 m. S. Chestertown, at the head of Corsica creek, which flows into Chester river. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a house of public worship for Methodists, and an academy.

Centreville, p-v. Fairfax co. Va.

Centreville, p-v. Pendleton district, S. C.

Centreville, p-t. Livingston co. Ken. Here is an academy.

Centreville, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 14 m. N. W. Lancaster, 14 S. E. Columbus.

Centreville, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 9 m. S. Dayton.

Centreville, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. in 1815, 470.

Centreville, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. Indiana.

Cephalonia, the largest of the islands forming the Ionian republic, is in the Mediteranean, N. of Zante. It is 40 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is of great natural fertility. The principal productions are raisins, currants, oil, wine (particularly the kind called muscadel) citrons, melons, pomegranates, and cotton. The principal manufacture is coarse cotton cloth. The inhabitants own about 250 small merchant vessels, which trade to the Levant, Apulia, and other districts bordering on the gulf of Venice. Argostoti, the chief town, has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. The imports consist chiefly of corn, woollen cloths, linen, sugar, and hardware. Pop. 60,000, mostly Greeks. Lon. 20° 40′ to 21° 18′ E. Lat. 38° to 38° 28′ N.

Cephisia, or *Kephsa*, t. Greece, on the Cephissus.

Ceram, isl. in the Eastern sea, about 160 miles long and 40 broad. The clove tree formerly flourished here; but through the influence of the Dutch it has been extirpated. Lon. 129° to 131° E. Lat. 3° 48° to 3° 33′ S.

Cerboli, isl. off the coast of Tuscany. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 42° 51′ N.

Cercado, province of Peru, bounded N. by Chancay, N. E. by Guarochini, S. by Canete, and W. by the Pacific.

Cerdon, t. France, 12 m. S. Bourg en Bresse.

Cerence, t. France, 7 m. S. Coutances.

Cerens, t. France, 10 m. S. Lemans.

Cerensa, t. Naples, 30 m. E. Cosenza.

Ceres, t. McKean co. Pa. Pop. 425.

Ceret, t. France, 15 m. S. W. Perpignan.

Cerf, Isle au, small isl. in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river des Prairies.

Cerignola, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 28 m. S. E. Manfredonia. Lon. 15° 56′ E. Lat. 41° 13′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Cerigo, or *Cherigo*, (an. *Cythera*,) one of the seven islands in the Mediterranean, which compose the Ionian republic. It lies S. of the Morea, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is 17 miles long, and 10 broad; and is in general arid and little cultivated. There are raised, however, small quantities of corn, wine, oil, flax, and cotton. Pop, 10,000. Cerigo, the chief-town, is a small place, near the S. coast. Lon. 22° 57′ E. Lat. 36° 10′ N.

Cerigotto, (an. *Egilia*) islet in the Ionian sea, midway between Cerigo and Candia.

Cerino, s-p. on the N. coast of the island of Cyprus, situated in a fertile district, which abounds in grain and cotton, and olive, mulberry, fig and other fruit trees. Lon. 35° 35′ E. Lat. 35° 30′ N.

Cerisay, t. France, 7 m. S. S. E. Chatillon sur Sevre.

Cerisola, v. Piedmont, 5 m. E. Carmagnola.

Cerisy, t. France, 8 m. E. S. E. Coutances; one 7 m. N. E. St. Lo.

Cerna, r. Piedmont, runs into the Sesia, 3 m. N. W. Vercelli.

Cernay, t. France, 18 m. N. E. Befort.

Cerne, or *Cerne Abbas*, t. Eng. in Dorset, 7 m. N. Dorchester.

Cernety, v. Switzerland, 24 m. S. E. Coire.

Cernobio, (an. *Cœnobium*,) t. Lombardy, in Milan, on the lake of Como, near the town of Como.

Cerny, t. France, 7 m. E. Estampes.

Cerrito, t. Naples, 18 m. W. N. W. Benevento.

Cerro do Frio, or the *Cold Mountains*, a district of the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, chiefly remarkable for its diamond mines.

Cerros, isl. in the Pacific, on the coast of California. Lat. 28° 8′ N.

Certaldo, t. Tuscany, in the Siennese.

Cervaro, t. Naples, 9 m. E. N. E. Policastro.

Cervera, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 30 m. N. Tarragona; one 7 m. fr. Talavera; one, 10 m. N. Rosas; one 50 m. E. N. E. Leon; one, 15 m. S. S. E. Calahorra.

Cervera, Cape, Spain, in lon. 3° 3′ E. and lat. 42° 26′ N.; another, in lon. 0° 46′ W. and lat. 37° 38′ N.

Cervia, t. states of the Church, 10 m. S. E. Ravenna.

Cervin, Mont, mountain, Switzerland, near Mont Blanc. It is 13,845 feet above the level of the sea.

Cervini Isles, in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria.

Cervon, t. France, 17 m. S. E. Clamecy.

Cesara, r. New Granada, falls into the Magdalena, in lat 8° 46′ N.

Cesarea. See *Cæsarea*.

Cesarea Creek. See *Cohansy*.

Cesena, t. States of the Church, 18 m. S. Ravenna.

Cesenatico, s-p. States of the Church, on the gulf of Venice, 16 m. S. E. Ravenna.

Cesi, t. States of the Church, 6 m. N. Narni.

Cessenon, t. France, 9 m. N. Beziers.

Cestos. See *Sestos*.

Cetina, r. Dalmatia, falls into the gulf of Venice.

Cetina, t. Dalmatia, 30 m. N. E. Spalatro.

Ceton, t. France, 30 m. E. S. E. Alencon.

Cetraro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 21 m. N. N. W. Cosenza.

Cette, or *Sette*, s-p. France, 18 m. S. W. Montpelier. Lon. 3° 41′ 5″ E. Lat. 43° 23′ 37″ N. Pop. 8,000.

Ceva, t. Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 40 m. W. Genoa. Lon. 8° 15′ E. Lat. 44° 23′ N.

Cevennes. See *Sevennes*.

Cevio, t. Switzerland, 10 m. N. Locarno.

Ceuta, s-p. and fort, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 11′ W. Lat. 35° 38′ N.

Ceylon, a large island in the Indian sea, separated from the coast of Coromandel by a channel, called the straits of Manaar. Its general outline resembles the shape of a pear; its extreme length is about 300 miles, and its breadth 140. This island is named Cingala by the natives, who are thence denominated Cingalese. The climate in some parts, is hot and oppressive; in others more temperate and salubrious. The interior has a climate very destructive to Europeans. Great variety of minerals are found here, as tin, lead, iron in abundance, and quicksilver. Precious stones are probably more numerous and diversified than in any other part of the world. The most extensive pearl fishery on the globe is carried on in the straits of Manaar on the N. W. coast. The finest fruits grow on the island. Oranges, lemons, water melons, and cocoanuts, are plentiful, as also pepper, coffee and a species of the tea tree; but the most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants is the cinnamon tree, the principal plantations of which lie near Colombo. Snakes of an enormous size, and some, of the most venomous species, are found on the island. The elephants of Ceylon are highly celebrated for strength and

sagacity. The inhabitants seem to be of three distinct races, the Veddahs, or Beddahs, the native Cingalese, and the offspring of foreigners by alliances with the natives. Of the first, very little is known more than that they are a very wild people, subsisting chiefly by hunting and the spontaneous produce of the woods. The Cingalese have a language, and use characters peculiar to themselves.

The religion of Ceylon is the worship of Boodh. The number of native Protestants is about 150,000, and of Roman Catholics, 50,000. Formerly the number was much greater, but of late multitudes have relapsed into idolatry.

This island was visited by the Portuguese in 1505, who maintained their superiority here during 153 years, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The Dutch settlements were captured by the British in 1796, and the conquest of the island was completed in 1815, by the subjection of the king of Candy. See *Candy*. It is now constituted into one of the British governments of India. Pop. 1,500,000.

In 1816, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established a Mission in the district of Jaffna, in the northern part of the island. In 1820, it consisted of 6 ordained missionaries, a physician, and a printer. It occupies two principal stations, Tillipally, and Batticotta, and has especially assigned to it six large parishes, with ancient buildings and lands devoted to religious use, and containing a dense Pagan population. It is advantageously situated for communication with the different parts of the island and with the populous provinces of Southern India, and for extensive and efficient operations.

The missionaries besides preaching the Gospel have established 15 free schools, in which about 700 children are instructed in the common branches of education, and the principles of Christianity. In addition to the free schools, there is, at each station, a boarding school, consisting of youths taken under the parental care of the missionaries, supported by the bounty of benevolent societies and individuals in America, and bearing names selected by the respective donors. In 1819, the number of pupils in the boarding schools was 48 males and 9 females. In no part of the heathen world, probably, can children be supported and educated so cheaply, as in this part of Ceylon. The small sum of 12 dollars is considered sufficient for the entire support of one boy, and boys can be obtained by the missionaries, to the extent of the funds with which they may be furnished.

Cesimbra, s-p. Portugal, 10 m. W. Setuval.

Cesy, t. France, 3 m. N. W. Joigny.

Chabaquiddick, isl. Mass. off the E. end of Martha's vineyard.

Chabeuil, t. France, 9 m. S. E. Valence.

Chablais, a province of Savoy, with the title of dutchy, extending along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva as far as the Valais to the east; on the west it is bounded by the territory of Geneva.

Chablis, t. France, 10 m. E. Auxerre.

Chabris, t. France, 6 m. S. Romorantin.

Chacao, port, in the island of Chiloe, S. America, on the narrow channel between the island and the main land. Lat. 42° 10′ S.

Chacewater, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 5 m. W. Truro.

Chachapoias, province, Peru, bounded E. by the eastern ridges of the Andes, N. W. by Luya and Chillaos, and W. by Caxamarca.

Chactoole Bay, N. W. coast of America, S. of Norton sound, between Cape Denbigh and Besborough island.

Chacky or *Fort Hastings*, fortified t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 25′ E. Lat. 24° 35′ N.

Chaco, an extensive country of S. America, included within the limits of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; bounded N. by the country of the Chiquitos Indians; E. by the Paraguay; S. and W. by the Spanish provinces of the viceroyalty. It is 750 miles long from N. to S. and 450 broad; and consists of one immense plain, watered by the rivers Pilcomayo, Vermejo, and Salado. This country is inhabited by uncivilized Indians whom all the efforts of the Spanish missionaries have failed to reclaim from barbarity.

Chactaws. See *Choctaws*.

Chadderton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. from Manchester. Pop. 4,133.

Chadenac, t. France, 4 m. fr. Pons.

Chæronea. See *Capranu*.

Chagaing, city of the Birman empire, on the N. bank of the Irrawuddy river, opposite Ava. Lon. 96° E. Lat. 21° 54′ N.

Chagford. See *Chegford*.

Chagny, t. France, 11 m. N. by W. Chalons-sur Saone.

Chagre, a navigable river of S. America in the province of Panama, which falls into the ocean 30 m. W. S. W. Portobello, in lat. 9° 16′ N. Lon. 80° 16′ W. It is navigable for large barks as far as Cruces, where there is a wharf for unloading, and where the royal custom-house is established. The greater part of the commerce between Portobello and Panama is conducted by this river.

Chagrine, r. Ohio, runs into lake Erie, N. E. of Cleveland.

Chagrine, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 733.

Chahaignes, t. France, 5 m. N. E. Chateau-du Loir.

Chaia, r. Siberia, runs into the Obe.

Chaillac, t. France, 12 m. S. S. W. Argenton.

Chailland, t. France, 12 m. N. Laval.

Chailland, t. Languedoc, 13 m. N. W. Privas.

Chailles les Marais, t. France, 11 m. S. W. Fontenaye le Comte.

Chailles sous les Ormeaux, t. France, 10 m. E. Sable.

Chaillerette, t. France, 5 m. S Marennes.

Chaingy, t. France, 5 m. W. Orleans.

Chain Island, in the Pacific. Lon. 145° 50′ W. Lat. 17° 23′ S.

Chain-Shot Island, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 35′ W. Lat. 34° 55′ S.

Chaise Dieu, La, t. France, 12 m. E. Brioude.

Chalabre, t. France, 14 m. S. W. Limoux.

Chalais, t. France, 5 m. W. Aubeterre.

Charlamont, t. France, 15 m. S. Bourg-en-Bresse.

Chalawas, or *Jahalawar*, a district of Hind. in the province of Gujerat.

Chaleurs-Bay, a large bay between New Brunswick and Lower Canada, communicating with the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Chalgrove Field, Eng. in Oxfordshire.

Chalingy, t. France, 5 m. S. W. Nancy.

Chalin, r. Russia, flows into the Karskoi sea. Lon. 71° 14′ E. Lat. 73° 5′ N.

Chalin, t. France, 15 m. W. Angers.

Chalk level, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va.

Chalmers, Port, Montague island, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 22′ E. Lat. 60° 16′ N.

Chalo, r. Asia, rises near Lassa, and empties into the gulf of Cochin China, opposite the island of Hainan.

Chalonne, t. France, on the Loire, 12 m. S. W. Angers. Pop. 5,000.

Chalons, t. France, on the Marne, cap. of Marne. There are here woollen manufactures and tanneries. The principal objects of trade are corn and wine; 25 m. S. E. Rheims, 103 E. Paris. Lon. 4° 22′ E. Lat. 48° 57′ 16″ N. Pop. 11,000.

Chalons, t. France, on the Saone. It is the see of a bishop; 170 m. N. Lyons, 214 S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 51′ 8″ E. Lat. 46° 46′ 53″ N. Pop. 9,000.

Chalus, t. France, 17 m. S. W. Limoges.

Cham, t. Bavaria, 24 m. N. E. Ratisbon.

Cham, or *Kham*, v. Switzerland, 7 m. S. Zug.

Chamah, t. Gold coast of Africa. Lat. 5° 5′ N.

Chambah, district, Hind. in Lahore, about 33° N. lat. Chambah, the cap. is 110 m. N. E. Lahore.

Chambave, t. Piedmont, 51 m. S. E. Aosta.

Chamberri, t. cap. of the dutchy of Savoy, is situated in a fruitful valley at the conflux of the L'Aisse and D'Albans, 35 m. E. S. E. Geneva, 55 E. Lyons. Lon. 5° 55′ E. Lat. 45° 34′ N. Pop. 11,670.

Chambersburg, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Pa. on Conococheaque creek; 46 m. S. W. Harrisburg, 143 W. Philadelphia, 30 S. W. Carlisle, 76 N. W. Baltimore. Lon. 77° 32′ W. Lat. 39° 57′ N. Pop. in 1818, 2,304. The situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town contains a courthouse and jail, a bank, an academy, and 7 houses of public worship. It is built principally on two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and leaving a public square in the centre. On the creek there are several mills and manufacturing establishments.

Chambers creek, Orange co. N. Y. a small stream near Newburg on which is erected a cannon foundery.

Chamberlin, v. France, 6 m. S. Dijon.

Chambly or *Chambliss*, t. France, 3 m. N. W. Beaumont sur Oise.

Chambly, seigniory, in Kent and Bedford cos. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 12 m. E. Montreal. Here is a fort, and a village of about 100 houses.

Chambly Rirer. See *Sorel*.

Chambon, t. France, 3 m. W. Evaux; one 6 S. W. St. Etienne.

Chambord, v. France, in Loir and Cher, 10 m. E. Blois. Lon. 1° 30′ E. Lat. 47° 37′ N.

Chambre, La, t. Savoy, 5 m. N. W. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Chamelet, t. France, 9 m. W. Villefranche.

Chamouny, or *Chambouni*, t. Sardinia, in Savoy, in a delightful valley at the foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1,148. 42 m. S. E. Geneva.

Champagnac, t. France, 5 m. E. S. E. Roche-Chouart; one 5 m. N. E. Mauriac.

Champagne, formerly a province in the E. of France. The chief products are corn, and the famous wine, called Champagne; and the pasturage in some places is excellent. It now forms the *whole* of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube, and the *greater part* of those of the Yonne and the Seine-and Marne.

Champagne t. France, 6 m. S. E. Lucon; one 12 m. N. W. Le Mans; one 10 m. N. Belley, one 10 m. N. Riberac.

Champagne Mouton, t. France, 14 m. W. Confolens.

Champagnole, t. France, 14 m. S. E. Poligny.

Champagny's Archipelago, islands on the N. W. coast of New Holland.

Champah, the name of a pass through the mountains, between Bahar and Bengal, in Hind. Lon. 85° 20′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

Champaign, co. Ohio, on Mad river a branch of the Miami. Pop. 8,479; engaged in agriculture 1,677, in commerce 19, in manufactures 286. Chief town, Urbanna.

Champaneer, district, Hind. bounded N. by Godra, E. by the territories of the Mahratta, S. by Narbudda river, and W. by Baroach. *Champaneer*, the cap. is in lon. 73° 37′ E. lat. 22° 31′ N.

Champdeniers, t. France, 10 m. N. Niort.

Champenieres, t. France, 6 m. N. E. Angouleme.

Champeon, t. France, 9 m. N. E. Mayenne.

Champigny sur Vende, t. France, 7 m. S. Chinon.

Champion, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, at the head of the Long falls; 52 m. N. Rome, 161 N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,080.

Champion, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 4 m. N. Warren.

Champion, v. in Painesville, Ohio.

Champlain, p-t. and port of entry, Clinton co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N. Plattsburg, 185 fr. Albany. Pop. 1,618. It is watered by the Chazy, and contains numerous mills.

Champlain, Lake, between New-York and Vermont. Its whole length from Whitehall, at its southern extremity, to its termination 24 miles N. of the Canada line, is 128 miles; its breadth varies from half a mile to 16 miles. Its surface covers about 600 square miles. The principal streams which flow into it from the east, are the Missisque, Lamoil, Onion, and Otter creek; those from the west are the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, the waters of Lake George, and Wood Creek. The whole extent of country drained by these waters, is between 6 and 7,000 sq. miles. There are several large islands in the northern part of the lake, the principal of which are North and South Hero, and Isle Lamotte. The outlet of the lake is the river Sorel, which runs N. into the St. Lawrence. About 800 tons of shipping are employed on the lake, owned principally at Burlington, and in the summer season a steamboat plies from Whitehall to St. John's through its whole length. A battle was fought on this lake on the 11th of Sept. 1814, in which the American fleet under Commodore Macdonough, gained a complete victory over the British.

Champlain Canal. See *New York State*.

Champlitte, t. France, 27 m. W. Vesoul.

Champion, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y.

Champos, t. France, 17 m. N. E. Mauriac.

Chamusca, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 9 m. E. Santareno.

Chamuti, r. Naples, 6 m. S. S. E. Gierace.

Chanac, t. France, 7 m. S. W. Mende.

Chanca, r. falls into the Guadiana between Portugal and Andalusia.

Chancay, province of Peru, bounded N. by San-

ta, N. E. and N. by Caxatambo, E. by Canta, and S. by Cereado. *Chancay*, the cap. is 45 m. N. W. Lima.

Chanceaux, t. France, 18 m. N. W. Dijon.

Chanceford, p-t. York co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah, opposite the mouth of Conostogo creek. Pop. 1,248.

Chanceford, (*Lower*) t. York co. Pa. Pop. 965.

Chancelade, t. France, 3 m. N. W. Perigueux.

Chandail, district, Hind. in Allahabad, between 24° and 25° N. lat.

Chandanee, district, Hind. in Lahore. *Chandanee*, the cap. is in lat. 33° 24′ N. lon. 74° 41′ E.

Chandeleur Islands, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida. Lon. 88° 48′ to 88° 58′ W. Lat. 29° 30′ to 29° 45′ N.

Chandercoona, t. Hind. in Bengal. Lon. 87° 38′ E. Lat. 22° 44′ N.

Chandergheri, t. Hind. 15 m. S. Mangalore.

Chandergunge, t. Hind. in Bengal. Lon. 91° 20′ E. Lat. 22° 55′ N.

Chandernagore, or *Fransdunga*, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal. It is on the W. bank of the Hoogly, 21 m. above Calcutta, in lat. 22° 49′ N. lon. 88° 26′ E.

Chandgherry, t. and district of Hind. 72 m. W. N. W. Madras.

Chandgherry, t. Hind. 108 m. N. N. W. Seringapatam.

Chandler's Gore, Washington co. Maine. Pop. 42.

Chandlersville. See *Jonesborough*.

Chandlersville, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 155.

Chandor, t. Hind. 80 m. N. W. Aurungabad.

Chandra-Gupti, t. and fort of Hind. Lon. 75° 8′ E. Lat. 14° 23′ N.

Chandree, district and t. Hind. in Malwa. The town contains about 14,000 houses, and is on the river Betwah, in lon. 78° 43′ E. lat. 24° 48′ N.

Changamah, t. Hind. 100 m. S. W. Madras.

Change, t. France, 3 m. S. E. Le Mans; one, 3 m. N. Laval.

Chang-tong, a province of China, bounded W. and N. by the province of Pe-tche-li, S. by Kiang-nan, E. by the Eastern sea, and N. E. by the gulf of Pe-tche-li. Pop. 24,000,000. Lat. 34° 30′ to 38° N.

Changy, t. France, 11 m. N. W. Roanne.

Channel, English, that part of the Atlantic ocean which divides England from France.

Chanonat, France, 6 m. S. Clermont.

Chanonry, t. Scotland, united with Rosemarkie, forms *Fortrose*.

Chantagir, r. Siberia runs into the Enesei. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Chantelle le Chateau, t. France, 10 m. N. W. Gannat.

Chantenay, t. France, 15 m. W. S. W. Le Mans.

Chantilly, t. France, in Oise, 5 m. W Senlis, 25 N. Paris. Pop. 2,930.

Chantonnay, t. France, 12 m. W. La Chataignaraye.

Chantrigne, t. France, 9 m. N. Mayenne.

Chaource, t. France, 9 m. W. Bar sur Seine.

Chapala, the largest lake of Mexico. It lies just above lat. 20° N. about 120 m. W. of the city of Mexico, and is 90 miles long and 20 broad, covering an area of 1225 square miles.

Chapel, Allerton. See *Allerton Chapel*.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, t. Eng. in Derbyshire. Pop. 3,042; 4½ fr. Buxton.

Chapel Hill, p-t. Orange co. N. C. on New-Hope creek, which runs into the Haw a branch of Cape Fear river, 27 m. W. Raleigh. The situation is very healthy, in a high broken country. The town contains about 30 houses, besides the public buildings.

Chapel Hill is the seat of the University of N. Carolina, which was incorporated in 1788, and has been liberally patronized by the State. The College buildings consist of a chapel, and 2 spacious edifices for the accommodation of students, all of brick, and a dwelling house for the President. The officers of the college were in 1821 a president, 4 professors, viz. one of mathematics, one of chemistry, one of languages, and one of rhetoric; and 2 tutors. Number of sudents 146.

Chapelizod, v. Ireland, 2½ m. W. Dublin.

Chapel Key, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 40′ W. Lat. 18° N.

Chapelle Agnon, t. France, 5 m. N. Ambert.

Chapelle d'Angillon, t. France, 20 m. N. Bourges.

Chapelle Aubry, La, t. France, 8 m. S. St. Florent.

Chapelle Basse, La, t. France, 9 m. N. E. Nantes.

Chapelle Blanche, t. France, 3 m. from Bourgueil.

Chaplinton, p-t. Barren co. Ken.

Chapman, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 355.

Chapman's Bay, S. Africa, between Table Bay and the Cape of Good Hope.

Chaptico, p-t. St. Mary's co. Md.

Char, r. Eng. empties at Charmouth.

Charabaun. See *Cheriben*.

Charadra, (an. *Charadrus*,) r. Greece, traverses the plain of Marathon, and falls into the sea.

Charak, (an. *Seroff*,) t. Persia, in Laristan, on the Persian gulf.

Charancy, t. France, 10 m. W. S. W. Longway.

Charasm. See *Kharasm*.

Charatan. See *Chariton*.

Charboniere, r. Arkansas, which joins the Arkansas on the S. side, above the mouth of the Petit John.

Charcas, or *Chayanta*, a province of S. America, in the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Cochabamba, E. by Misque, S. by Potosi, and W. by the Andes. The name Charcas, or audience of Charcas, was formerly applied to a much more extensive territory in the northern part of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Chard, t. Eng. in Somerset, 15 m. S. Taunton.

Chardon, p-t. and cap. Geauga co. Ohio, 12 m. S. E. from the mouth of Grand river, 160 N. E. Columbus. Pop. 430.

Charedsch. See *Karak*.

Charente, (*Carantonus*,) a large r. France. rises in Upper Vienne, and after a course of 100 miles, falls into the sea, about 8 miles below Rochefort, opposite the island of Oleron. It is navigable for large vessels to Rochefort.

Charente, La, a department of France, bordered by Lower Charente, Deux Sevres, Vienne, Upper Vienne, and Dordogne. Pop. 327,000. Extent, 2,240 sq. miles. It is divided into the five arrondissements of Angouleme (the capital,) Cognac, Barbezieux, Confolens, and Ruffee.

Charente, the Lower, or *La Charente Inferieure*, a department of France, inclosed by the Atlantic and the departments of Gironde and Dordogne, Charente, Deux Sevres, and La Vendee. Sq. miles 2,800. Pop. 393,000.

Charenton, t. France, 4 m. S. E. Paris.

Charette, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri, on the N. side of the Missouri, 40 m. above St. Charles.

Charia, or *St. Adrian*, v. Greece, in the Morea, 7 m. N. W. Argos.

Charje, principal village in the El wah, or Great Oasis of Egypt. Lon. 29° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

Charing, t. Eng. in Kent, 7 m. W. Ashford.

Charite, La, t. France, 13 m. N. N. W. Nevers.

Chariton, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, on the N. side. Near its mouth it receives the Little Chariton, and below the confluence is 18 yards wide.

Chariton, t. and cap of a county lately set off from Howard co. Missouri, is under a bluff on the river of the same name, at the confluence of the Little Chariton. It contains several handsome brick houses, a saw and grist mill, a distillery, and 2 hotels. 25 m. W. Franklin. Pop. about 300.

Charkov, or *Karkof*, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of the government of Charkov. It contains 10 churches, 2 convents, and a university. 350 m. S. W. Moscow, 640 S. S. E. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 36° 26′ 32″ E. Lat. 49° 59′ 43″ N. Pop. 11,000.

Charkov, a government of Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Kursk, E. by Voronetz, S. by Ekaterinoslav, and W. by Pultava. Sq. miles, 13,000. Pop. 300,000.

Charlburg, t. Eng. in Oxford, 5 m. W. Woodstock.

Charlemont, t. Ireland, 8 m. N. Armagh.

Charlemont, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 14 m. W. Greenfield, 107 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,081.

Charlemonte, strong t. France, 10 m. N. Mezieres, 24 S. W. Namur. Lon. 4° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 7′ N. Pop. 1,310.

Charleroy, t. and fortress of Netherlands, on the Sambre, 10 m. E. N. E. Mons. Lon. 4° 32′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N.

Charles, co. on the W. shore of Maryland, between Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Pop. 16,500; slaves 9,419; engaged in agriculture 1,470, in commerce 47, in manufactures 327. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

Charles, Cape, on the coast of Labrador. Lon. 55° 20′ W. Lat. 52° 25′ N.

Charles, Cape, Va. the N. cape at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 75° 58′ W. Lat. 37° 15′ N.

Charles city, co. Va. between James river and the Chickahominy. Pop. 5,255; slaves 2,967; engaged in agriculture 1,813, in manufactures 24. The court-house, where is a post-office, is 35 m. S. E. Richmond.

Charles fort, Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

Charles Island, in Hudson's Straits. Lon. 79° 55′ W. Lat. 62° 40′ N.

Charles Island, on the straits of Magellan, 5 m. S. S. W. Fortescue's bay.

Charles river, Mass. flows between Charlestown and Boston, and joins Mystic river in Boston harbour. Its principal branch issues from a pond bordering on Hopkinton.

Charleston, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 10 m. S. Johnstown, 40 W. Albany. Pop. 5,365. It contains 4 houses of public worship.

Charleston district, in the Lower country of S. C. between Santee and Combahee rivers. Pop. in 1810, 38,468. Slaves, 11,671.

Charleston, city and s-p. in Charleston district, S. Carolina, 113 m. N. E. Savannah, 113 S. S. E. Columbia, 165 E. S. E. Augusta, 544 S. S. W. Washington. Lon. 79° 54′ W. Lat. 32° 47′ N. Pop. in 1790, 16,359; in 1800, 18,712; in 1810, 24,711, of whom 11,668 were whites, and 13,043 blacks; in 1820, 24,780, of whom 12,652 were slaves.

It is built on the tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbour communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's island 7 m. S. E. of the city. The harbour has a bar at its mouth, through which are two channels for sea vessels; the deepest has 16 feet of water at low tide. The harbour is defended by fort Moultrie on Sullivan's island, and forts Pinkney and Johnson.—Among the public buildings are a city hall, custom-house, theatre, orphan house, hospital, alms-house, 6 banks, and 19 houses of public worship; viz. 3 Episcopalian, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 2 Independent or Congregational, 1 Lutheran, 1 Baptist, 1 French Protestant, 1 Friends, 1 Roman Catholic, a Mariner's church, a Jew's synagogue, and an Orphan-house church. The Orphan Asylum has grown up from small beginnings, to be the most respectable establishment of the kind on the continent. A large and handsome building has been erected, sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 children. A chapel is connected with this institution, where all the christian clergy of the city perform divine service in rotation. Among other charitable societies are 2 for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, one of which is formed by members of the Episcopal church, and the other by those of the Independent church; each of them has large funds.—The Library Society have a well chosen library of 13,000 volumes, which is increased annually by an importation of books to the amount of about 300*l.* sterling.—The 'South Carolina Academy of Arts' was formed in 1821 for the encouragement of the fine arts.—The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. The commerce of Charleston is extensive and flourishing. It imports the foreign goods consumed in S. Carolina, a considerable part of N. Carolina and a part of Georgia. It is connected by a canal 22 miles long, with Santee river. In 1816 it was the fifth town in the United States in amount of shipping, the number of tons being 36,473. The city is regarded as more healthy than any part of the low country in the Southern States, and during the sickly months is the resort of the rich planters from the country and the West Indies. The citizens of Charleston have ever been distinguished for polished manners and unaffected hospitality.

Charleston, p-t. and cap. Clarke co. Indiana, 33 m. from Madison, 2 from Ohio river, and 14 above the falls. Pop. about 1,500.

Charlestown, v. Scotland, 14 m. N. W. Edinburgh.

Charlestown, New, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 20 m. N. W. Bangor.

Charlestown, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, over which a bridge is thrown, 41 m. W. Concord, 30 S. Dartmouth college, 90 W. by N. Portsmouth. Lon. 72° 19′ W. Lat. 43° 14′ N. Pop. 1,702. The courts of the county are

held alternately here and at Keene. It contains a court-house and jail, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The village is principally built on two streets parallel with the river.

Charlestown, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 1 m. N. of Boston. Pop. 6,591. The principal part of the town is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. A bridge across Charles river connects the town with Boston, and two others across Mystic river connect it with Malden, and with Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles river on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are the state prison, the Massachusetts Insane hospital, an alms-house, town-house, and 5 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Universalists and 1 for Methodists.—A navy-yard of the U. S. occupies the S. E. part of the town. It consists of about 60 acres of land, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious ware-house, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendant, all of brick; and 2 immense wooden edifices, under which the largest vessels of war are built. The celebrated battle of "*Breed's hill*," commonly, but incorrectly called "Bunker Hill battle," was fought in this town, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, p-t. Washington co. R. I. on the sea coast, 19 m. S. W. Newport. Pop. 1,160. Here are the remains of the once famous Narraganset tribe of Indians. They are reduced to about 400 souls, who have a Baptist church and a school.

Charlestown, p-t. Chester co. Pa. on the W. side of the Schuylkill, 7 m. above Norristown. Pop. 2,060.

Charlestown, p-t. Jefferson co. Va. 20 m. N. E. Winchester, 8 S. Shepherdstown, 63 from Washington.

Charlestown, t. Kenhawa co. Va. on the Kenhawa, near the mouth of Elk river.

Charlestown, Va. See *Wellsburg*.

Charlestown, t. Mason co. Ken. on the Ohio, at the mouth of Laurens' creek, 6 m. N. Washington, 60 N. E. Lexington. Pop. 21.

Charlestown, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, 4 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 246.

Charlestown, chief t. of the Island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. Lon. 62° 40′ W. Lat. 17° 8′ N.

Charleville, t. France, on the Maese, in Ardennes. Here is one of the 5 great manufactories of arms in the kingdom. 10 m. N. W. Sedan, 140 N. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 48′ E. Lat. 49° 47′ N. Pop. 7,700.

Charleville, t. Ireland, 22 m. S. Limerick.

Charlieu, t. France, 11 m. N. Roanne.

Charlotte, a town of liberated negroes, in Sierra Leone, in the parish of St. John. Pop. above 300.

Charlotte, co. New-Brunswick, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, and W. by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy bay, which separate it from Maine. Chief t. St. Andrews.

Charlotte, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 12 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,526.

Charlotte, or *Port Genesee*, p-v. in Gates, Genesee co. N. Y. at the mouth of the Genesee.

Charlotte, co. Va. on the head waters of the Staunton river, S. W. of Richmond. Pop. 13,200; slaves 8,124; engaged in agriculture 3,703, in commerce 32, in manufactures 1,782. Chief t. Marysville. A post office is kept at the court-house.

Charlotte, p-t. and cap. Mecklenburgh co. N. C. 44 m. S. Salisbury.

Charlotte, p-t. and cap. Dickson co. Ten. about 30 m. W. Nashville.

Charlotteburg, t. Brunswick co. N. C. on an island near the coast.

Charlotte fort, S. C. at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers, the forks of Savannah river. Lon. 82° 35′ W. Lat 34° N.

Charlotte hall, p-v. St. Mary's co. Md. 55 m. S. S. E. Washington.

Charlotte river, Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 27° N.

Charlottenburg, t. Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 3 m. W. Berlin. Pop. 2,350.

Charlotte's bay, on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

Charlotte's Town, t. Island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Charlottesville, p-t. and cap. Albemarle co. Va. 86 m. W. N. W. Richmond, 40 S. E. by E. Staunton, about 1 N. Rivanna river. A college was established at Charlottesville in 1817, called Central college. It forms part of a grand plan of education recently adopted in the State of Virginia. The buildings are not yet completed, but they are said to surpass, in elegance of design, and beauty of architecture, every thing on this side of the Atlantic. See *Virginia*.

Charlotteville, t. Norfolk co. Up. Canada, on lake Erie.

Charlton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 15 m. S. W. Worcester, 60 S. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,134.

Charlton, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 8 m. W. Ballston, 25 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,953.

Charlton Island, Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 52° 12′ N.

Charmes, t. France, 15 m. S. Nancy.

Charmont, t. France, 14 m. N. E. Vitry.

Charmouth, v. Eng. in Dorset, 3 m. E. Lyme-Regis.

Charnet, r. Eng. flows into the Dove.

Charolles, t. France, 21 m. E. S. E. Bourbon-Lancy.

Charon, t. France, 9 m. N. Rochefort.

Charon, r. Up. Canada, runs into Lake Superior. Lon. 85° W.

Charost, t. France, 7 m. N. E. Issoudun.

Charroux, t. France, 24 m. S. Poitiers; one, 6 m. N. W. Gannat.

Chartiers, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,330.

Chartier's creek, Pa. runs into the Ohio, from the S. 5 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats to Morganza in its forks.

Chartre sur le Loire, La, t. France, 14 m. S. by W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,551.

Chartres, t. France, cap. of Eure and Loire. It stands in a fruitful plain, on the Eure, which divides it into two parts. The cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. 38 m. N. W. Orleans, 50 S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 19′ 20″ E. Lat. 48° 26′ 54″ N. Pop. 13,000.

Charybdis, a celebrated whirlpool in the Faro di Messina, between the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, opposite the still more formidable rock of Scylla, and 6 miles from Capo Bianco.

Chasselay, t. France, 6 m. N. W. Lyons.

Chassiron, Tower of, a light-house on the N. point of the island of Oleron. Lon. 1° 21′ 42″ W. Lat. 46° 2′ 1″ N.

Chatahoochee, r. Geo. rises in the N. part of the state, and running S. by Fort Mitchel, joins Flint river at the S. W. extremity of the State, to form the Apalachicola. During the latter part of its course, it forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama.

Chatahoospa, r. W. Florida, runs into the Chatahoochee. Lat. 31° 43′ N.

Chataiska, r. Siberia, runs into the Enesei, 156 m. N. Turucharsk.

Chatanga, r. Russia, runs into the Frozen sea. Lat. 74° 40′ N.

Chatauque lake, in Chatauque co. N.Y. 18 miles long, and 3 broad. It discharges its waters by a navigable stream into Conewango creek. From the N. W. corner, there is a portage of 9 miles to Dunkirk on Lake Erie. The French formerly made use of this communication between the lakes and Ohio river.

Chatauque, co. N. Y. hounded N. W. by Lake Erie, E. by Cataraugus co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Ohio. Pop. 12,568; engaged in agriculture 1,892, in commerce 16, in manufactures 207. Chief town, Chatauque.

Chatauque, p-t. and cap. Chatauque co. N. Y. 30 m. S. W. Buffalo. Pop. 2,518.

Chateau-Arnoux, t. France, 7 m. S. Sisteron.

Chateau-Bourg, t. France, 10 m. W. Vitre.

Chateaubriand, t. France, in Lower Loire, 32 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 3,000.

Chateau-Cambresis, fortified t. France, 15 m. S. E. Cambray. Lon. 3° 32′ 56″ E. Lat. 50° 6′ 15″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Chateau-Chalon, t. France, in Jura, 5 m. N. Lons le Saulnier.

Chateau-Chinon, t. France, 30 m. E. Nevers.

Chateau-Dauphin, strong castle of Piedmont, in a pass leading into Dauphiny, 30 m. S. S. W. Turin. Lon. 7° 10′ E. Lat. 44° 33′ N.

Chateaudun, or *Dun sur Loire*, ancient t. France, 27 m. N. W. Orleans. Lon. 1° 25′ E. Lat. 48° 4′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Chateau-Giron, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine, 10 m. S. E. Rennes. Pop. 1,500.

Chateau Gontier, t. France, in Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, 22 m. N. W. Angers. Pop. 5,600.

Chateaugay, r. rises in the State of New York, and runs into Lower Canada, where it falls into the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Louis. A battle was fought on the banks of this river, between the Americans and Canadians, on the 26th Oct. 1813.

Chateaugay, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 13 m. S. W. Montreal.

Chateaugay, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. 10 m. E. Malone. Pop. 828.

Chateaugay, p-v. Clinton co. N. Y.

Chateau Landon, t. France, 50 m. S. Paris.

Chateau-lin, t. France, in Finisterre, on the Auzon, 15 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 3,170.

Chateau du Loire, t. France, in Sarthe, 135 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 2,652.

Chateau-Meillant, t. France, in Cher, 18 m. S. W. St. Amand. Pop. 2,238.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine, 7 m. S. St. Malo; one, in Saone-and-Loire, 12 m. E. S. E. Mareigny; one, in Cote d'Or, 17 m. S. W. Dijon; one, in Upper Vienne, 18 m. S. E. Limoges; one, in Var, 60 m. N. E. Toulon; one, 18 m. N. Nevers; one, 7 m. N. Avignon; one, on the Charente, 10 m. W. S. W. Angouleme; one, in Cher, 12 m. N.W. St. Amand; one, in Finisterre, 12 m. E. Chateau-Lin; one, on the Loire, 12 m. E. Orleans; one, 9 m. N. Avignon; one, in Lozere, 12 m. N. E. Mende; one, on the Rhone, opposite Viviers; one, on the Sarthe, in lon. 0° 25′ W. lat. 47° 41′ N.; one, in Eure-and-Loire, 50 m. W. S. W. Paris.

Chateau Poinsac, t. France, 18 m. N. Limoges.

Chateau Portien, t. France, in Ardennes, 25 m. S. W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,027.

Chateau Renard, t. France, 12 m. N. E. Tarascon; one, 8 m. E. S. E. Montargis; one, 18 m. N. N. E. Tours; one, 10 m. N. W. Sedan.

Chateauroix, t. France, on the Indre, cap. of Indre. Here is a considerable woollen manufactory. Pop. 8,420. 150 m. S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 50′ E. Lat. 46° 48′ 45″ N.

Chateau-Salins, t. France, 13 m. N. E. Nancy.

Chateau Thierry, t. France, on the Marne, in Aisne. Pop. 4,080. 38 m. S. W. Laon, 55 N. W. Paris. Lon. 3° 29′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ N.

Chateau Vilain, t. France, in Upper Marne, 10 m. S. W. Chaumont. Pop. 1,341.

Chateldon, t. France, 8 m. N. Thiers.

Chatelet, t. Netherlands, 24 m. E. by N. Mons; one, 6 m. N. N. E. Chateau Meillant; one, 9 m. E. S. E. Melun.

Chatellerault, t. France, on the Vienne, across which is one of the finest bridges in France. 35 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. 8,200.

Chatham, t. Eng. in Kent, on the Medway, adjoining Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb. Here there is a fine naval arsenal disposed in vast magazines and warehouses, which contain every kind of stores, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture are carried on. The dock-yard, including the ordnance wharf, is about a mile long. Cables 100 fathoms long, and 25 inches in circumference, are made here. Above 20 forges are constantly at work, and anchors are fabricated nearly 5 tons in weight. Chatham is well defended, and with the exception of Portsmouth, may now be considered as the most complete and regular fortress in the British islands. Pop. 12,652. 30 m. E. London.

Chatham, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, extending from Thames river to Lake St. Clair.

Chatham, t. York co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of Ottawa river.

Chatham, t. Northumberland co. New Brunswick, on Miramachi river. It is well situated for carying on the timber trade, and contains a handsome Presbyterian church.

Chatham, t. Coos co. N. H. 64 m. N. N. E. Concord. Pop. 298.

Chatham, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. on the S. point of the elbow of Cape Cod, 20 m. E. Barnstable. Lon. 69° 50′ W. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 1,630. Its harbor has 20 feet water at low tide. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the fisheries. Many of the shipwrecks on Cape Cod happen at this place.

Chatham, t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. Pop. 3,159. Ship building has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war for the United States' service have been built here. Here are also the noted and very valuable quarries of free stone, called *Connecticut stone*. A large quantity of this stone, prepared for market, is sold in the neighborhood, or exported to distant parts of the country.

Chatham, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. 18 m. N. E. Hudson, 21 S. E. Albany. Pop. 3,372.

Chatham, p-t. Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic, 13 m. N. W. Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,832.

Chatham, p-t. Chester co. Pa.

Chatham, a central co. N. C. Pop. 12,661; slaves 3,808; engaged in agriculture 3,407, in commerce 4, in manufactures 135. Chief town Pittsburg.

Chatham, p-t. Chesterfield district, S. C. on the W. side of Great Pedee river, 101 m. fr. Columbia. It is well situated for trade, the river being navigable to this place.

Chatham, co. in the eastern district of Geo. on the sea coast between Savannah and Ogechee rivers. Chief t. Savannah. Pop. (exclusive of Savannah) 7,523; slaves 3,075; engaged in agriculture 3,995, in manufactures 21.

Chatham four-corners, p-v. Columbia co. N. Y.

Chatham Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. of the N. point, 43° 43′ S. Lon. 183° 2′ E.

Chatham Island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 172° 18′ W. Lat. 13° 32′ S.

Chatham, or *Punjo Bay*, on the S. W. coast of Florida. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

Chatham Strait, a channel on the W. coast of N. America. It divides King George the Third's Archipelago from Admiralty island. Lat. 58° N. Lon 134° W.

Chatian-bay, an English settlement on the coast of Labrador, 200 or 300 m S. Hopedale

Chatillon, t. Piedmont, 10 m. S. E. Aosta; one, 4 m. S. S. W. Paris; one, in Savoy, 15 m. N. Chamberry.

Chatillon sur Die, t. France, in Drome, 30 m. S. E. Valence. Pop. 1,207.

Chatillon les Dombes, t. France, in Ain, 12 m. S. W. Bourg en Bresse. Pop. 3,195.

Chatillon sur Indre, t. France, in Indre, 10 m. S. S. E. Loches. Pop. 2,609.

Chatillon sur Loing, t. France, in Loiret, 40 m. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,996.

Chatillon sur Loire, t. France, in Loiret, 14 m. N. E. Aubigny. Pop. 1,980.

Chatillon sur Marne, t. France, in Marne, 18 m. S. W. Rheims. Pop. 1,002.

Chatillon sur Saone, t. France, in Vosges, 9 m. S. E. La Marche.

Chatillon sur Seine, t. France, 24 m. E. Tonnere. Lon. 4° 36′ E. Lat. 47° 51′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Chatre, La, t. France, on the Indre, 18 m. S. S. E. Chateauroux. Pop. 4,000.

Chatteris, v. Eng. 11 m. W. N. W. Ely.

Chatterpore, city, Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 79° 53′ E. Lat. 24° 57′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Chatterton. See *Chadderton*.

Chaudies Aigues, t. France, in Cantal, 12 m. S. W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,040.

Chaudiere, r. Lower Canada, rises in Lake Megantic, and after a northerly course of 102 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. above Quebec. It is not navigable owing to numerous rapids and falls, of which the most remarkable are those called the Chaudiere Falls, about 4 miles from its mouth, where the descent is estimated at 130 feet.

Chaves, (an. *Aquæ Flaviæ*,) t. Portugal, in Traslos Montes, 30 m. W. Braganza. Pop. 3,650.

Chauffailles, t. France, 17 m. S. Charolles.

Chaukunda. See *Kakundy*

Chaulnes, t. France, in Somme, 7 m. S. W. Peronne. Pop. 1,236.

Chaumont, t. France, 15 m. S. W. Beauvais.

Chaumont, t. France, in Loire, 22 m. S. S. W. Lyons. Pop. 5,000.

Chaumont, p-t. in Brownville, Jefferson co. N. Y. on Chaumont bay, in lake Ontario.

Chaumont en Bassigny, t. France, in Upper Marne, 147 m. S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 14′ E. Lat. 48° 6′ 13″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Chauny, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 65 m. N. N. E. Paris. Pop. 4,500.

Chaux de Fonds, la, v. Switzerland, 9 m. N. N. W. Neufchatel. Pop. 3,600.

Chayanta See *Charcas*

Chazy, river, Big and *Little*, Clinton co. N. Y. run into lake Champlain, in the town of Champlain.

Chazy, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y. on lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 186 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,313.

Cheadle, t. Eng. Staffordshire, 15 m. N. E. Stafford. Pop. 3,191.

Cheadle Moseley, t. Eng. in Chester, 3 m. S. W. Stockport.

Cheat, r. Va. runs into the Monongahela, 3 or 4 miles within the Pennsylvania line. It is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons, and there is a portage of 37 miles to the Potomac.

Chebacco, a parish of Ipswich, Essex co. Mass. where the small boats called *Chebacco boats* are built.

Chebucto Bay, on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 63° 31′ W. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Checo. See *Cachao*.

Chedabucto, or *Milford Haven*, on the E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canso. Lon. 61° 10′ W. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Chedooba, or *Cheduba*, isl. in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 93° 5′ E. Lat. 18° 51′ N.

Cheddar, v. Eng. 7 m. N. W. Wells.

Chergo Muddy, t. Hind. at the mouth of the Caggar, in lat. 23° 5′ N. 22 m. S. W. Boogebooge.

Cheeks cross-roads, p-t Hawkins co. Ten.

Cheesapanny, t. and fort, in the Nepaul territories. Lon. 85° 30′ E. Lat. 27° 23′ N.

Chefuncti, r. Louisiana, falls into lake Ponchartrain, at Madisonville. It is boatable 30 miles.

Chegford, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 15 m. W. Exeter.

Chegoimegon, Point, N. W. Territory, a sandy point projecting into Lake Superior and forming the eastern side of a bay of the same name. The bay affords an excellent harbor for vessels, and next to that of Grand isle, the best on the southern shore of the Lake. Across its entrance is a chain of islands. 27 m. E. Fond du Lac, 130 W. Keweena point.

Chelicut, t. Abyssinia. Lon. 10° 37′ 17″ E. Lat. 13° 21′ 34″ N.

Chelm, t. Poland, 108 m. E. S. E. Warsaw.

Chelmsford, t. Eng. in Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, 22 m. W. Colchester, 29 E. London. Pop. 4,649.

Chelmsford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the S. side of the Merrimack, 26 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,535. Middlesex canal opens into the Merrimack at this place, through several locks. Here are a glass house, and extensive quarries of fine granite, much used in building. Many houses in Boston, the University hall at Cambridge, and the elegant Presbyterian church at Savannah are built of this stone.

Chelsea, parish, Eng. in Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames, 1½ m. W. London. Here is the great national asylum for decayed and maim-

ed soldiers: Chelsea Hospital, being the noblest building and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. Connected with the hospital, is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. Pop. in 1811, 18,262.

Chelsea, p-t. and cap. Orange co. Vt. 37 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,462.

Chelsea, t. Suffolk co. Mass. 3 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 642. There is a ferry from Boston across the harbor to this place, and it is connected with Charlestown by a bridge.

Chelsea landing, p-v. and port in Norwich, New-London co. Ct. on the point of land between Shetucket and Norwich rivers, the two branches which form the Thames, 14 m. N. New-London.

Chelt, r. Eng. falls into the Severn.

Cheltenham, t. and parish Eng. in Gloucester, chiefly celebrated for it medicinal waters, which attract about 4,000 visitors to the place during summer. Pop. of the parish 8,325. 10 m. E. N. E. Gloucester, 94 N. W. London.

Cheltenham, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 956.

Chelva, t. Spain, in Valencia, 18 m. S. W. Segorbe. Pop. 7,200.

Chemille, t. France, in Maine and Loire, 10 m. N. E. Cholet. Pop. 3,112.

Chemin, r. Indiana, runs N. and falls into Lake Michigan.

Chemnits, or *Kemnits*, t. Saxony, 36 m. W. S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Pop. 10,835. Here are manufactured canvass, cotton stockings, caps, and similar stuffs.

Chemung, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. 10 m. S. W. Spencer, 198 fr. Albany. Pop. 1,327.

Chenail Ecarte, r. Up. Canada, falls into Lake St. Clair.

Chenango, r. N. Y. which rises in Madison co. and flowing S. receives the Tioghniogha and unites with the Susquehannah at Binghampton, after a course of about 90 miles.

Chenango, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Madison co. E. by Otsego, and Delaware cos. S. by Broome co. and W. by Broome and Courtland cos. Pop. 31,215; engaged in agriculture 4,996, in commerce 54, in manufactures 743. Chief town, Norwich.

Chenango, p-t. and cap. Broome co. N. Y. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 40 m. fr. Norwich, 148 W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,626. It contains the village of *Binghampton*, in which are the county-buildings.

Chenango forks, p-v. Broome co. N. Y.

Chenang' point. See *Binghampton*.

Chendi, v. Nubia on the Nile, with about 250 houses. Lon. 33° 25′ E. Lat. 16° 39′ N.

Chen-yang, or *Moukden*, city of Chinese Tartary, cap. of a district. 54 m. E. N. E. Pekin. Lon. 122° 10′ E. Lat. 41° 40′ N.

Chepachet, p-v. in Gloucester, Providence co. R. I. It is a flourishing place, and contains several mills on Chepachet creek. Gloucester bank is in this village.

Chepewas. See *Chippeways*.

Chepstow, s-p. Eng. in Monmouth, on the Wye, 2 m. from its junction with the Severn. It carries on considerable trade. Pop. 2,581. 15 m. N. N. W. Bristol.

Cher, r. France, which rises near Bellegarde, and after a course of 150 miles, joins the Loire, a little below Tours.

Cher, a department of France bounded N. by Loiret, E. by Nievre, S. by Allier, W. by Indre-and-Loire. Bourges is the capital. Pop. 228,000.

Cherac, t. France, 34 m. S. of Saintes.

Cherasco, t. Piedmont, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura. It is one of the strong holds of Piedmont; it contains 7 churches within its walls and 3 without. 20 m. S. S. E. Turin. Lon. 7° 55′ E. Lat. 44° 42′ N. Pop. 11,200.

Cheraw, p-v. Darlington district, S. C. 52 m. fr. Camden, 90 fr. Georgetown.

Cherbourg, an important seaport of France, in La Manche, on the N. coast, at the bottom of a large bay, between Capes La Hogue and Barfleur. It has long been considered by the French a station of great importance in the navigation of the English channel, and immense sums have been expended in improving the harbor. After several fruitless efforts, this object was at length accomplished in 1813, by an excavation from the solid ground of a harbor capable of containing 50 sail of the line. The excavation is 1,000 feet long, 770 wide, and 50 deep. A wet dock of equal dimensions was commenced by Bonaparte in 1813, and is now nearly completed, after having cost, along with the basin, a sum of nearly five millions sterling. Cherbourg is 190 m. W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 1′ 37′ 3″ W. Lat. 49° 38′ 31″ N. Pop. 10,400.

Cheribon, t. on the N. coast of Java, and capital of a principality, situated at the bottom of a deep bay. The principality is remarkably fertile in timber, coffee, indigo, sugar and pepper. Lon. 108° 35′ E. Lat. 6° 43′ S.

Cherokee Agency, Tennessee, on the S. side of the Hiwassee, 36 m. E. N. E. Brainerd.

Cherokee corner, p-v. Oglethorpe co. Geo.

Cherokees, an Indian nation, whose territory lies principally within the chartered limits of Georgia, but also extends into N. Carolina on the E. and into Alabama on the W. and comprises that part of Tennessee which lies S. of Hiwassee and Tennessee rivers. The country is of an irregular form; the greatest length from N. E. to S. W. is about 200 miles and the greatest breadth 130, and it contains about 10,000,000 acres. The Alleghany range of mountains penetrates this country and gives rise to numerous streams, some of which flow N. into the Tennessee and Hiwassee, and some form the head waters of rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico. The soil is fertile and the climate healthy. The Indians live scattered over the country in log cabins, not much inferior to those of the whites in the neighbouring settlements. Many whites reside among them having obtained the privileges of citizenship by marrying female natives. These intermarriages have been so long practised, that a considerable part of the tribe are of mixed blood. The mixed breed can generally speak English, and a few send their children to the white settlements for education. As to their persons, the Cherokees are well formed, and of a good appearance. Some of them have as fine countenances as can easily be found in any country. The children are almost universally active and healthy, and as apt to learn as the children of civilized people. Some of the half-breeds have large plantations, which they cultivate by the aid of slaves. In 1809, the number of the tribe was 12,395. They owned 6,519 horses, 19,165 black cattle, 1,037 sheep, 19,778 swine, 13 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 30 wagons, and 583 negro slaves; the whole value of which was es-

timated at 571,500 dollars. They had besides, upwards of 500 looms and 500 ploughs.

In 1817 the American Board of Foreign Missions established a mission among the Cherokees, and the success of this experiment fully evinces the practicability of inducing the Indian tribes to abandon the chace and adopt the modes of life of civilized society. The principal seat of the mission is at Brainerd, but schools have been established at Taloney, Creek path and various other places. The Moravians also have a respectable mission at Springplace and the Baptists another at Valley towns. With a view to the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilization, the Government of the United States have extended their patronage to these missions; the expense of erecting a school-house and a dwelling house has been defrayed from the National treasury and $1,000 a year is allowed to the station at Brainerd. The Cherokees have appropriated 100,000 acres of land for a perpetual school fund which is placed under the direction of the President of the United States. Besides being taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of Christianity, the children are instructed in the most useful arts of civilized life. The boys learn the use of the hoe and the axe, while the girls learn the use of the spinning wheel and the needle. Throughout the nation there is a general and strong impression in favour of having their children instructed; and were sufficient funds supplied, the greater part of the children might at once be brought under a system of instruction.

The Cherokees are governed by a National council who meet annually and consist of chiefs from the different clans. Recently they have begun to institute civil government among themselves. The country is divided into 8 districts or counties, to each of which a Judge and a Marshal are appointed, besides a Circuit Judge who presides over two districts.

Cherokees of Arkansas. Within a few years, a part of the Cherokees have migrated to the country on the Arkansas river, the government of the U. S. having assigned them lands on that river, in exchange for a part of the Cherokee country. The country ceded to these emigrants is as large, acre for acre, as that relinquished by them to the United States. It is bounded S. by the Arkansas river and N. by White river; the E. boundary is a line which commences at the mouth of Point Remove in the Arkansas, lon. 94° E. and proceeds northwardly to White river. The number of emigrants in 1819 was 6,000. The American Board have a mission among them at Dwight.

Cherryfield, t. Washington co. Maine, 30 m. W. Machias. Pop. 181.

Cherry Island, in the South Pacific. Lon. 169° 55′ E. Lat. 11° 27′ S.

Cherrystone, a port of Va. Shipping in 1815, 1,608 tons.

Cherrytree, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 297.

Cherryvalley, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 3,684. The three Western turnpikes through the state of New-York meet in this place. It is 13 m. S. W. Palatine bridge on Mohawk river, 14 N. E. Cooperstown, 53 W. of Albany, 270 fr. Buffalo. The village is large, and contains a bank, a Meeting-house and an Academy, and many handsome houses.

Cherryville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Cherso, a large island belonging to Austria, in that part of the Adriatic between the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia called the gulf of Carnero. It is 60 miles long, and has extensive forests, from which the Venetians draw a large supply of wood. It also exports olives, wine, figs, silk, and wool. Pop. 10,000. Cherso, the capital, is on the coast, at the bottom of a deep bay. Pop. 4,000. Lon. 14° 36′ E. Lat. 45° 8′ N.

Cherson, t. Eu. Russia, capital of the government of Cherson, on the Dnieper, 60 miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1778, and was destined by the empress Catharine to become the Petersburg of the Black sea. But from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and is now completely eclipsed, by the neighbouring port of Odessa; but extensive works are still carried on in the dockyards and arsenal of Cherson. In 1788, the population was about 50,000. In 1803, not above 11,000. The government of Cherson contains 26,532 square miles, and above 400,000 inhabitants. 128 m. S. W. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 32° 56′ 30″ E. Lat 46° 38′ 30″ N.

Chertsey, t. Eng. in Surrey, 10 m. from Hounslow, 22 W. S. W. London.

Chesadawd Lake, N. America, about 210 m. N. E. by E. of the E. end of Slave lake, in the Hudson-Bay company's territory.

Chesapeake bay, a spacious bay of the U. S. Its entrance is 12 miles wide, between Cape-Henry in lat. 37° and Cape Charles in 37° 12′ N. It extends 200 miles in a northerly direction, through the states of Virginia and Maryland, dividing them into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. About 75 miles of the length of the bay is in Virginia, and 125 in Maryland. The breadth varies from 7 to 20 miles. It is generally as much as 9 fathoms deep, and affords many commodious harbours and safe navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, besides numberless small streams, both from the eastern and western shores.

Chesapeak town, p-v. Cecil co. Md.

Chesham, t. Eng. in Buckingham, 25 m. W. N. W. London.

Cheshire, a county palatine of Eng. bounded N. by Lancashire, W. by Flint and Denbigh, S. and E. by Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Salop. It contains 1,040 square miles. Coal is abundant in the south-east parts, but the principal mineral consists of inexhaustible strata of rock salt. Cheshire also is celebrated for the quantity and excellence of its cheese, which forms one of the principal exports. Population 227,031. Families 44,502, of which number 16,396 are engaged in agriculture, and 23,043 in trade and manufactures.

Cheshire, co. S. W. part of N. H. bounded N. by Grafton co. E. by Hillsborough co. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Pop. 45,376; engaged in agriculture 7,960, in commerce 32, in manufactures 1,620. Chief towns, Keene and Charlestown.

Cheshire, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 17 m. N. N. E. Lenox, 140 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,202.

Cheshire, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. 13 m. N. New-Haven. Pop. 2,281. The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut is established here. It has a fund of $25,000, and a library of 200 volumes. The institution is under the direction of a Principal, and a Professor of languages. The average

number of students has been 70. The academical building is a brick edifice, 50 feet by 34.

Cheshire, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 10 m. N. Gallipolis. Pop. 446.

Cheshunt, t. Eng. in Hertford, 13 m. N. London.

Chesil Bank, an immense bank of pebbles on the coast of Dorset, Eng. extending from the isle of Portland to the mainland of Abbotsbury.

Chesnut creek, Va. a branch of the Great Kenhawa, where it crosses the Carolina line.

Chesnut hill, p-v. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,026.

Chesnut hill, p-v. Jackson co. Geo.

Chesnut ridge, part of the Alleghany mountains which extends from Maryland N. E. through Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Pa.

Chester, city, Eng. cap. of Cheshire, on the Dee, 18 m. from the sea. It is surrounded by walls nearly two miles in circuit, with four principal gates. Four principal streets lead from the four gates and meet in a centre. Chester contains a cathedral and eight parish churches within the walls, several places of worship for dissenters, and several alms-houses, and endowments for charitable purposes. The two annual fairs for Manchester goods, Yorkshire cloths, Irish linens, and Birmingham wares, are the most considerable ones in the northern part of the kingdom. 145 m. N. Bristol, 181 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 4′ W. Lat. 53° 11′ N. Pop. 17,472.

Chester, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, in Mahone bay, 25 m. from Windsor.

Chester, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the E. side of the Merrimack, 14 m. N. W. Haverhill, 14 W. Exeter, 25 S. E. Concord, 31 W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,262. Massabesic pond lies mostly in the W. part of this town.

Chester, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 16 m. S. W. Windsor, 11 W. Charlestown, N. H. Pop. 2,493.

Chester, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. 20 m. N. W. Springfield. Pop. 1,526.

Chester, p-v. and parish in Saybrook, Middlesex co. Ct.

Chester, p-v. in Goshen, Orange co. N. Y. 115 m. fr. Albany.

Chester, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 25 m. W. Ticonderoga, 90 N. Albany. Pop. 1,013. Scroon lake lies on the east side of this town.

Chester, West. See *West Chester.*

Chester, p-t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,212.

Chester, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,253.

Chester, co. Pa. bounded N. E. by Montgomery co. S. E. by Delaware and Philadelphia cos. S. by Maryland, W. by Lancaster co. and N. W. by Berks co. Pop. 44,451; engaged in agriculture 7,032, in commerce 139, in manufactures 2,659. Chief town, West-Chester.

Chester, bor. and cap. Delaware co. Pa. on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 13 m. N. E. Wilmington, 15 from Philadelphia. Pop. of borough 657, of town 638. Its situation is pleasant, and it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer months.

Chester river, a navigable water of Md. on the Eastern shore. It is formed by the union of Cyprus and Andover creeks at Bridgetown. It passes by Chestertown, receives South East creek 3 miles below, and empties in the Chesapeake at Love Point, 18 m. below Chester.

Chester, t. Shenandoah co. Va. on the point of land between Allen's or North, and South rivers, the two branches of the Shenandoah, 16 m. S. by W. Winchester.

Chester, t. Cumberland co. Va. on the S. W. side of James river, 6 m. S. Richmond, 15 N. Blandford.

Chester, district, S. C. on Wateree river. Pop. 14,189; slaves 4,542; engaged in agriculture 4,767, in commerce 45, in manufactures 334. Chief town, Chester.

Chester, p-t. and cap. Chester district, S. C. 22 m. S. Pinckney court-house, 58 N. W. Columbia.

Chester, t. Wayne co. Ohio, N. W. Wooster. Pop. 551.

Chester, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 5 m. W. Wilmington. Pop. 1,171.

Chester, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 269.

Chester, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 697.

Chester, r. W. Florida, runs into Pensacola bay.

Chester le Street, t. Eng. 6 m. N. Durham.

Chesterfield, t. Eng. Derbyshire, on the Rother, 26 m. N. Derby. Pop. 4,476.

Chesterfield, t. Kennebec co. Maine. Pop. 612.

Chesterfield, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, opposite Brattleborough, 11 m. S. W. Keene, 25 S. by W. Charlestown. Pop. 2,110.

Chesterfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 15 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 1,447.

Chesterfield, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 18 m. S. Plattsburg. Pop. 667. *Adgate's falls*, in Sable river, is at this place. See *Sable river.*

Chesterfield, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,087.

Chesterfield, co. Va. between James and Appomatox rivers. Pop. 18,003; slaves 9,513; engaged in agriculture 2,995, in commerce 21, in manufactures 501. At the court-house is a post-office.

Chesterfield, district, S. C. bordering on N. Carolina. Pop. 6,645; slaves 2,062; engaged in agriculture 2,031, in commerce 29, in manufactures 138.

Chesterfield Inlet, a bay on the W. side of Hudson's bay, about 200 miles long, and 15 wide. Lon. of the mouth, 90° 40′ W. Lat. 63° 30′ N.

Chesterfield Key, an islet, near the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77° 20′ W. Lat. 22° 15′ N.

Chestertown, p-t. and cap. Kent co. Md. is pleasantly situated on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, 35 m. S. Elkton, 38 S. S. E. Baltimore. Lon. 77° 57′ W. Lat. 39° 12′ N. It contains 140 houses, a court-house and jail, a spacious college edifice, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. An elegant bridge is now (1821) erecting over Chester river. The town had formerly considerable trade, but is now on the decline. The amount of shipping in 1805 was 3,421 tons; in 1815, it was 1,813.

Washington college in this town, was incorporated in 1782, and had a fund of 1,250*l.* a year settled upon it by the legislature, which has since been withdrawn; and the building is now appropriated to the accommodation of a Latin and English school, which is one of the most respectable in the state.

Chesterville, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 30 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. in 1810, 430.

Chesuncook, a large lake, in Maine, through which the main branch of the Penobscot flows.

Chetamaches. See *Lafourche.*

Chetamaches lake, Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi. It is 24 miles long and 9 broad, and communicates with lake Portage.

Chetecan Head, cape on the W. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° 46′ W. Lat. 46° 40′ N.

Chetham, t. Eng. 1¼ m. from Manchester.

Chever. See *Khauar*.

Cheverny, t. France, 9 m. S. E. Blois.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of hills in England, running from N. E. to S. W. along the borders of Northumberland, and dividing that county from Roxburghshire in Scotland.

Chevres, t. France, 18 m. E. Angouleme.

Chevres, t. France, 15 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 1,130.

Chevrieul. See *Deer river*.

Chevrotiere, r. Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. about 40 m. above Quebec.

Chewsbed, s-p. Persia, on the E. side of the entrance of the Persian gulf.

Chexery, t. France, 8 m. N. W. Geneva.

Chezy l'Abbaye, t. France, on the Marn, 4 m. S. S. W. Chateau Thierry. Pop. 1,300.

Chiana, r. Italy, divides into two branches, one of which falls into the Tiber, near Orvieto, and the other running north, joins the Arno near Arezzo.

Chiantla, t. Mexico, 40 m. S. W. Puebla de los Angelos.

Chiapa, province, Guatimala, bounded W. by Oaxaca, S. by Guatimala, E. by Vera Paz and Yucatan, N. by Vera Cruz.

Chiapa dos Espagnos, or *Ciuidad Real*, cap. of the above province, 300 m. N. W. Guatimala. Lon. 93° 23′ W. Lat. 17° N. Pop. 2,500. Its principal commerce is in cocoa nuts, cotton, wool, sugar, and cochineal.

Chiapa de los Indios, the largest Indian town in Guatimala, in the N. W. extremity of the country, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, about half way between the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. It has about 20,000 Indian inhabitants, who are rich and enjoy many privileges. The celebrated Las Casas, the apostle of the Indians, was the first bishop of this place. Lon. 93° 53′ W. Lat. 17° 5′ N.

Chiaramonte, t. Sicily, in Val di Noto, 25 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,500.

Chiarensa, or *Clarensa*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, 80 m. W. Corinth. Lon. 21° 16′ E. Lat. 38° 11′ N.

Chiari, t. Lombardy, 12 m. W. Brescia. Lon. 9° 56′ E. Lat. 45° 32′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Chiascio, r. Ecclesiastical States, falls into the Tiber, 5 m. S. Perugia.

Chiavari, t. territory of Genoa, 20 m. S. E. Genoa. Pop. nearly 8,000.

Chiavenna, a county of Lombardy, N. of the lake of Como, on the borders of Switzerland, between the country of the Grisons and the Valteline, 18 miles long and 15 broad. Pop. 18,000. Chiavenna, the capital, is deemed the key of Lombardy, on the side of the Grison territory. It is on the side of a high mountain on the right bank of the Maira, a little above its influx into the lake of Como. 38 m. N. Como. Lon. 9° 21′ E. Lat. 46° 15′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Chiaw, Gulf of, a deep bay on the N. E. side of the island of Gilolo.

Chibiane, v. Cyprus, anciently called Corinea; celebrated for its wine.

Chicago, river, or arm of Lake Michigan, at its S. end, in Illinois. A mile from the lake it divides into two channels: the N. channel extends along the west side of the lake, about 30 miles; the S. is only 6 miles long, and affords a secure harbour for vessels of almost any burden, but has a bar at its mouth with only two feet water. This obstruction might be easily removed, and the harbor rendered accessible. The portage from Chicago river to the Des Plaines one of the two branches of Illinois river, is 9 miles, and is so low as often to be covered with water and passed in boats. A canal here is contemplated, and could be made with little expense, which would open a water communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, through the Illinois. Half a mile from the mouth of the Chicago, is *Fort Dearborn*, which see.

Chicama, r. Peru, which falls into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 7° 45′ S.

Chicapee, r. Mass. is formed of three principal branches, Ware, Swift and Quaboag rivers, which rise in Worcester county; the united stream runs into Connecticut river, 4 m. above Springfield.

Chicaur, t. Hind. 16 m. S. Chittore.

Chichacotta, t. and fortress, Bootan, on the frontier of Bengal, 50 m. N. Rungpore. Lon. 89° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 42′ N.

Chichas y Tarija, a province of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Poton, E. by the Indian country, S. by Jujuy, and W. by the Andes, which separates it from the desert of Attacama.

Chichester, city, Eng. cap. of Sussex, on the Levant. It is a bishop's see, and besides the cathedral there are six parish churches. Large quantities of salt are made at Itchenor, 3 miles from Chichester, where ship building is also carried on to some extent. This city sends two members to parliament. 36 m. S. E. Winchester, and 61 S. S. E. London. Lon. 0° 47′ W. Lat. 50° 50′ N. Pop. 6,425.

Chichester, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. E. Concord, 45 N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,010.

Chichester, Lower and *Upper*, 2 towns in Delaware co. Pa. Pop. of Lower Chichester 502; of Upper, 413.

Chickahominy, r. Va. runs into the N. side of James river, 37 m. above Point Comfort. It has a bar at its mouth with 12 feet water, above which large vessels ascend 8, and vessels of 6 tons, 32 miles.

Chickamaugah creek, rises in Georgia, and joins the Tennessee, a few miles above Lookout Mountains.

Chickasaw, r. Ten. runs into Mississippi.

Chickasaw Agency, Alabama, in the country of the Chickasaws, 27 m. W. Cotton-Gin-Port, 130 S. W. Huntsville. Here is a post-office.

Chickasaw Bluffs, four in number, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in Mississippi State. The upper bluff is 176 m. below the mouth of the Ohio; it is between 200 and 300 feet high and extends 2 miles on the river. The other three occur at the successive distances of 11, 21 and 32 miles apart.

Chickasaws, Indians, whose country lies almost wholly within the chartered limits of Mississippi, but also embraces a small section of Alabama. Formerly their possessions extended north to Ohio river, but in 1818 they ceded to the United States all their lands N. of the southern boundary of Tennessee. On the S. is the country of the Choctaws. The Chickasaws according to the return of the United States agent, are 6,456 in number. Like their neighbours the Cherokees and Choctaws they are considerably advanced in civilization. At their request the American Board of Foreign Missions are preparing to establish among them a mission.

Chickasawhay, r. Mississippi, rises in the Choc-

saw country, and 8 miles below, N. lat. 31° joins Leaf river to form the Pascagoula.

Chickasawhay, p-v. Greene co Mississippi.

Chiclana, v. Spain, 52 m. S. S. W. Seville.

Chicova, t. E. Africa, celebrated for its silver mines. Lon. 30° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 30′ S.

Chidley, Cape, on the N. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's straits. Lon. 70° 25′ W. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

Chiem, Lake, in Bavaria, between the Inn and Salzach. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad.

Chiento, r. Italy, falls into the gulf of Venice. Lat. 43° 14′ N.

Chieri, or *Chiers*, t. Piedmont, surrounded with walls. 6 m. E. Turin. Lon. 7° 48′ E. Lat. 45° 4′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Chiese, r. Italy, falls into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the dutchy of Mantua.

Chieti, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the Pescara, 78 m. N. E. Rome, 93 N. Naples. Lon. 14° 30′ Lat. 42° 22′ N. Pop. 12,234.

Chievres, t. Netherlands, 12 m. N. W. Mons.

Chifremont. See *Borines.*

Chifuncte, r. Louisiana, falls into Lake Ponchartrain, a little below Madisonville.

Chignecto Bay, the N.W. arm of the bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia.

Chihuahua, t. Mexico, in Durango. It is surrounded with mines of silver on every side. 180 m. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 109° 16′ W. Lat. 28° 50′ N. Pop. 11,600.

Chikanga, a kingdom of E. Africa, W. of Monomopata. Here are valuable gold mines.

Chikkolee, t. Hind. 11 m. S. W. Seringapatam.

Chilca, s-p. Peru, 40 m. S. Callao. Lat. 12° 32′ S.

Chile, r. Chili, falls into the Pacific, in lat. 39° S.

Chili, country, S. America, bounded N. by the desert of Atacama, which separates it from Peru; E. by the Andes, which separate it from Buenos Ayres; S. by Patagonia; and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is a long and narrow country, extending from 25° to 43° S. lat. about 1,300 miles long, and on an average 140 broad, and containing about 180,000 square miles. The part of this country inhabited by the Spaniards, is from the northern boundary to the river Biobio in lat. 36° 50′ S. The part S. of the Biobio, is occupied by the Araucanian Indians. Chili is well watered. Lying at the foot of the Andes, it naturally receives the waters which fall on the western declivity of those mountains, and rush with the rapidity of torrents directly into the Pacific Ocean. The rivers are numerous and serve to irrigate the valleys, rendering them exceedingly fertile. Chili has been called the Switzerland of America. The lofty chain of the Andes runs along its whole eastern boundary, and the country below is composed to a considerable extent of vallies surrounded by high mountains or ridges. In most cases there are little openings in these ridges, more or less rugged and precipitous, and passable only for mules.

As to its climate, Chili may be divided into two regions; the variable and humid region, south of lat. 35°, where the weather is changeful and it rains occasionally throughout the year; and the invariable and dry country, where it does not rain for two thirds of the year, and in the most northerly provinces does not rain at all. Throughout the whole of this dry country, extending from 25° to 35° of S. lat. a distance of nearly 700 miles, not a cloud is to be seen from November to May. The atmosphere during this period is perfectly clear, and the dews are scarcely perceptible, nor is the heat oppressive. The proximity of the Andes tempers the air, and the mercury fluctuates between 70 and 80 of Fahrenheit, and rarely rises to 85°. Thunder storms are unknown in this part of Chili. The climate generally is remarkably salubrious. The southern part of Chili is abundantly clothed with fine timber and forest trees and abounds with corn, wine and oil. The country between the parallel of 32° and the northern boundary is dry and barren of vegetable productions, but rich in mines of tin, copper, silver and gold. The climate and soil of Chili are well adapted to the culture of sugar and rice. Cattle are every where numerous and of a large size. Gold is found in the sands of the plains, brooks and rivers, and to a greater or less degree in almost every mountain and hill of the northern provinces. Several of the mines have been wrought for centuries and have yielded a great produce. All the silver mines are found in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes, and on that account few of them are worked. The silver mine of Huasco is the richest in the world. The copper mines are exceedingly numerous, and all that are worked yield at least half of the weight of the ore in refined copper. The value of the gold and silver annually produced, a few years since was estimated at $3,000,000; and that of the copper and tin is supposed to be $500,000. Besides these metals, lead, and iron of the very best quality, are found in abundance. There are also several mines of quicksilver. There are 14 volcanoes in Chili which are in a state of constant eruption, and a still greater number that discharge smoke only at intervals. With one or two exceptions, they all lie nearly in the middle of the Andes from E. to W. so that the lava and ashes thrown out by them never extend beyond the mountains. Three or four earthquakes occur in Chili annually. They are however generally slight, and little notice is taken of them. There are but three carriage roads in the whole country, viz. 2 from St. Jago to Valparaiso and 1 from St. Jago to Conception. The high ridges which every where separate the vallies of Chili from each other, are passable only for mules. The commerce with the provinces of Buenos Ayres is carried on through the passes of the Andes. The pass most frequented is that of Putaendo.

According to a census taken about the year 1812, the population is 1,200,000, exclusive of independent tribes of Indians. With a trifling exception, the whole of this population is concentrated between the rivers Juncal and Biobio, on a territory of about 100,000 square miles, making 12 to a square mile. What portion of the 1,200,000 are Indians cannot be exactly ascertained. In almost every valley there is a town of submissive Indians, and there are besides about 50,000 held in slavery. Mestizoes are numerous in the vicinity of all the Indian towns, and the Huasos or peasantry are all of this mixed class. There are very few negroes, not more than 1,000 in all the country. Chili was formerly a Spanish colony, under the dominion of a viceroy. In 1810, during the troubles in Spain, the people took the government into their own hands; but in 1814 the Spanish troops from Peru invaded the country and re-established the royal authority. In 1817, however, the revolutionists, aided by an army from Buenos Ayres under Gen. San Martin, defeated

the royal troops, and restored the independence of the country. The declaration of independence is dated February 12th, 1818. The supreme authority at present is in the hands of a director, who is absolute. It is expected, however, that a congress will soon be called and a government organized on republican principles. The Roman Catholic is the established religion. There are said to be about 10,000 monks and nuns in Chili; and the religious institutions with which they are connected, hold nearly one third of the landed property of the country, besides about ten million dollars in money lent out at an interest of five per cent. per annum.

The army, in 1818, consisted of 8,400 regular troops, besides militia; the navy of one vessel of 52 guns; one of 36; two of 22; one of 18; and one of 14; recently purchased and manned by foreign seamen, chiefly Americans and English. The revenue in 1817 was $2,177,967. While Chili was a Spanish colony, European goods to the amount of more than a million of dollars were sent from the mother country in exchange principally for gold and silver. From the opening of the ports by the revolutionists in February 1817, to July 1818, the imports into Chili in British vessels amounted to about $1,800,000; and in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States to about $1,300,000. The imports consisted of arms, ammunition, iron, furniture, tobacco, and of French, India, and British manufactures, particularly the latter. The exports were gold, silver, copper, tin, wheat, hemp, hides, peltry, figs, raisins, &c.

Chili, t. Monroe co. N. Y. taken from Riga.

Chilidromia. See *Lidromia.*

Chilka, lake, Hind. on the coast, 36 miles long by 10 or 12 broad. 40 m. S. W. Cuttack. Lat. 19° 39′ N.

Chillambaram, t. Hind. on the coast of the Carnatic. 120 m. S. S. W. Madras. Lon. 79° 52′ E. Lat. 11° 27′ N.

Chillan, province, Chili, bounded N. by Maule, E. by the Andes, and W. by Itáta. Chillan, the capital, is on the river Chillan. Lat. 35° 36′ N.

Chilleurs, t. France, 14 m. N. E. Orleans.

Chillicothe, p-t. and cap. Ross co. Ohio, and the second town in size in the State, on the W. bank of the Scioto, 45 m. in a direct line, and 70 by water from its mouth; 45 m. S. Columbus, 70 S. W. Zanesville, 93 E. by N. Cincinnati. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 39° 14′ N. Pop. 2,426. It is laid out on an elevated plain between Paint creek and the Scioto. The streets are spacious and cross each other at right angles. It contains a courthouse and jail, a market-house, 2 printing offices, 3 banks including the branch bank of the United States, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Seceders, and 1 for Methodists, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories.

Chillis, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. It has 15 mosques, large bazars, and is a noted mart for cottons. 15 m. N. Aleppo.

Chillisquaque, t. Northumberland co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 6 m. above Northumberland. Pop. 1,035.

Chilloa, v. New Grenada, on the Magdalena. Lat. 9° 5′ N.

Chillon, a fortified castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on a peninsular rock, at the E. end of the lake of Geneva, 5 m. S. E. Vevay.

Chilumcotta, t. Hind. in Mysore, 20 m. E. Chinabalaram.

Chilumeal, t. Hind. 17 m. N. W. Cuddapah.

Chilmark, t. Duke's co. on Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass. 90 m. S. by E. Boston. Pop. 695. In this town is the bluff, called *Gay-head.*

Chilmary, t. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra river. Lon. 90° 3′ E. Lat. 25° 25′ N.

Chilney, isl. in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Persia. Lon. 65° 44′ E. Lat. 25° N.

Chilo, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 23 m. S. Williamsburg. Pop. 115.

Chiloe, Archipelago of, a cluster of islands in a large gulf or bay at the S. extremity of Chili. It consists of 47 islands, 32 of which are inhabited. Chiloe, the principal island, is between lat. 42° 13′ and 43° 47′ S. and is about 120 miles long. It is separated from the main land by a channel little more than a mile wide.

Chilongery, t. Hind. 45 m. N. W. Seringapatam.

Chilpansingo, t. Mexico, on the great road from Mexico to Acapulco.

Chilques y Masques, province of Peru, bounded W. by Cotabamba, N. by Abancay, and N. E. by Cuzco. The capital is Paruro.

Chiltern Hills, a ridge of chalky hills in England passing nearly through the centre of the county of Buckingham.

Chilvers Coton, t. Eng. in Warwickshire.

Chimara, s-p. Eu. Turkey, 36 m. S. Valona. Lon. 19° 53′ E. Lat. 40° 19′ N.

Chimay, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Blanche Eau, 10 m. N. Rocroy. Pop. 2,083.

Chimboraso, the most elevated summit of the Andes, is 100 m. S. W. Quito. Lat. 1° 20′ S. It rises to the height of 21,440 feet above the level of the sea, and for nearly 5,000 feet from its top is covered with perpetual snow. This vast mountain presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific ocean, with its enormous circular summit projected upon the deep azure blue of the equatorial sky. It was ascended by Humboldt on the 23d June 1797, who with his party reached the height of 19,300 feet above the level of the sea, when their further progress was prevented by a chasm 500 feet wide. Here they were surrounded by a thick fog, and greatly incommoded by the extreme tenuity of the air, which was also felt intensely cold and piercing. Respiration was difficult, and blood oozed from their eyes, their lips, and their gums. The point on which they stood was higher than any ever before attained by man.

China, an extensive empire in the S. E. of Asia. The territories subject or tributary to the emperor of China are of vast extent, including Mandshuria and Mongolia proper, Thibet, and the whole of central Asia, between Hindostan on the S. and Asiatic Russia on the N. On the W. it is bounded by the Belur mountains, which separate it from Independent Tartary. The country, however, described in the present article, is China proper, which is of much more limited extent, lying between 20° and 41° N. lat. and between 98° and 122° E. lon. It is bounded E. and S. by the sea, W. by Thibet, N. by Chinese Tartary, and contains about 1,300,000 sq. miles. The surface appears to be agreeably diversified with hills and vallies, plains and mountains. One chain of mountains running from west to east through the southern provinces, seems to be a prolongation of the Himmaleh range.

is approaching the sea it turns to the north-east, and terminates on the coast a little south of the great river Yang-tse-kiang. The north of China is also intersected by several chains of mountains, but their direction is unknown, as that part of the country has never been explored by Europeans. The climate is very different in different parts of the country. The heat in the southern provinces is greater than in Bengal, while in Pekin, near the northern frontier, snow lies on the ground for three months of the year, and the climate is colder than under the same latitude in Europe. The principal cultivated production is rice, which is the general food of the people, the tea-plant, and the white mulberry for the productions of silk, which has long been one of the staples of the empire. The forests produce the camphor tree, tallow tree, and paper mulberry tree. Agriculture is prosecuted with much care. Every spot is brought under cultivation; even steep hills and mountains are converted into terraces, one above another, each supported by a mound of stone, while reservoirs are made at the top, in which rain is collected and conveyed down the sides to water the plants. Beds of coal in the province of Shantung supply the greater part of China with fuel. Copper abounds in the southwestern provinces, and mines of gold and silver are said to be copious.

The public works of China are magnificent. No nation can produce a parallel to the great canal, which runs in a continuous line from Pekin 500 miles to the Yang-tse-kiang. By means of the Yang-tse-kiang and one of its tributaries from the S. the navigation is continued to the frontier of the province of Canton. It is here interrupted by a range of mountains which runs across China, and which must be passed by land, but on the opposite side of the range travellers embark on another river, which falls into the sea near Canton: so that between that city and Pekin, a distance of 1,000 miles the water communication is uninterrupted, except by a land journey of a single day. Smaller canals are almost innumerable. The great roads and bridges of China are likewise very magnificent. But the most stupendous of all the public works of the Chinese is the great wall. This mighty rampart runs along the whole northern and part of the western frontier, and is carried over rivers upon arches, over plains, vallies and mountains, through a distance of 1,000 miles. It is built of brick and stone, usually 25 feet high and so thick that 6 horsemen can ride abreast on the top. It is provided with towers at every little interval, and was designed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars. The period of its erection is variously stated from 600 to 2000 years ago.

The population of China has been a subject of much speculation. The number of 333,000,000 which was given by a mandarin to Lord Macartney, as founded on official data, seems abandoned on all hands as an empty vaunt. Geographers now generally place it somewhere about 150,000,000. The government is an absolute despotism, but is administered with much of the patriarchal spirit. The army is estimated at 810,000 men, of whom 210,000 are cavalry and 600,000 infantry. The revenue is reckoned by Barrow at £66,000,000.

The officers of government are called Mandarins, and are divided into nine orders, the lowest of which are entrusted with the collection of the revenue, others are governors of cities, and the highest class are governors of provinces or viceroys. There is no established religion and no congregational worship, the government studiously avoiding and prohibiting every thing by which men can be assembled together. The system almost exclusively professed is that of Fo, which is distinguished by numerous images of departed worthies, some of gigantic size; by processions, bells, beads, and tapers, forming a striking resemblance to the Catholic rites. The Christian religion has been introduced by the Jesuits, who at one time boasted of 300,000 converts, but their career has been stopped by that hostility to change which is so deeply fixed in the ruling powers. The Chinese are of a mild, affable and quiet disposition. Among their good qualities are unremitting industry, perseverance in their pursuits, exactness and punctuality in business, veneration for parents and ancestors, and a general good humour and courtesy of manners. Among their vices are an entire disregard of truth, and unparalleled skill in the art of cheating.

The Chinese display great ingenuity in the manufacture of porcelain, silks and satins, cottons, and a variety of little ornamental articles. Their paper and ink are also of a very superior quality. The internal commerce of China is unrivalled in extent. The innumerable rivers and canals with which it is intersected, are covered with barges of every form and dimension, interchanging the productions of the different provinces. Considerable commerce is also carried on with the Indian islands by the Chinese in their own junks, no vessel from these quarters being allowed in return to enter her ports. Foreign commerce is viewed with a jealous eye. Europeans have only two points at which they are allowed to trade, one at Kiachta the emporium for the overland trade of Russia, and the other at Canton. The management of the trade at Canton is vested in 10 or 12 persons, called the *hong* merchants, who are generally men of great wealth, and receive the imperial license to trade with Europeans. All foreign cargoes pass through their hands, and they also provide the cargoes to be exported; but though they thus enjoy a monopoly, yet as they are men of extensive dealings, they do not afford much reason to complain of their conduct. The principal exports are tea, silks, cottons, and china-ware. Among the principal exports are woollen cloths, furs, cotton, opium, and watches.

China, t. Kennebec co. Maine, 20 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 894.

China, t. in the S. W. corner of Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 780.

China grove, p-v. Georgetown district, S. C.

Chinampetta, t. Hind. Lon. 78° 8′ E. Lat. 9° 41′ N.

Chinapatam, t. Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 77° 44′ E. Lat. 12° 39′ N.

Chinapatam, the original name of *Madras*.

Chinchanchi, v. Mexico, 10 m. N. Merida.

Chinchilla, t. Spain, in Murcia, 168 m. S. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 52′ W. Lat. 38° 48′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Chinchon, t. Spain, in Segovia, 18 m. E. S. E. Madrid. Pop. 3,680.

Chinchoor, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, on the road from Bombay to Poonah. Pop. 5,000.

Chinchura, t. Bengal, 20 m. S. S. W. Dinagepore.

Chincleput, t. and fortress, Hind. and cap. of Chincleput district. It is situated on the N. E.

bank of the Palar river, 39 m. from Madras. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 12° 56′ N.

Chine, La, v. Lower Canada, on the island of Montreal, 7 m. above the city. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada. Here the boats of the N. W. company commence their voyage for the interior country of America. It is intended to cut a canal from La Chine to Montreal, by which a direct communication with the city will be opened, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided.

Chinnachin, t. Nepaul. It is the frontier town towards the N. W. Lon. 81° 35′ E. Lat. 30° 29′ N.

Chinnook, r. N. America, runs into the N. side of Columbia river near its mouth.

Chinon, t. France, in Indre and Loire, on the Vienne. Lon. 0° 14′ 55″ W. Lat. 47° 11′ N. Pop. 5,500.

Chinradurgam, fort, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 78° 2′ E. Lat. 12° 23′ N.

Chinsura, the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal, on the W. bank of the Hoogly, 24 m. above Calcutta. In 1795 it was captured by the British, but has been lately restored. The London Society have 3 Missionaries here, and schools have been established on an extensive scale for the education of the natives. Lon. 88° 28′ E. Lat. 22° 52′ N.

Chitlong, t. Nepaul. Lon. 85° 52′ E. Lat. 27° 29′ N.

Chios. See *Scio*.

Chiozza, or *Chioggia*, isl. in the Adriatic, near the mouth of the Brenta. Pop. 20,000. The town of Chiozza is on the island, 14 m. S. Venice.

Chipiona, t. Spain, in Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

Chippenham, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 13 m. E. N. E. Bath. Lon. 2° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ N. Pop. 3,410.

Chippeway, or *Chepewyan Fort*. See *Chippewyan*.

Chippeway, v. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Niagara river, 10 m. above Queenston, 2 above Niagara falls. Chippeway creek runs into the Niagara at this place. The battle of Chippeway, July 5, 1814, was fought in the plain, on the south side of this creek.

Chippeway, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 443.

Chippeway, r. N. W. Territory, runs into the Mississipi at Lake Pepin, in lon. 93° 54′ W. lat. 43° 45′ N. There is a short portage between this river and the Montreal, a water of Lake Superior.

Chippeway, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Wooster. Pop. 681.

Chippeways, or *Sauteurs*, Indians, one of the most numerous and powerful tribes in N. America. About 5,700 of them dwell on Saganaw bay, in Michigan Territory; the remainder are scattered in petty bands along the Northern border of the United States. They maintain a perpetual war with the Sioux.

Chippewyan, Fort, N. America, at the S. W. end of Athapescow lake. Lon. 111° W. Lat. 58° 40′ N.

Chipping-Norton, t. Eng. in Oxford, 19½ m. N. W. Oxford.

Chipping-Ongar, t. Eng. in Essex, 21 m. N. E. London.

Chipping Sodbury, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, 11 m. N. E. Bristol.

Chiquitos, a numerous and warlike nation of Indians, in S. America. The territory which they inhabit extends from lat. 16° to 20° S. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and on the east it extends to the Paraguay.

Chirac, t. France, in Lozere, 3 m. S. W. Marvejols. Pop. 1,580.

Chirambira, point on the W. coast of S. America, in lat. 4° 15′ N.

Chirasso, r. Naples, runs into the Adriatic. Lon. 14° 4′ E. Lat. 42° 42′ N.

Chiriqui, a district of Veragua, on Chiriqui river, which falls into the Pacific, in lat. 8° 10′ N.

Chisme, or *Cisme*, (an. *Cystus*,) s-p. Anatolia, in A. Turkey, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Scio. 40 m. N. Smyrna. Lon. 26° 17′ E. Lat. 38° 24′ N.

Chisoin, t. France, 6 m. N. N. W. Orchies.

Chiswell Isles, off the N. W. coast of America, in lat. 59° 31′ N. lon. 211° 10′ E.

Chiswick, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames, 5 m. W. London.

Chitore, district, Hind. in Ajmere, bounded N. by Mewar, E. by Harrowly, S. by Jalore, and W. by Sarowy, in about 25° N. lat. and between 74° and 75° E. lon.

Chitore, or *Chetor*, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, the capital of the above mentioned district. This fort is on the top of a high mountain, and is considered a place of great strength.

Chitpore, a village, constituting the N. part of Calcutta.

Chitpore, t. Hind. in Gujerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. It is on Sursutty river, in lat. 23° 45′ N. lon. 73° 3′ E.

Chitries, s-p. on the S. coast of the Morea, in the gulf of Coron.

Chitro, (an. *Pydna*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, 36 m. S. E. Edessa.

Chittagong, an extensive district in the S. E. of Bengal, between 21° and 23° N. lat. bounded E. by a range of mountains which divides it from the Birman empire, and W. by the sea. Its productions are rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, coffee, spices, and wild elephants. The coast is much resorted to by the European inhabitants of Bengal, on account of the sea air and bathing. Its chief town is also called Chittagong, but more frequently *Islamabad*, which see. Chittagong being a frontier province, has frequently changed masters; but in 1760, it was formally ceded to the British, who have here a military force, and a civil establishment. Pop. 1,200,000; half of whom are Mahometans, and half Hindoos.

Chittapet, t. India, 75 m. S. W. Madras. Lon. 79° 26′ E. Lat. 12° 25′ N.

Chittenden, co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. Pop. 16,055; engaged in agriculture 2,607, in commerce 81, in manufactures 668. Chief town, Burlington.

Chittenden, t. Rutland co. Vt. 30 m. N.W. Windsor. Pop. 528.

Chittenham, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 956.

Chitteningo creek, issues from a lake in Cazenovia, and falls into Oneida lake.

Chittledroog, a celebrated fort, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 76° 29′ E. Lat. 14° 10′ N.

Chittor, t. and fortress, Hind. 80 m. E. Madras. It was ceded to the British in 1801. Lon. 79° 10′ E. Lat. 13° 12′ N.

Chittra, t. Hind. 100 m. S. by W. from Patna. Lon. 84° 58′ E. Lat. 24° 14′ N.

Chitway, t. Hindostan. Lon. 76° 12′ E. Lat. 18° 23′ N.

Chiva, t. Spain, 15 m. W. N. W. Valencia.

Chiva, a territory of Independent Tartary, W. of the Oxus, 280 m. E. of the Caspian.

Chivasso, t. Piedmont, on the Po, 11 m. N. E. Turin. Pop. 5,450.

Chiusano, t. Naples, 14 m. S. S. E. Benevento.

Chiusi, t. Italy, 40 m. S. S. E. Florence.

Chobar, s-p. of Mekran, in Persia. 130 m. S.W. Kej. Lon. 60° 3′ E. Lat. 25° 20′ N.

Choco, a province of New-Granada, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and bounded N. by the province of Darien.

Chocol, t. Bengal, on the Ganges, 35 m. E. Moorshedabad.

Chocolate, r. N. W. Territory, runs into Lake Superior, 21 m. W. La Train river.

Chocope, v. Peru, 30 m. N. Truxillo.

Choctaw, or *Choctahatchee*, r. Florida, which rises in Alabama and discharges its waters into St. Rosa sound at the N. E. extremity.

Choctaw Agency, Mississippi, 4 m. W. Pearl river, 120 N. E. Natches. Here is a post-office.

Choctaws, Indians, whose country lies chiefly within the chartered limits of Mississippi, but also extends to Tombigbee river in Alabama. The N. boundary, which separates it from the country of the Chickasaws, is a line drawn from the Mississippi in lat. 34° N. due S. E. to strike the Tombigbee at the mouth of Ooktibbeha creek; on the E. it is bounded by the Tombigbee, on the S. by a line running a little below the parallel of 32° N. lat. and on the W. the boundary line commences at a point a little east of Pearl river and proceeds due N. to the Natches road, thence to the head of Black creek down this creek till it reaches a lake, thence in a direct course so as to strike the Mississippi one mile below the mouth of Arkansas river, thence up the Mississippi to the parallel of 34° N. lat. The soil is fertile and is watered by the Yazoo, Big Black and Pearl rivers in the upper part of their course. The number of the Choctaws is estimated at 25,000. Within a few years they have made great advances in civilization. They raise corn, cotton, and a great many cattle, and often appear clad in cotton garments of their own manufacture.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have a mission among these Indians. It was commenced in 1818 by members of the Cherokee mission, and does not yield to that mission either in the extent of its field of operation or in the funds for its endowment. With a view to the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilized life, the Government of the United States have extended to it their patronage. The expenses of erecting a schoolhouse and dwelling-house at the different establishments have been defrayed from the National treasury, and the sum of $1,000 annually is allowed to the Mission. The Choctaws, their Chiefs especially, have from the beginning professed towards it the most friendly dispositions, and have recently proved their sincerity, by the most unequivocal evidence. At a treaty held in 1816, they sold a portion of their country to the United States, for which they are to receive $6,000 annually, in cash, for 17 years. The whole of this sum they have voted to appropriate to the support of schools under the direction of the American Board.

In Jan. 1822, according to the returns of the Superintendant, the number of the mission family was 36, and there were belonging to the mission 135 acres of land improved, 18 horses, 7 yoke of oxen, 385 head neat cattle, 220 swine, several waggons, ploughs, &c.; school houses, and other buildings were erected, and the number of pupils in the schools was 90. The two primary seats of the Mission are Elliot and Mayhew; a school is also established at Newell, and requests have been made by the Indians for similar establishments in various other places.

The Choctaws formerly owned the country lying between their present western boundary and the Mississippi, but in 1820 it was ceded by them to the United States in exchange for lands in Arkansas. The Choctaw lands in Arkansas comprise the whole country between the Arkansas and Red rivers, bounded W. by Canadian river and E. by a meridian drawn through the lowest settlement on Arkansas river belonging to the Cherokees.

Choctaw Trading-house, p-v. Alabama.

Chocsin, t. and fortress of Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester. It was included formerly in the Turkish province of Moldavia, but was ceded to the Russians in 1812. 110 m. N. N. W. Jassy. Lon. 26° 35′ E. Lat. 48° 31′ N.

Chodzesen, t. Russia, in Posen, on the Netze. Pop. 2,593.

Chogdah, t. Bengal, 40 m. N. Calcutta.

Choiseul, t. France, 12 m. N. E. Langres.

Choisy, t. France, 12 m. N. Provins.

Choisy le Roi, t. France, on the Seine, 5 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Chola, isl. off the E. coast of Africa, S. of Monfia, about 8° S. lat.

Cholet, or *Chollet*, t. France, on the Mayenne, 11 m. S. Beaupreau. Lon. 0° 54′ 45″ W. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

Cholmogory, t. Russia, on an island in the Dwina, noted for its breed of black cattle, 30 m. S. Archangel.

Cholmondeley's Sound, on the E. coast of Prince of Wales' archipelago, in Clarence's strait. Lon. of the entrance, 228° 17′ E. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Cholula, city, New Spain, in the intendancy of Puebla. Before the invasion of the Spaniards, when the Mexican government was in its glory, it contained 40,000 houses, and numerous temples. The great temple, erected on an artificial mountain, still remains. 80 m. E. Mexico. Pop. 16,000. Lon. 98° 7′ 45″ W. Lat. 19° 2′ 6″ N.

Chomonchouan, lake, Canada, 219 m. N. W. Quebec. Lon. 75° 40′ W. Lat. 39° 20′ N.

Chonac. See *Schonac*.

Chonad, t. Hungary, on the Marosch, 25 m. N. Temesvar.

Chones, r. New Granada, falls into the Pacific, in lat. 0° 33′ S.

Chongon, t. New Granada, 40 m. W. Guayaquil.

Chonos, isl. in the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili; about it are a number of small islands, called the Chonos archipelago. Lat. 44° to 47° S.

Choorhul, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 81° 48′ E. Lat. 24° 29′ N.

Choper, r. Russia, which falls into the Don, near Choperskaia.

Choptank, a large navigable river on the eastern shore of Maryland, emptying into the Chesapeake.

Chopunnish, r. Missouri Territory, a branch of the Kooskooshee, in the Rocky mountains. Lon. 113° W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Choperak, t. Russia, 140 m. W. Saratov.

Chorasan. See *Korassan*.

Chor-Esrire, s-p. Persia, on the Persian gulf, 44 m. S. Bushire.

Chorley, t. Eng. in Lancashire. The cotton manufacture is here carried on in its various branches. Coal, lead, alum, flag and mill stones abound in the vicinity. Pop. 5,182. 208 m. N. W. London.

Choromboros, r. Buenos Ayres, runs into the Rio Dulce, 20 m. S. W. Tucuman.

Chota, p-v. Blount co. Geo. 33 m. fr. Milledgeville.

Choueri. See *Corgo*.

Chong. See *Shoggle*.

Choul, Lower, s-p. and fort, Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 72° 46′ E. Lat. 18° 36′ N.

Choul, Upper, s-p. and fort, Hind. in Aurungabad, 25 m. S. Bombay.

Choumay, Cape, on the coast of Cochin-China, at the mouth of Choumay river. Lon. 107° 57′ E. Lat. 16° 12′ N.

Chouse, t. France, on the Loire, 10 m. E. Saumur.

Chowan, r. N. C. is formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, and falls into the N. W. corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

Chowan, co. in Edenton district, N. C. on the N. side of Albemarle sound. Pop. 6,464; slaves 3,469; engaged in agriculture 2,151, in commerce 55, in manufactures 216. Chief town, Edenton.

Chowarah, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 83° 13′ E. Lat. 26° 30′ N.

Chowpareh, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the Indus. Lon. 70° 50′ E. Lat. 32° 10′ N.

Chowry. *See Nicobar Islands*.

Christburg, t. Prussia, 12 m. S. E. Marienburg.

Christchurch, t. Eng. in Hampshire, between the Avon and the Stour, 100 m. W. S. W. London.

Christchurch, a parish, in Charleston district, S. C.

Christian, co. in the S. W. part of Ken. on Cumberland river. Pop. 10,459; slaves 3,491; engaged in agriculture 2,625, in commerce 23, in manufactures 228. Chief town, Hopkinsville.

Christian, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,222.

Christian Sound, a large arm of the Pacific ocean, N. of Cape Decision. Lon. 225° 50′ E. Lat. 56° 13′ N.

Christiana, or *Christiana-bridge*, p-t. Newcastle co. Del. on Christiana creek, 12 m. fr. Elkton, 9 S. W. Wilmington, 37 S. W. Philadelphia. It is the greatest carrying-place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, and drives a brisk trade with Philadelphia, in flour.

Christiana creek, Del. unites with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flows into the Delaware. It admits vessels of 14 feet draught to Wilmington, and those of 6 feet draught to Christianabridge.

Christiana, hundred, Newcastle co. Del. Pop. 8,355.

Christiana, Great, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 9 m. S. W. Santorini. Lon. 25° 15′ E. Lat. 36° 20′ N.

Christiania, s-p. Norway, at the bottom of a gulf, which penetrates 50 miles into the interior of the country. It is the seat of the governor of the province of Aggerhuus, of a supreme court of justice, and of a bishop who is metropolitan of Norway. Here are a military hospital, erected in 1806, an university, a military school, and two theatres. This town has an excellent harbor, and carries on a considerable trade. A great annual fair is held here on 13th January. 250 m. W. Stockholm. Lon. 10° 48′ 45″ E. Lat. 59° 55′ 29″ N. Pop. 9,000.

Christianople, s-p. Sweden, on a peninsula, 36 m. S. W. Calmar. Lon. 16° E. Lat. 56° 13′ N.

Christiansand, one of the 4 provinces of Norway, in the S. W. part. Sq. miles 14,877. Pop. 140,000.

Christiansand, the capital of the above, is on the S. coast, and was formerly one of the stations of the Danish navy. The island of Flekkeroen forms, with the mainland, a road several miles in length, where there is good anchorage. 220 m. N. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 8° 3′ E. Lat. 58° 8′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Christiansborg, a Danish fort, on the Gold coast of Africa.

Christiansburg, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Va. 200 m. W. S. W. Richmond.

Christians-Oe, a Danish island, in the Baltic. Lon. 14° 47′ E. Lat. 55° 13′ N.

Christianstad, province of Sweden, comprising the northern and eastern parts of Shonen. Sq. miles 2,310. Pop. 116,681.

Christianstad, t. Sweden, 57 m. W. by S. Carlscrona. Lon. 14° 9′ E. Lat. 56° 1′ N. Pop. 2,260.

Christianstadt, t. Prussia, on the Bober, 54 m. N. E. Dresden.

Christiansted, t. Santa Cruz, on the N. side of the island, defended by a fortress. Lon. 63° 25′ W. Lat. 17° 46′ N.

Christiansund, s-p. Norway, in Drontheim. Lat. 63° 6′ 35″ N.

Christianville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Christinaham, t. Sweden, at the N. E. extremity of lake Wener, 16 m. E. Carlstadt. Pop. 2,020.

Christinastadt, s-p. Russia, in Finland. Lon. 21° 9′ E. Lat. 62° 16′ N.

Christmas Harbor, a good and safe bay, on the N. coast of Kerguelen's land.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific, 15 or 20 leagues in circumference. Lon. 215° 53′ E. Lat. 59° 57′ N.

Christmas Sound, a bay, on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70° 16′ W. Lat. 55° 27′ S.

Chroma, r. Siberia, falls into the Northern ocean. Lon. 139° 14′ E. Lat. 73° N.

Chrudim, a circle of Bohemia. Pop. 245,000. Chrudim the capital, is on the Chrudimka, 50 m. E. Prague. Lon. 15° 40′ E. Lat. 49° 53′ N. Pop. 4,514.

Chrudimka, r. Bohemia, which falls into the Elbe near Konigingratz.

Chuapa, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in S. lat. 31° 40′.

Chucuito, a province of Buenos Ayres, 75 miles long, and about 50 broad, on the shores of the great lake Chucuito, or Titicaca. Chucuita, the capital, is in lat. 16° 30′ S. lon. 70° 30′ W.

Chucuito, or *Titicaca*, a lake of S. America, between the two Cordilleras of the Andes, in the N. W. part of Buenos Ayres. It is 240 miles in circumference. There are several islands in the lake, in the largest of which the Incas formerly had a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. S. lat. from 15° 35′ to 17° 20′.

Chudleigh, t. Eng. 9 m. W. S. W. Exeter.

Chumbivilcas, t. Peru, 90 m. W. Cusco.

Chumleigh, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Dart, 194 m. W. London.

Chunar, district, Hind. in Allahabad, between 25° and 26° N. lat. bounded N. by the Ganges.

Chunargur, t. and celebrated fortress, Hind. in Allahabad, on the Ganges, in lat. 25° 9′ N. lon. 82° 54′ E. The fort is built on the top of a solid rock, which projects into the river. It was ceded to the British in 1763. The town of Chunar is east of the fort, and within reach of its guns. Near the town are quarries of excellent free stone for building. It is a station of the invalids of the British army, and the Church Missionary Society have schools and missionaries here.

Chunquen, isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44° 50′ S.

Chupparah, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on Bein Gunga river. Lon. 80° 2′ E. Lat. 22° 22′ N.

Chuprah, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the N. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 84° 46′ E. Lat. 25° 46′ N.

Chuquibamba, t. Peru, cap. of Condesuyos de Arequipa, 4 leagues from Cumana.

Chuquisaca. See *Plata*, (*La.*)

Church, States of the. See *States of the Church*.

Church creek, t. Dorchester co. Md. at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudson river, 7 m. S. W. Cambridge.

Church Hill, p-v. Queen Anne's co. Md. 8 m. N. E. Centreville.

Church Hill, p-v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

Churchill, Cape, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 95° 5′ W. Lat. 58° 54′ N.

Churchill River, Missinnippi, or *English river*, r. N. America, which falls into Hudson's bay, in lat. 59° N. at Churchill fort.

Church Stretton, t. Eng. 13 m. S. Shrewsbury.

Church town, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. 20 m. E. N. E. Lancaster, 50 W. N. W. Philadelphia.

Churco, s-p. Caramania, 20 m. E. Selefke.

Churwalden, v. Switzerland, 5 m. S. E. Caire.

Chusistan, province, Persia, bounded N. by Irak Agemi, E. by Farsistan, S. by the gulf of Persia, and W. by the Tigris.

Chutah Boggah, t. Bengal, 20 m. N. W. Bettiah. Lon. 84° 26′ E. Lat. 26° 53′ N.

Chuttergunge, t. Bengal, 32 m. S. S. W. Burdwan. Lon. 87° 38′ E. Lat. 22° 48′ N.

Chuwal, district, Hind. in Gujerat, between 23° and 24° N. lat. Janagur is the chief town.

Cicacole, circar, Hind. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, between 17° and 20° N. Lat. and extending about 60 miles inland. It belongs to the British. Cicacole, the capital, is in lon. 83° 57′ E. Lat. 18° 21′ N.

Cicarica, a province of Buenos Ayres, bounded E. by Cochabamba, S. E. by Paria and Oruro, S. W. by Pacages, and N. W. by Omasuyos. Pop. 80,000. The capital is of the same name.

Cicero, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Oneida Lake, 8 m. N. Salina, 57 W. Utica. Pop. 1,303.

Ciechanow, t. Poland, 75 m. N. E. Warsaw.

Ciechanowiec, t. Poland, 75 m. N. E. Warsaw.

Cifuentes, t. Spain, 22 m. S. Siguenza.

Cilley, t. Austrian empire, cap. of the circle of Cilley, 130 m. S. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 24′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 40′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Cimbrisham, s-p. Sweden, 24 m. S. Christianstadt.

Cimone, mt. of the Appenines. Height 7000 feet.

Cinaloa, formerly a prov. of Mexico, but now forming the S. part of the Intendancy of Sonora.

Cinaloa, t. Mexico, on Cinaloa river, which falls into the gulf of California. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

Cincinnati, p-t. and cap. Hamilton co. Ohio, near the S. W. corner of the State, on the N. bank of Ohio river, 20 m. above the mouth of the Great Miami, 93 W. by S. Chillicothe, 175 N. E. Louisville, 102 N. N. E. Frankfort, 465 below Pittsburg by water. Lon. 84° 27′ W. Lat. 39° 6′ N. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns west of the Alleghany mountains. The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1805, the population was 500; in 1810, 2,540; in 1815, it was estimated at 6,500; and in 1820, it was 9,642. In 1821, it contained a court-house, 2 brick market-houses, 4 printing-offices, a steam flour-mill built of stone, 9 stories high; a steam saw-mill, 1 woollen and 4 cotton factories, 2 glass-houses, a brewery, and several other manufacturing establishments; 4 banks, a College edifice and 6 houses of public worship, 2 for presbyterians, 2 for methodists, 1 for episcopalians, and 1 for friends. The funds of the Lancasterian school have lately been increased by a subscription of $30,000 and it is intended to erect it into a college. Among the literary and scientific institutions are the Cincinnati College, the Medical College, and the Western Museum Society whose object is to collect the natural and artificial curiosities of the Western country. Cincinnati is the most flourishing commercial town between Pittsburg and New-Orleans. About 130,000 barrels of flour were inspected here during the year ending April 1st. 1819, and more than 120,000 bushels of salt imported. A company has been recently formed for the purpose of importing goods directly from Europe, by the way of New Orleans.

Cincinnatus, p-t. Cortland co. N. Y. 14 m. S. E. Homer, 140 W. Albany. Pop. 885.

Cinefi, t. Sicily, 20 m. W. Palermo.

Cingoli, t. Italy, 22 m. S. W. Ancona.

Cinque Ports, sea-ports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex: viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, Romney, Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford. Their number was originally five; the three last having been added subsequently to the first institution. They were bound, in consideration of certain privileges, to furnish a number of vessels, equipped and manned, to be at the disposal of the sovereign in any emergency.

Cintegabelle, t. France, 17 m. S. Toulouse.

Cinthiana, p-t. and cap. Harrison co. Ken. on a branch of the Licking river, 13 m. N. Paris, 24 N. Lexington. Pop. in 1810, 369. It contains a bank, academy, court-house and jail.

Cintra, or *Sintra*, v. Portugal, in Estremadura. It is chosen by the nobility and English residents in Lisbon for a summer retreat. 15 m. N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 1,900.

Cintruenigo, t. Spain, 9 m. N. W. Cascante.

Ciotat, La, s-p. France, on the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour. The neighbourhood is famed for excellent muscadel wine, which forms, with oil and fruit, the chief object of exportation. 12 m. S. E. Marseilles, 16 W. Toulon. Pop. 6,117.

Circars, Northern, an extensive province of Hindostan, 60 miles broad, on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, between 15° and 20° N. lat. bounded S. E. by the sea, N. by Cuttack, and S. by the Carnatic. It was divided into five districts, or circars, viz. Guntoor, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole. The country is very fertile, and produces all kinds of grain, tobacco, sugar,

and cotton. The manufactures are salt, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, and other goods. Pop, 2,500,000, the greater part of whom are Hindoos. This country was ceded to the British in 1765, who have divided it into five districts or collectorships, over each of which presides a European collector, judge, &c.

Circassia, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and the Caspian seas. It is on the N. declivity of the Caucasian mountains, and bounded N. by the rivers Terak and Cuban. The limits of this country are very ill defined. The territory so designated, is actually filled with a multitude of small, independent, and hostile tribes. They acknowledge a species of vassalage to Russia, but they neither pay tribute nor perform military service; and even indulge in regular plundering excursions into the Russian territories. The men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features are expressive, their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has been long celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an eastern seraglio.

Circelio, or *Monte Circello*, a promontory, Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 23 m. W. Gaeta, 50 S. E. Rome.

Circleville, p-t. and cap. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Scioto, 26 m. S. Columbus, 19 N. Chillicothe. Lon. 81° W. Lat. 39° 36′ N. It is situated on two contiguous mounds of earth, one circular, the other square; the areas of which, together, contain nearly 20 acres. These mounds are artificial works, whose origin is unknown. The town is built principally on the circular mound, and hence derives its name. In the centre of the circle is an elegant brick court-house of an octagonal form. Pop. 535. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 39° 36′ N.

Circello, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 8 m. S. S. E. Scalea. Lon. 15° 55′ E. Lat. 39° 48′ N.

Cirencester, or *Ciceter*, t. and borough, Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 89 m. N. W. London, 17 S. E. Gloucester. Lon. 2° W. Lat. 51° 44′ N. Pop. 4,540.

Cirie, t. Piedmont, on the Doria, 8 m. N. N. W. Turin. Pop. 3,470.

Cismone, t. Venetian territory, at the junction of the Cismone and Brenta, 24 m. N. W. Trevigio. Pop. 1,800.

Citadella, t. Venetian territory, 19 m. N. N. W. Padua. Pop. 6,000.

Citeaux, or *Cisteaux*, t. France, 3 m. E. Nuits.

Cittadella. See *Ciudadella*.

Citta Ducale, t. Naples, 18 m. W. Aquila.

Citta Nova, or *Nuova*, t. Ecclesiastical State, 6 m. S. Loretto.

Citta Nuova, maritime t. Istria, 60 m. E. Venice. Lon. 13° 20′ E. Lat. 45° 35′ N. Pop. 832.

Citta della Pieve, t. States of the Church, 69 m. N. Rome. Pop. 2,400.

Citta Vecchia. See *Malta*.

Citta Vittoriosa, or *Borgo di St. Angela*, a fortified t. Malta, on a narrow neck of land, with a strong citadel. It is sometimes considered as a suburb of La Valetta.

City-point, p-t. and port of entry, in Bermuda hundred, Prince George co. Va. on James river, 20 m. below Richmond, 12 E. Petersburg, 100 above Hampton roads. Lon. 77° 31′ 30″ W. Lat. 37° 16′ N. Vessels of burden lie at this place to load, and receive the goods from Richmond in boats.

Civatella, t. and dutchy, Naples, 34 m. N. by W. Aquila.

Ciuda della, or *Jamna*, t. Minorca, on the N. W. coast, about 30 m. fr. Port Mahon. Pop. 2,400.

Ciudad, or *Cividad Rodrigo*, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda. It is a barrier fort on the side of Portugal. On 10th of July, 1810, it surrendered to the French, and continued in their possession till 19th January, 1812, when it was taken by storm by the British under lord Wellington, after a siege of 11 days. 30 m. E. by N. Coimbra, 45 S. S. W. Salamanca, 110 W. Madrid. Lon. 6° 33′ W. Lat. 40° 52′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Ciudad Real. See *Chiapa*.

Ciudad Real, t. Spain, in New Castile, cap. of La Mancha; long noted for its manufacture of glove leather. 57 m. S. Toledo. Lon. 4° 3′ W. Lat. 39° N. Pop. 9,000.

Cividad del Friuli, (an. *Forum Julium*,) t. Venetian territory, on the Natisone, 10 m. N. E. Udine. Pop. 4,000.

Civita Borella, t. Naples, 50 m. N. Capua.

Civita Castellana, t. States of the Church, 24 m. N. Rome.

Civita Ducale, or *Reale*, t. Naples, 13 m. N. W. Aquila. Pop. 8,747.

Civita Lavinia, t. Ecclesiastical States, 4 m. fr. Veletri.

Civita Luparella, t. Naples, 2 m. N. Civita Borello.

Civita Mandonia, s-p. Naples, 15 m. N. N. E. Bisignano. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 39° 52′ N.

Civita Vecchia, s-p. Italy, States of the Church, and next to Ancona in commercial importance; 35 m. N. E. Castro, 38 N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 44′ 45′ E. Lat. 42° 5′ 24″ N. Pop. 12,000.

Civray, t. France, in Vienne, 25 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,484.

Clackamus, r. Oregon territory, joins the Wallaumut.

Clackmannan, co. Scotland, bounded S. E. by Fife, S. and S. W. by the river Forth, N. and E. by the county of Perth. It contains 48 square miles. Pop. in 1811, 12,010. Families 2,781, of which number 280 are engaged in agriculture, and 893 in trade and manufactures.

Clackmannan, t. Scotland, in Clackmannan co. 2 m. E. Alloa. Pop. 3,605.

Clagenfurt, t. Austrian empire, cap of the circle of Clagenfurt, on the Glan, 2 miles E. of the lake of Worth. Pop. 10,000. 50 m. N. Trieste, 32 S. W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 20′ E. Lat. 46° 37′ 10″ N.

Claggon Bay, Ireland, on the N. coast of Galway. *Claggon Point*, its cape, is in lat. 53° 34′ N.

Claiborne, co. Mississippi, on the Mississippi. Pop. 5,963; slaves 3,067; engaged in agriculture 1,983. Chief town, Port Gibson.

Claiborne, co. E. Tennessee, on Clinch river. Pop. 5,508; slaves 377; engaged in agriculture 1,397, in commerce 9. Chief town, Tazewell.

Claiborne. See *Fort Claiborne*.

Clairac, t. France, 5 m. S. E. Tonneins. Pop. 5,900.

Clamicy, t. France, at the conflux of the Yonne and Beuvron, 18 m. S. Auxerre. Pop. 5,250.

Clan William, Missionary station, S. Africa, 250 m. N. Cape-town.

Clara Elf. See *Gotha Elf*.

Clare, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Stour, 56 m. N. N. E. London. Pop. 1,170.

Clare, co. Ireland, in the province of Munster, separated by the Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S. E. the Atlantic ocean encompasses it on the W. the bay of Galway bounds it on the N. and the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. Pop. 100,000. Ennis is the capital.

Clare, v. Ireland, 17 m. N. W. Limerick.

Clare, isl. Ireland. Lon. 9° 23′ W. Lat. 51° 21′ N.

Claremont, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, opposite Windsor Vt. 11 m. N. Charlestown, 24 S. Dartmouth College. Pop. 2,290.

Claremont, co. in Sumpter district, S. C. Chief town, Statesburg.

Clarence, or *Willinck*, p-t. Erie co. N. Y. on Tonnewanta creek, E. of Buffalo. Pop. 3,278.

Clarence's (Duke of,) Strait, on the N. W. coast of America, between Duke of York's islands, the continent and the isles of Gravina on the E. and Prince of Wales Archipelago on the W.

Clarendon, v. Eng. in Wilts, 77 m. W. London, 3 N. E. Salisbury.

Clarendon, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 28 m. W. Windsor. Pop, 1,712.

Clarendon, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.

Claret, t. France, 20 m. N. Montpelier.

Claret, t. France, 11 m. N. Sisteron.

Claridon, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 398.

Claritza, sp. Eu. Turkey, 20 m. E. Larissa. Lon. 22° 54′ E. Lat. 39° 45′ N.

Clarke, co. Geo. in the Western district, bounded N. W. by Jackson, S. W. by Apalachie river, and N. E. by the Oconee. Chief towns, Athens and Watkinsville. Pop. 8,767; slaves 3,461; engaged in agriculture 2,756, in commerce 36, in manufactures 134.

Clarke, co. Alabama, on the W. side of the Tombigbee. Chief town, Woodstown. Pop. 5,839; slaves 2,035; engaged in agriculture 1,820, in commerce 29, in manufactures 84.

Clarke, co. Ken. Pop. 11,449; slaves 3,463; engaged in agriculture 6,423, in commerce 41, in manufactures 215. Chief town, Winchester.

Clarke, co. Ohio, formed in 1818, from Champaign and Green counties. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 9,533; engaged in agriculture 1,256; in commerce 6, in manufactures 221.

Clarke, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 1,892.

Clarke, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 7 m. S. Wilmington. Pop. 1,210.

Clarke, co. Indiana, on the Ohio. Pop. 8,709; engaged in agriculture 1,590, in manufactures 389. Chief town, Charleston.

Clarke, co. Illinois, bordering on Indiana. Pop. 931; engaged in agriculture 204, in manufactures 13.

Clarke, co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,040; slaves 70; engaged in agriculture 250.

Clarkesborough, p-t. Jackson co. Geo. on a fork of Oconee river, 10 m. S. Jefferson.

Clarkesburg, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 33 m. N. N. E. Lenox, 125 W. Boston. Pop. 274.

Clarkesburg, p-t. Montgomery co. Md. 29 m. fr. Washington.

Clarkesburg, p-t. and cap. Harrison co. Va. on the E. side of the Monongahela, 40 m. W. Morgantown.

Clarkesburg, t. Ross co. Ohio, 16 m. N. W. Chillicothe.

Clarke's ferry, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Clarke's Fork, r. Missouri Territory, rises on the E. side of the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellow Stone, in lat. 45° 35′ N.

Clarke's river, Oregon Territory, rises in the Rocky mountains, and after a course of about 900 miles, joins the Columbia, 600 miles above its mouth.

Clarkestown, p-t. and cap. Rockland co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 38 m. above New-York. Pop. 1,808.

Clarksville, p-t. Greene co. Pa.

Clarksville, t. Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 30 m. above Natches.

Clarksville, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ten. on the N. side of Cumberland river, 30 m. below Nashville. Lon. 88° 57′ W. Lat. 36° 25′ N.

Clarksville, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 8 m. W. Wilmington.

Clarksville, t. Clarke co. Indiana, at the foot of the falls of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, Ken. It has a safe harbour for boats, and was settled in 1783, but contains only about 40 houses.

Clarkson, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 1,612.

Claveland, Cape, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 147° 15′ E. Lat. 19° S.

Claverack, t. Columbia co. N. Y. 3 m. E. Hudson. Pop. 2,813. Here is an academy. It has a very rich soil, and the inhabitants are wealthy farmers. The village is on *Claverack creek*, which falls into Kinderhook creek, 1 mile from the Hudson.

Clausen am Eisach, t. Tyrol, 9 m. S. W. Brixen.

Clausenburg, t. cap. of Transylvania, and of Clausenburg co. on the Little Szamos, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Pop. in 1797, 14,522. 145 m. N. N. E. Belgrade, 225 E. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 23° 34′ 43″ E. Lat. 46° 44′ 8″ N.

Clausnitz, t. Saxony, 14 m. S. S. E. Freyberg.

Clausthal, t. Hanover, in the Upper Hartz. Here is the silver mint for that part of the Hartz which belongs to Hanover. The inhabitants, who amount to 8,000, are almost all miners. 25 m. N. E. Nordheim. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Clay, t. Eng. in Norfolk. Here are extensive salt-works. Pop. 595. 123 m. N. E. London.

Clay, co. Ken. Pop. 4,393; slaves 285; engaged in agriculture 1,455, in commerce 4, in manufactures 119. Chief town, Manchester.

Claye, t. France, in Seine, 15 m. E. Paris.

Clay ponds, place on Cape Cod, Mass. on which a light-house is erected, about 200 feet high.

Claysville, p-v. Washington co. Pa.

Clayton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. S. W. Bradford. Pop. 2,469.

Clayton, t. Perry co. Ohio, 8 m. E. Somerset. Pop. 907.

Clayton's store, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

Clear, Cape, Ireland, the S. extremity of the island of Clear. Lon. 9° 24′ W. Lat. 51° 19′ N.

Clear creek, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. below Franklin.

Clear creek, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 9 m. S. W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,174.

Clear creek, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 2,444.

Clear creek, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 309.

Clearfield, co. in the central part of Pa. on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah. Pop. 2,342; engaged in agriculture 708, in commerce 1.

Clearfield, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 515.

Clecy, t. France, in Calvados, 10 m. W. Falaise. Pop. 2,141.

Cledagh, the name of several rivers in Wales. Of these, one falls into the Usk, in Monmouthshire; another into the Neath, in Glamorganshire; another into the Muthvey, in Caermarthenshire; and another into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

Clees, Les, t. Switzerland, 8 m. S. W. Yverdun.

Cleguerec, t. France, in Morbihan, 11 m. N. W. Pontivy. Pop. 4,000.

Cleobury, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, t. Eng. in Shropshire, on the Teme. Pop. 1,582. 7 m. S. W. Tenbury.

Clerke's Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 190° 30′ E. Lat. 63° 15′ N.

Clerk's Rocks, a cluster of rocky islets in the Atlantic ocean, about 37 m. S. E. of the island of Georgia. Lat. 55° S.

Clermont, t. France, in Puy de Dome. The cathedral which stands on the centre of the town is one of the finest in France. The commerce of this place is considerable; it is the *entrepot* of the greatest part of the trade carried on between the S. W. part of France and Paris, as well as that carried on between Lyons and Bordeaux. From it likewise several neighboring departments receive the greatest part of their imports. Here are manufactures of paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, ratteens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. 50 m. S. Moulins, 78 W. Lyons, 232 S. Paris. Lon. 3° 5′ E. Lat. 45° 46′ N. Pop. 30,379.

Clermont, t. France, 9 m. W. Agen.

Clermont, v. France, 12 m. N. Grenoble.

Clermont, v. France, 8 m. from Limoux.

Clermont, t. France, 12 m. W. S. W. Verdun.

Clermont, t. Savoy, 25 m. N. Chamberry.

Clermont, t. Columbia co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 15 m. below Hudson, 45 below Albany. Pop. 1,164. The elegant country-seat of the late Robert R. Livingston is in this town.

Clermont, co. S. W. part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 15,820; engaged in agriculture 2,824, in commerce 30, in manufactures 727. Chief town, Williamsburg.

Clermont en Beauvaisis, t. France, 38 m. N. Paris. Pop. 2,100.

Clermont Lodere, t. France, 12 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 5,430.

Clethy, r. Wales, which joins the Dungledy, 4 m. N. Pembroke.

Cleveland, a district, Eng. in Yorkshire, on the borders of Durham.

Cleveland, p-t. and cap. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie, 54 m. N. W. Warren, 150 N. E. Columbus, 60 E. Sandusky, 180 W. Buffalo, 131 N. W. Pittsburg, Pa. Lon. 81° 46′ W. Lat. 41° 31′ N. Pop. 606. It has a bank. It is favourably situated for trade, and is one of the principal places for embarkation on the Lake.

Cleves, formerly a dutchy in the circle of Westphalia, on the frontier of Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine, and containing 880 square miles, with a population of 125,000, and yields a yearly revenue of more than 200,000*l.* sterling. It now forms a part of the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, which belongs to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, or *Cleve*, the capital of the district of Cleves, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, is pleasantly situated, about 2½ miles from the Rhine, (with which it has communication by a canal,) and nearly 8 miles from the Maese. 12 m. S. E. Nimeguen, 65 N. W. Cologne, 70 S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 6° 7′ 6″ E. Lat. 51° 47′ 40″ N. Pop. 5,000.

Cleves, t. King George's co. Va. on the Rappahannock, 2 m. N. Port Royal.

Cleves, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, at the N. bend of the Ohio, 16 m. W. Cincinnati.

Clew Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 49′ N.

Clifford, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 681.

Clifton, v. Eng. in Gloucestershire, 1 m. W. Bristol. It can scarcely be exceeded in romantic scenery. Pop. in 1811, 6,981.

Clifton, t. Eng. 5 m. N. Manchester.

Clifton, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, in lat. 53° 27′ 32″ N. lon. 1° 12′ 23″ W.

Clifton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the head waters of the St. Francis.

Clinch, r. Ten. rises in Virginia, and running S. W. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston at Kingston, to form the Tennessee. It is navigable for boats 200 miles.

Clinch mountain, Ten. divides the waters of Clinch and Holston rivers.

Clingen, t. Germany, in the principality of Swarzburg-Saundershausen, on the Elbe.

Clinovo, or *Kliuno*, t. Turkish Dalmatia; 30 m. E. N. E. Spalatro.

Clinton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada.

Clinton, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Clinton, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 26 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,356.

Clinton, co. in the N. E. part of N. Y. bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Essex co. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. 12,070; engaged in agriculture 3,044, in commerce 119, in manufactures 763. Chief town, Plattsburg.

Clinton, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Hudson river, below Hudson. Pop. 6,611. It contains 3 post-villages, Staatsberg, Pleasant Valley, and Hyde-park, and 8 houses for public worship, 3 for Quakers, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians; and has many manufactures.

Clinton, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y. in the N. part of the township of Paris, pleasantly situated on Oriskany creek, 9 m. W. S. W. Utica, 109 W. N. W. Albany.

Hamilton college, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and has been liberally patronized by the legislature, and by individuals. It has a president, and 3 professors, viz. 1 of languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, and 1 of chemistry, 2 tutors, a library of about 2,000 volumes, and 100 students. The college buildings are about a mile west of the village on a high hill, commanding a very extensive prospect. They consist of an elegant stone edifice 4 stories high, containing 32 rooms for students; another 3 stories, containing a chapel, library room, and laboratory; and a dining hall.

Clinton, p-t. and cap. Jones co. Geo. 20 m. W. Milledgeville.

Clinton, p-t. Anderson co. Ten. on the N. side of Clinch river, N. W. Knoxville.

Clinton, co. Ohio, between Warren and Fayette counties. Pop. 8,085; engaged in agriculture 1,315, in commerce 12, in manufactures 168. Chief town, Wilmington.

Clinton, p-t. Knox co. Ohio, on Owl creek, 1½ m. N. W. Mount Vernon, 44 N. E. Columbus. Pop. 834.

Clinton, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 3 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 518.
Clinton, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 338.
Clintonville, p-v. Onondaga co. N.Y.
Clissa, v. Dalmatia, 10 m. N. Spalatro.
Clisson, t. France, in Lower-Loire, 13 m. S. E. Nantes. Lon. 1° 12′ W. Lat. 47° 3′ N.
Clitch, isl. in the E. Indian ocean. Lon. 117° 1′ E. Lat. 8° 9′ S.
Clithers, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 31 m. N. Manchester.
Cloche, La, a small isl. in Lake Huron. Lon. 81° 48′ W. Lat. 45° 43′ N.
Clockville, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.
Clodagh, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne 8 m. S. Enniskillen.
Clody, r. Ireland, which runs into the Bann, 3 m. S. Kilrea.
Clogher, v. Ireland, in Tyrone co. It is the see of a bishop. 70 m. N. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 5′ W. Lat. 54° 25′ N.
Clogher Head, cape, on the E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 47′ N.
Clolugh, r. Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 7 m. W. N. W. Waterford.
Clonakilly, t. Ireland, 20 m. S. W. Cork.
Clonmell, t. Ireland, on the Suir, which is navigable to Waterford, 22 m. W. N. W. Waterford. Lon. 7° 42′ W. Lat. 52° 14′ N.
Clonmess, isl. on the N. W. coast of Ireland, 25 m. N. W. Londonderry.
Clontarf, v. Ireland, 2¼ m. N. E. from the castle of Dublin.
Closter-Seven, t. Germany, 24 m. N.N.E. Bremen.
Clova. See *Cortachy and Clova*.
Clover-dale, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.
Clover-garden, p-v. Chatham co. N. C.
Cloughmills, p-v. Laurens co. S. C.
Clowey, lake, N. America. Lon. 106° 15′ W. Lat. 62° 20′ N. It communicates by Clowey river with Slave lake.
Cloyne, t. Ireland. 12 m. E. Cork. It is a bishop's see.
Cluden, or *Cairn*, r. Scotland, which runs into the Nith, 3 m. N. Dumfries.
Clugny, isl. in the Indian ocean. Lon. 68° 40′ E. Lat. 48° 46′ S.
Cluny, or *Clugni*, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 46 m. N. N. W. Lyons. Lon. 4° 40′ E. Lat. 46° 26′ N. Pop. 4,200.
Cluse, La, t. Savoy, 23 m. S. E. Geneva. Pop. 1,768.
Clusone, t. Italy, 18 m. N. E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,077.
Clwyd, r. Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Irish sea, 6 m. below St. Asaph.
Clyde, r. Scotland, rises in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and passing by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, &c. forms an arm of the sea, called the frith of Clyde. It is navigable to Glasgow.
Clyde, r. Vt. runs into Lake Memphramagog, in Derby.
Clydesdale. See *Lanark*.
Clymer, t. Chatauque co. N. Y,
Clythness, cape, Scotland, on the coast of Caithness. Lon. 3° 18′ W. Lat. 58° 20′ N.
Coa, r. Portugal, which falls into the Duero, 12 m. S. St. Joanno de Pesquiera.
Coa, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 121° 51′ E. Lat. 8° 50′ S.
Coalmines, p-v. Chesterfield co. Va.
Coalmouth, p-v. Kenhawa co. Va.
Coanama, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 54° W. Lat. 5° 35′ N.
Coanawini, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 51° 56′ W. Lat. 2° 55′ N.
Coango, r. W. Africa, and one of the principal tributaries to the Congo or Zaire.
Coanza, r. W. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 13° 20′ E. Lat. 9° 30′ S.
Coari, or *Carori*, r. S. America, which falls into the Amazons in about 4° 5′ S. lat.
Coast, Cape. See *Cape Coast*.
Coatesville, p-v. Chester co. Pa.
Coatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 15° 12′ N.
Coavo, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian ocean. Lat. 8° 40′ S.
Cobagua, isl. in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 64° 26′ W. Lat. 10° 50′ N.
Coban. See *Vera Pas*.
Cobbe, t. Africa, in Darfur; a place of considerble commerce. Pop. 6,000, chiefly foreigners from Egypt, Sennaar, and other eastern countries. Lon. 26° 8′ E. Lat. 14° 11′ N.
Cobbesseconte, r. Kennebec co. Maine, is formed of two branches which unite in Gardiner, and falls into the Kennebec.
Cobelskill, or *Cobuskill*, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. on Cobus creek, 7 m. W. Scoharie, 35 fr. Albany. Pop. 2,440.
Cobham, t. Surry co. Va. on the S. bank of James river, opposite Jamestown, 8 or 9 m. S. W. Williamsburg.
Cobi, an immense desert, in Chinese Tartary, lying N. W. of China proper. The Chinese call it Chamo or Shamo. It extends from 88° to 112° E. lon. and is nearly 2000 miles long by 500 broad. Area about 1,000,000 square miles. It contains numerous salt lakes, and is destitute of vegetation, except on the scattered oases or fertile spots, where a few wandering savages obtain a scanty subsistence.
Cobijah, s-p. Peru, near Atacama. Lat. 22° 25′ S.
Coblentz, t. of the Prussian states, cap. of the province of the Lower Rhine, and the former capital of the electorate of Treves, stands in a delightful country, at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The situation of the place is highly favorable for trade, as it has direct communication with France by the Moselle, and with Germany and Switzerland by the Rhine. 36 m. N. W. Mentz, 48 S. E. Cologne, 54 N. E. Treves. Lon. 7° 33′ E. Lat. 50° 22′ N. Pop. 10,500.
Coblentz, t. Switz. 10 m. N. N. W. Baden.
Cobra River. See *Ancober*.
Cobscook bay, Maine, in Lubec; it is a western arm of Passamaquoddy bay, with which it communicates through a strait between Lubec and Eastport called Cobscook river.
Coburg, or *Saxe-Coburg*, a dutchy, Germany, consisting principally of three territories detached from each other. 1. The principality of Coburg which is surrounded by Bavaria, Saxe Meinungen, Rudolstadt and Saxe-Hildburghausen. 2. The principality of Saalfield, which lies between Rudolstadt and Reuss. 3. The newly-acquired lordship of Baumholder, on the west side of the Rhine, between the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, the Prussian territories and the small districts belonging to Oldenburg and Hesse-Homburg. These three divisions are nearly equal in extent and

population, and contain in all 594 square miles and 80,012 inhabitants. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran in the two first divisions, and Roman Catholic in the lordship of Baumholder.

Coburg, the capital of the foregoing dutchy, is on the Itz or Istch. It is the ordinary residence of the duke, and has a celebrated academy. 23 m. N. Bamberg, 40 S. S. W. Weimar, 100 E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 10° 58 E. Lat. 50° 15′ 18″ N. Pop. 7,000.

Coca, t. Spain, 22 m. N. W. Segovia.

Coca, r. S. America, in Quito, formed by the different streams which rise in the mountain desert of Cotopaxi. It holds for a great extent on a parallel course with the Nato, into which it falls about 200 leagues before its junction with the Amazon.

Cocconato, t. Piedmont, 20 m. N. Asti.

Cochabamba, province, Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by the Andes, S. E. by Misque, S. by Charcas, S. W. by Oruro, W. and N. W. by Cicasica. It is small, but wonderfully fertile, producing grain and sugar in abundance. The inhabitants are active and industrious, and during the late wars in Europe, supplied the whole interior with glass and cotton manufactures. Sq. miles, 3,400. Pop. 100,000.

Coche, isl. one of the Caribees. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 10° 45′ N.

Cocheco, or *Dover river*, N. H. runs into the Piscataqua, 4 m. below Dover.

Cocheim, t. Germany, on the Moselle, 27 m. S. W. Coblentz. Lon. 7° 7′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N.

Cochin, a small province of India, on the W. side of the peninsula, bounded N. by Calicut, E. by Dindigul, S. by Travancore, and W. by the sea. Its chief products are rice, pepper, cocoa nuts, and teak timber. The rajah is under the protection of the British.

Cochin, s-p. Hind. and cap. of Cochin, is on an island at the mouth of the Cali Coylang river. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1504, taken by the Dutch in 1663, and retained by them till 1795, when it was taken by the English, who still hold it. An extensive commerce is carried on with Arabia, Persia, Bengal, and the sea coast of India. Lon. 76° 8′ E. Lat. 9° 58′ N.

Cochin-China, a country, in the S. E. of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan. It lies between 11° and 17° N. lat. and is bounded N. by Tonquin, E. by the China sea, S. by Cambodia, and W. by Laos. It consists of a narrow plain, 400 miles long, included between the sea coast and a chain of mountains. This plain is of most exuberant fertility, yielding abundantly all the tropical productions, but more particularly rice and sugar. Pop. including Cambodia, Laos and Tonquin, 18,000,000. The inhabitants are courteous and affable and treat Europeans with the greatest kindness. The government is despotic. The late sovereign, who died in 1820, is described as almost a second Peter the Great. In the course of ten years he raised his navy from a single vessel to 1,200 of various descriptions. He was equally active in improving the army, which amounts now to 113,000 men, of whom upwards of 40,000 are disciplined after the European system. He did much also in building bridges, facilitating all kinds of commercial intercourse, and promoting agriculture. His successor appears to be of the same spirit. The coast abounds with fine harbors. The trade is principally with China, to which are exported a vast quantity of sugar, woods, canes, spices, drugs and gold.

Cochran's store, p-v. Person co. N. C.

Cochransville, p-t. Chester co. Pa.

Cochrane, Point, on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince Williams sound. Lon. 212° 16′ E. Lat. 60° 46′ N.

Cockburne, N. H. See *Columbia*.

Cockburn Islands, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 217° 18′ W. Lat. 11° 52′ S.

Cockburns-path, v. Scotland, 7½ m. S. E. Dunbar.

Cocke, co. E. Tennessee, on the S. side of French Broad river. Pop. 4,892; slaves 468; engaged in agriculture 1,408, in commerce 10. Chief town, Newport.

Cockensie, s-p. Scotland, 1½ m. N. E. Prestonpans.

Cocker, r. Eng. joins the Derwent, at Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, t. Eng. in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 12 m. S. by E. Keswick. Pop. 2,964.

Coco, r. Mexico, falls into the Pacific. Lat. 7° 8′ N.

Coco, isl. near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cocoa Island, part of the group of the Poggy islands, near the west coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 29′ S.

Cocoanut, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 508.

Cocoa Nut Bay, on the W. coast of Roberts' island. Lon. 219° 48′ E. Lat. 7° 35′ S.

Cocoa Nut Point, the S. extremity of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 128° 26′ E. Lat. 0° 44′ S.

Cocorocuma, isl. in the Spanish main. Lon. 82° 26′ W. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Cocos Island, in the Pacific. Lon. 273° 6′ E. Lat. 5° 35′ N.

Cocumont, t. France, 6 m. S. W. Marmande.

Codbeck, r. Eng. in Yorkshire, joins the Willowbeck at Dalton.

Coddors, r. Asia, which falls into the Black sea. Lon. 42° 14′ E. Lat. 44° N.

Code, r. Panama, runs into the Spanish main, in lon. 80° 35′ W.

Codogno, (*Cotoneum*,) t. Lombardy, near the conflux of the Adda and the Po, 4 m. W. Pizzighitone. Pop. 8,000.

Codolan, Cape, on Formentera, one of the Pithyusæ islands. Lon. 1° 30′ E. Lat. 38° 41′ N.

Codolsberg, t. Bavaria, 8 m. W. Nuremberg.

Codorus, r. York co. Pa. runs into the Susquehannah.

Codorus, t. York co. Pa. on the Codorus. Pop. 2,183.

Codrell, isl. off the coast of Minorca.

Codropio, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella, 10 m. S. S. W. Udina.

Cod's Ferry, p-v. Wabash co. Illinois.

Coei. See *Allighur*.

Coerorden, fortified t. Netherlands, on the river Aa. It is one of the strongest fortresses of Holland, forming the key to Groningen, Overyssel and Friesland. 30 m. S. Groningen. Lon. 6° 33′ E. Lat. 52° 42′ N.

Coeurres, t. France, 8 m. S. W. Soissons.

Coeymans, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,872.

Coese, t. Savoy, 10 m. S. E. Chamberry.

Coffey's ferry, p-v. Pulaski co. Ken.

Cogassa, t. Lombardy, 6 m. N. N. W. Brescia.

Coggeshall, t. Eng. in Essex, on the Blackwater, 44 m. N. E. London. Pop. 2,471.

Coghnawaga, Indian village, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence. Pop. 900. Here is a church, and a missionary's house.

Cognac, or *Coignac*, t. France, in a fertile tract, on the Charente. Here is made the famous Cognac brandy. 300 m. S. S.W. Paris. Lon. 0°19′51″ W. Lat. 45° 41′ 49″ N. Pop. 2,850.

Cogni. See *Conieh*.

Cogueto, or *Cogoreto*, t. Genoese territory, said to be the birth place of Columbus. 9 m. E. S. E. Savona.

Cohansy, or *Cæsarea creek*, N. J. rises in Salem co. and passing through Cumberland co. falls into Delaware river, opposite Bombay Hook. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgetown, 20 m. from its mouth.

Cohasset, s-p. and p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 25 m. E. Dedham, 25 S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,099. Cohasset rocks, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 m. from the shore.

Coimbetoor, a district, in the S. of India, between 10° and 12° N. lat. bounded S. by Dindigul, E. by Salem and Kistnagherry, N. by Mysore, and W. by Malabar. It has been in the possession of the English since 1799, and is governed by a European judge, collector, &c. under the presidency of Madras. Coimbetoor, the capital, is defended by a citadel. Lon. 77° 6′ E. Lat. 10° 58′ N.

Coimbra, city, Portugal, cap. of Beira, on the N. bank of the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, 8 parish churches, and several convents, and a celebrated university. The university consists of 18 colleges, with 39 professors, and on an average, 800 students. This place was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal. 60 m. S. S. E. Oporto, 96 N. N. E. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 24′ 44′ W. Lat. 40° 12′ 30″ N. Pop. 11,871.

Coincy, t. France, 6 m. N. Chateau Thierry.

Coire, t. Switzerland, cap. of the canton of the Grisons, on the Plessur, near its junction with the Rhine, which here begins to be navigable by rafts. 55 m. S. Constance. Lon. 9° 25′ E. Lat. 46° 50′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Coitsville, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. S. E. Warren. Pop. 541.

Cokalahiskit, r. N. America, rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after a course of about 300 miles, enters Clark's river, a branch of the Columbia, in lon. 113° W. lat. about 47° N.

Col de Balaguer. See *Balaguer*.

Colaba, isl. on W. coast of Hind. 20 m. S. Bombay.

Colapoor, a small independent Mahratta state, on the W. coast of India, between 15° and 17° N. lat. lying directly N. of the territory of Goa. It is the only state on the W. coast totally independent of the British. Colapoor, the capital, is in lat. 15° 40′ N.

Colar, t. Hind. and cap. of a small district of the same name. 135 m. W. Madras, 35 E. N. E. Bangalore. Lon. 78° 19′ E. Lat. 13° 8′ N.

Colbene, s-p. Tripoli, 90 m. S. E. Mesurata.

Colberg, s-p. of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, on the Persante, ½ a mile from its mouth, with a harbor in the Baltic. It is a fortress of some importance. 124 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 4,499. Lon. 15° 27′ E. Lat. 54° 8′ N.

Colchagua, province, Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, 120 miles long from E. to W. and 96 broad. The capital is San Fernando. Pop. 15,000.

Colchester, t. Eng. in Essex, on the Colne. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, and contains a castle, which was a place of great strength. It has 12 parish churches. The principal manufacture consists of woollen cloths, particularly baize. Vessels of 100 tons or more can come up to the town. Pop. 12,544. 18 m. S. S. W. Ipswich, 51 N. E. London.

Colchester, t. Essex co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Detroit river.

Colchester, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 960.

Colchester, p-t. New London co. Ct. 15 m. W. Norwich, 25 S. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,152. Bacon Academy, in this town, was founded in 1801. Its funds are $30,000. It is a flourishing institution, and has annually about 90 scholars. The academy-building is of brick, 75 feet by 34.

Colchester, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 21 m. S. Delhi. Pop. 1,064.

Colchester, t. Fairfax co. Va. on Occoquam creek, 4 m. above its confluence with the Potomac, 16 m. S. W. Alexandria, 106 N. Richmond. The creek is navigable to this place for boats.

Colding, or *Koldingen*, t. Denmark, in Jutland, on the E. coast. 24 m. N. E. Ripen, 65 N.N.W. Sleswick. Lon. 9° 29′ E. Lat. 55° 30′ N.

Cold creek, Ohio, runs N. and falls into Sandusky bay, a little W. of Sandusky. Its source is a large spring in the township of Margaretta covering an acre and a half of ground. A number of mills are erected on the creek.

Cole river, N. H. runs into Connecticut river at Walpole.

Cold spring, p-v. Cape May co. N. J.

Cold-spring cove, near Burlington, N. J.

Cold-stream mills, p-v. Hampshire co. Va.

Cole river, Va. runs into the Kenhawa from the S. in lon. 81° 30′ W.

Colebrook Dale, valley, Eng. in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn. Its iron works are the most extensive in England. 14 m. S.E. Shrewsbury.

Colebrook, p-t. Coos co. N. H. 40 m. N. Lancaster, 111 N. Concord. Pop. 470.

Colebrook, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 18 m. N. N. E. Litchfield. Pop. 1,274. Here are iron-works, and several mills on Still river, a water of Farmington river.

Colebrook dale, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,046.

Coleraine, t. Ireland, on the Bann, 4 miles from the sea. 25 m. E. N. E. Londonderry. Lon. 6° 29′ W. Lat. 55° 8′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Coleraine, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 5 m. N. W. Greenfield. Pop. 1,961.

Coleraine, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,088.

Coleraine, p-t. Bertie co. N. C.

Coleraine, v. Camden co. Geo. on the St. Mary's river, 30 m. above St. Mary's.

Coleraine, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 986.

Coleraine, t. Ross co. Ohio, 15 m. N. E. Chillicothe. Pop. 866.

Coleraine, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on Miami river, 15 m. above its junction with the Ohio. Pop. 1,906.

Coleraine, t. Belmont co. Ohio, N. E. Clairsville. Pop. 778.

Colesgrove, p-t. and cap. Pike co. Illinois.

Coleshill, t. Eng. in Warwickshire, 10 m. E. Birmingham. Pop. 1,631.

Colesville, p-t. Broome co. N. Y.

Colesville, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Colesville, p-v. Chesterfield co. Va.

Colford, t. Eng. Gloucestershire, 5 m. S. E. Monmouth.

Colin, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 28 m E. Prague.

Colinton, t. Florida, on the E. side of Apalachicola river, 18 m. from the bay.

Collahuas, a province of Peru, directly N. of Arequipa. It is 52 leagues long, and 16 wide. The capital is Cailloma.

Colleda, t. Germany, 12 m. N. Weimar.

College Grant, Coos co. N. H. Pop. 33.

College-hill, p-v. in Washington, D. C.

Collen, t. Prussia, 18 m. S. E. Heilsberg.

Collemore's ridge, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine. Pop. 46.

Colleton, district, S. C. Pop. 26,404; slaves 21,770; engaged in agriculture 1,060, in commerce 52, in manufactures 5. Chief town, Dorchester or Parker's Ferry.

Collins, t. Erie co. N. Y.

Collinsville, p-v. Huntington co. Pa.

Collioure, a strong t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. E. Perpignan. Lat. 42° 31′ 32″ N. Pop. 1,178.

Collong, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101° 30′ E. Lat. 3° 2′ N.

Colmar, t. France, cap. of Upper Rhine, on the Fecht and Laucht, which fall near this into the Thur. The latter river discharges itself into the Ill, about a league from Colmar, and rendering it navigable, facilitates greatly the intercourse of the town with Strasburg. 34 m. S. S. W. Strasburg. Lon. 7° 22′ 26″ E. Lat. 48° 4′ 44″ N. Pop. 14,000.

Colmenar de Oreja, t. Spain, in Toledo, 21 m. N. W. Talavera de la Reyna. Pop. 2,049.

Colmenar Viejo, t. Spain, in Guadalaxara, 28 m. N. Madrid. Pop. 4,000.

Colmnitz, t. Germany, 6 m. E. Freyberg.

Coln, r. Eng. which falls into the Thames at Staines; another in Essex, which passes by Colchester.

Colnbrook, t. Eng. 17 m. W. London.

Colne, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 32 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 5,356.

Colnett, Cape, on the coast of New California. Lat. 30° 57′ N.

Cologna, t. Austrian Italy, 20 m. S. Vicenza. Pop. 6,200.

Cologn, a secularised archbishoprick and electorate of Germany, which now forms part of the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, belonging to Prussia. Length about 90 miles; breadth 14. Pop. 217,000.

Cologne, city, Germany, in Cleves-and-Berg, is built on the left bank of the Rhine, in the form of a crescent, close to the river, and fortified in the ancient manner. It has long held a conspicuous rank in Catholic Germany, both from the influence of its university, and the number and zeal of its clergy. There are 9 collegiate churches, 2 abbeys, 19 parish churches, 17 monasteries, 39 nunneries, and 49 chapels. From its favourable situation on the Rhine, it has been noted for its commerce. The exports are wine, timber, earthen ware, slates, &c. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, and the famous Cologne water. 20 m. S. E. Dusseldorf. Lat. 50° 55′ N. Pop. 54,938.

Cologny, t. Switzerland, 2 m. N. E. Geneva.

Cologuola, t. Lombardy, 16 m. E. Bergamo.

Colombia, a republic recently formed, comprising the countries of New Grenada and Caraccas. These two countries separately declared their independence and were united by a law passed Dec. 17th, 1819. The population in 1822 was 2,644,600.

Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, and the seat of the British government on that island, is on the W. coast, in lat. 7° 4′ N. The city is regularly built, though few of the houses are above one story high. The inhabitants are a mixture of all the nations of the east. The harbor is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage only four months in the year, viz. from December to April; but, previous to the change of the monsoon in May, all vessels are obliged to depart. The neighbouring district produces the best of cinnamon, which, with pepper, betel nut, ivory, and pearls, constitute the principal exports. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have missionaries and schools in Colombo. Lon. 79° 50′ E. Lat. 7° 4′ N. Pop. 50,000.

Coloni, Cape, on the W. coast of A. Turkey. Lon. 26° 36′ E. Lat. 39° 24′ N.

Colonie, t. Albany co. N. Y. on the W. side of the Hudson, 1 m. above Albany. Here are various manufactures, and a State arsenal. The village of Colonie is now annexed to the city of Albany.

Colonna, t. Popedom, 12 m. from Rome.

Colonna, Cape, Naples, on the E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 17° 29′ E. Lat. 39° 6′ N.

Colonna, Cape, the S. E. point of Livadia.

Colonni, Cape, the S. point of Samos. Lon. 24° 2′ E. Lat. 37° 41′ N.

Colonni, Cape, on the Morea. Lon. 24° 2′ E. Lat. 37° 36′ N.

Calpo, r. New Grenada, falls into the Pacific, in lat. 5° N.

Colorado, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, in about lat. 40° N. and, running S. W. enters the gulf of California at its head in 33° N. lat. It is about 1000 miles long, and is said to be navigable for 300 miles from its mouth, for sea vessels.

Colorado, Rio de Texas, r. Mexico, runs into the bay of St. Bernard in the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 15′ N.

Colorado, Rio, or *First Desaguero*, large r. S. America, after a course of nearly 1000 miles through the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 39° 50′ S.

Colorados, Los, t. S. America, in Tucuman, 105 m. N. Salvador de Jujui.

Colouri, (an. *Salamis*,) isl. of Greece, in the gulf of Engia, with a small sea-port. Lon. 23° 36′ E. Lat. 38° N.

Colpoys Point, on the N. E. coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Lat. 56° 21′ N.

Colville, Cape, New Zealand, the N. E. point at the mouth of the river Thames. Lon. 194° 27′ W. Lat. 36° 36′ N.

Columbia, p-t. Washington co. Maine, 18 m. W. Machias. Pop. 537.

Columbia, formerly *Cockburne*, p-t. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 107 m. N. Concord. Pop. 281.

Columbia, p-t. Windham co. Ct. S. W. Brooklyn. Pop. 941.

Columbia, co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson; bounded N. by Rensselaer co. E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess co. W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Greene co. Pop. 38,330; engaged in agriculture 7,604, in commerce 271, in manufactures 3,175. Chief town, Hudson.

Columbia, t. Herkimer co. (N. Y.) S. Herkimer. Pop. 2,051.

Columbia, p-v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

Columbia, co. Pa. Pop. 17,621; engaged in agriculture 3,288, in commerce 40, in manufactures 888. Chief town Danville.

Columbia, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 10 m. W. Lancaster, 11 E. York, 72 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,891. It contains a bank, and 3 houses of public worship. A bridge is thrown across the river at this place 1¼ miles in length. Here are medicinal springs.

Columbia, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 823.

Columbia, District of, a tract of country, 10 miles square, on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth. It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1790, and in 1800, became the seat of the General Government. It is under the immediate government of Congress. Pop. whites 22,614, slaves 6,377, free blacks 4,048, total 33,039; engaged in agriculture 853, in commerce 512, in manufactures 2,184. The principal towns are Washington city, Alexandria, and Georgetown. The amount of exports in 1820 was $1,204,955. The amount of shipping in 1819, was 22,141 tons. A Catholic college is established at Georgetown. The Columbian college went into operation in 1822. It has a president, 4 professors and 2 tutors. A brick building 117 feet by 47 is erected on the high ground north of Washington city 3 m. from the Capitol. A Baptist Theological seminary is connected with the college.

Columbia, p-t. Fluvanna co. Va. on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna, 45 m. above Richmond, 35 from Charlottesville. It has a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

Columbia, p-t. Richland district, S. C. and capital of the State, is at the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite to form the Congaree, 113 m. N. N. W. Charleston, 35 S. S. W. Camden. Lon. 81° 7′ W. Lat. 33° 57′ N. It is regularly laid out on an elevated plain, and contains a state-house, court-house and jail, and 4 houses for public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. The town is supplied with water by artificial means. A large reservoir is constructed 76 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, into which the water is raised 120 feet by a steam engine and thence conveyed in cast iron pipes through the principal streets of the town. The expense of this establishment was $45,000. The healthy situation of the town, its position at the head of boat navigation on the Congaree, and its advantages as the seat of government, and of a well conducted college, combine to make it a place of importance. Intercourse with Charleston by steam-boat, has lately been established.

South-Carolina college was founded in this town by the legislature in 1801, and is immediately under the patronage of the State. It has a president, 4 professors, 2 tutors, more than 100 students, a well selected library of 5,000 volumes, and a fine mathematical apparatus. Handsome brick buildings are erected for the accommodation of the president, professors, and students. The Legislature make an annual grant to the college of about $10,000, and are perpetually extending to it a fostering hand. The Governor, Judges, and other great Officers of State, are Trustees ex officio. This college bids fair to be a most valuable institution for South Carolina.

Columbia, p-v. Richland co. S. C.

Columbia, co. Geo. on Savannah river. Pop. 12,695; slaves 7,420; engaged in agriculture 4,048, in commerce 7, in manufactures 39. Chief town, Aplington. There is a post-office at the court-house.

Columbia, p-t. and cap. Maury co. Ten. on Duck river, 40 m. S. Nashville. Here is a court-house and academy.

Columbia, p-t. and cap. Adair co. Ken. 17 m. fr. Greensburg. Pop. in 1810, 175. Here is a bank.

Columbia, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 6 m. E. Cincinnati, 1 below the mouth of the Little Miami. Pop. 2,814.

Columbia, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 128.

Columbia, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 181.

Columbia, p-v. Gibson co. Indiana.

Columbia, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas. Pop. 520.

Columbia, or *Oregon river*, one of the largest rivers in N. America, which waters the new territory of Oregon. It rises in the Rocky mountains, about lat. 55° N. and running S. W. falls into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 46° 15′ N. between Cape Disappointment on the N. and Point Adams on the S. The whole length of the river is estimated at 1500 miles. Its principal branches are the Wallaumut, Lewis river, and Clarke's river, all of which empty on the S. E. side; the first 125 miles from its mouth, the second 413, and the third about 600. Vessels of 300 tons may ascend the Columbia, as far as the mouth of the Wallaumut. The tide flows up 183 miles, and large sloops may ascend this distance. Seven miles further up the navigation is interrupted by the great rapids. Above the rapids, the river is navigable for 65 miles, till it is interrupted by the long narrows, and 6 miles further up by the falls. Above the falls there are no obstructions for 150 miles, to the mouth of Lewis river. The portages around the great rapids, long narrows, and falls, are in all 5 miles.

Columbiana, co. Ohio, on Ohio river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 22,033; engaged in agriculture 3,427, in commerce 1, in manufactures 1,029. Chief town, New Lisbon.

Columbiana, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 8 m. N. New Lisbon.

Columbretes, islands, belonging to Spain, off the coast of Valencia. Lat. 39° 56′ N.

Columbus, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 12 m. N. E. Norwich. Pop. 1,805.

Columbus, co. N. C. Pop. 3,912; slaves 913; engaged in agriculture 516, in commerce 3. Chief town, Whitesville. At the court-house, a post-office is kept.

Columbus, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio, and capital of the State, is on the Scioto river, just below the confluence of the Whetstone, 45 m. N. Chillicothe, 60 W. Zanesville, 108 N. E. Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 57′ N. Lon. 83° 3′ W. The site is a pleasant rising ground, on the E. side of the Scioto. The town is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The growth of Columbus has been rapid. In 1812, the lots were first exposed to sale, with the timber then standing upon them, and in 1820, the town contained a handsome state-house, a building for the public offices, and a penitentiary, all of brick; a bank; a market-house; 2 printing-offices; more than 200 houses, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Com. See *Koom*.

Comacchio, t. and fort, Italy, 28 m. E. Ferrara, 40 S. Venice.

Comania. See *Daghestan*.

Comayagua. See *Valladolid*.

Combahee, r. S. C. runs into St. Helena sound.

Combahee ferry, on this river, is 17 m. fr. Jacksonboro', 15 fr. Pocataligo.

Combermere, lake, Eng. in Cheshire.

Combourg, t. Brittany, 17 m. S. St. Malo. Pop. 4,200.

Combree, t. France, 7 m. W. Segre.

Combret, t. France, 24 m. E. Alby.

Comercolly, t. Bengal, district of Boosnah, on the Nouanga or Custee river. Lon. 89° 11′ E. Lat. 23° 52′ N.

Comesasso, r. Lombardy, falls into the Oglio.

Comillah, or *Tipperah*, t. Bengal, cap. of the district of Tipperah. Lon. 91° 2′ E. Lat. 23° 28′ N.

Comin, Cape, on the E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40° 38′ N.

Comines, t. Flanders, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, 8 m. N. Lille, 30 S. Bruges. Lon. 3° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Comisario Punta, cape, on the coast of the Caraccas. Lon. 75° 25′ W.

Comite, r. Mississippi, joins the Amite, 12 m. E. Baton Rouge.

Commendo, called also *Guaffo*, a territory on the Gold Coast of Africa, formerly of great extent, but now much reduced. The principal town, called Great Commendo, or Guaffo, is about nine leagues from the coast. The resort of Europeans, however, is the town on the coast, called Little Commendo, where both the English and the Dutch have a fort. Lon. 3° 34′ W. Lat. 5° 12′ N.

Commequieres, t. France, 17 m. N. Sables d'Oloune.

Commeragh, mountains, Ireland, 8 m. N. Dungarvon.

Commercy, t. France, on the Maese, 169 m. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 40′ E. Lat. 48° 46′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Commewina, r. Guiana, falls into the Surinam, about 10 miles from its mouth.

Commim, district, Hind. between 15° and 16° N. lat. Commim, the capital, is in lon. 78° 55′ E. lat. 15° 31′ N.

Commissioner's creek, Geo. runs into the Oconee, 20 or 30 m. below Milledgeville.

Commorro Islands, in the Indian sea, about midway between the N. part of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. They are four in number, the Great Commorro, Johanna, Mohilla, and Mayotta. The Great Commorro is in lon. 43° 10′ E. lat. 11° 56′ S.

Communipa, v. Bergen co. N. J. on New-York bay, 2 m. S. W. Paulus-Hook.

Como, t. of the Austrian empire, in Italy, at the S. W. extremity of the lake of Como, in a delightful valley, inclosed on all sides by lofty mountains. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 14,700. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings magnificent. An active trade is carried on with Lombardy and Switzerland. 20 m. N. Milan, 80 N. E. Turin. Lon. 9° 4′ E. Lat. 45° 48′ N.

Como, lake, Italy, between the county of Chiavenna and the Milanese. It is 36 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. The river Adda passes through it. The surrounding country is highly picturesque.

Comorin, Cape, the S. extremity of the continent of India. Lon. 77° 35′ E. Lat. 7° 57′ N.

Comorn, t. and fort, Hungary, in the county of Comorn, at the confluence of the Neutra with the Danube. The citadel is accounted one of the strongest in Europe. 38 m. S. E. Presburg, 70 S. by E. Vienna. Lon. 18° 7′ E. Pop. 9,000.

Company's Island, in the Pacific. Lon. 151° 20′ E. Lat. 46° N.

Campiegne, t. France, on the Oise, 48 m. N. E. Paris. Lon. 2° 54′ E. Lat. 49° 24′ 59″ N. Pop. 7,058.

Compostella, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, (an. *Brigantium*,) t. and city, Spain, capital of Galicia. It is the see of an archbishop. Pop. 12,000. 98 m. W. Astorga, 270 N. W. Madrid. Lon. 8° 30′ W. Lat. 42° 52′ N.

Compostella, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 400 m. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 104° 40′ W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Compreignac, t. France, 10 m. N. Limoges.

Compton, t. Buckingham and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada, about 60 m. S. Three-Rivers. Pop. 700.

Compton, t. Bergen co. N.Y. Pop. 2,818.

Comrie, v. Scotland, 6½ m. W. Crieff. Pop. 2,689.

Con, Loch, lake, Scotland, in Perth.

Conan, r. Scotland, composed of the Orrin, Garve, Meig, and Lichar, falls into Cromarty frith.

Conaquenesing creek, Pa. joins the Mahoning 12 miles above its mouth.

Conawango. See *Conewango*.

Conca, r. Ecclesiastical States, falls into the gulf of Venice.

Concan, country, Hind. on the west coast of the peninsula, between Bombay and Goa, extending from 16° to 19° N. lat. 200 miles long, and 40 broad. This coast has been much infested with pirates.—The principal towns are Choul, Bancoote, Severndroog or Dabul, Zyghur, Gheria, Tamana, and Rajpore.

Concarneau, or *Conq*, s-p. France, 10 m. S. S. E. Quimper. Lon. 3° 57′ 5″ W.

Concellana, t. Naples, 5 m. S. Acerenza.

Conception, La, s-p. Veragua, at the mouth of the Veragua, on the Spanish Main, 90 m. W. Panama. Lon. 81° 28′ W.

Conception, bay, in the gulf of California.

Conception Bay, on the E. side of Newfoundland, whose entrance is between Cape St. Francis on the S. and Flamborough-head on the N.

Conception, t. Paraguay, 90 m. N. Assumption. Lat. 23° 23′ S.

Conception, settlement, New Grenada, on the Meta. Lon. 71° 55′ W.

Conception, the second city in rank in Chili, on the N. side of the Biobio, a league from the sea. It was originally built 3 leagues to the N. of its present position, but having been twice destroyed by earthquakes the inhabitants removed hither. Pop. 13,000. Its port is Talcahuano.

Conception del Pao, t. Caraccas, 135 m. S. S. W. Barcelona, 84 S. E. Caraccas. Lon. 65° 10′ W. Lat. 8° 42′ N. Pop. 2,300.

Concha, San Martin de la. See *Quillota*.

Conchachitou, t. Mississippi, on the Pascagoula. Lon. 88° 43′ W. Lat. 32° 15′ N.

Conchas, settlement, 18 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres.

Conchas, r. Brazil, falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 6′ S.

Conchas, or *Conchos*, r. Mexico, runs into the Rio del Norte, in lat. 31° N. after a course of about 300 miles. It is the largest western branch of the Rio del Norte, and receives in its course, the Rio Florida from the E. and St. Paubla from the W.

Conches, t. France, in Eure, 37 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 2,259.

Conchucos, province, Peru, bounded on the N. by Guamachucos, S. by Caxatambo, E. by Guamalies, and W. by Huaillas. Pop. 25,000.

Conclusion Port, on the E. coast of the S. extremity of King George IIId's Archipelago. Lat. 56° 15′ N.

Concobella, t. Congo, on the river Zaire.

Concord, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. and capital of the State, stands on the Merrimack, 42 m. W. N. W. Portsmouth, 62 N. N. W. Boston. Lon. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 12′ N. Pop. 2,838. The village is built principally on two streets on the W. bank of the river, and contains a state-house, state-prison, Congregational church, and about 120 dwelling houses. The state-house is a handsome stone building. The state-prison is also of stone and contains 36 cells. In 1813 the courts were removed from Portsmouth and are now held in this town. By means of Merrimack river there is a boat communication between Concord and Boston. Much of the trade of the upper country centres here.

Concord, t. Grafton co. N. H. 68 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,126.

Concord, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 38 m. E. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 806.

Concord, r. Mass. formed by two branches, which unite at Concord, whence it flows N. E. and N. with a gentle current, through Bedford and Billerica, and joins the Merrimack in Tewksbury. Middlesex canal is supplied with water from this river.

Concord, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Concord river, 18 m. N. W. Boston, 30 E. N. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,788. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Cambridge. The public buildings are a court-house and spacious stone jail, and a Congregational church. Here are 3 bridges across the river.—In this town the Provincial Congress met in 1774; and here the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the 19th of April, 1775.

Concord, t. Erie co. (N. Y.) S. Buffalo. Pop. 2,798.

Concord, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. Pop. 571.

Concord, p-v. Franklin co. Pa.

Concord, t. Delaware co. Pa. on a branch of Chester creek, 21 m. S. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,932.

Concord, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 53.

Concord, p-t. Sussex co. Del.

Concord, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

Concord, p-t. and cap. Cabarras co. N. C. on Rocky river, 20 m. S. W. Salisbury.

Concord, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 507.

Concord, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 591.

Concord, t. Ross co. Ohio, 12 m. W. Chillicothe. Pop. 2,234.

Concord, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 347.

Concord, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,035.

Concord, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 209.

Concord, t. Washington co. Missouri.

Concordia, t. Venetian territory, 30 m. E. Treviso. Lat. 45° 45′ N.

Concordia, t. Italy, 6 m. W. Mirandoca.

Concordia, co. Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Pop. 2,626; slaves 1,787; engaged in agriculture 1,469, in manufactures 3.

Concordia, p-t. and cap. Concordia co. Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite Natches.

Condapilly, one of the northern circars of India, between 16° and 17° N. lat. See *Circars*.—Condapilly, the capital, is in lon. 80° 23′ E. lat. 16° 39′ N.

Condatchy, t. Ceylon, which gives name to the bay, in which is carried on a very extensive pearl fishery. It is on the W. coast, 120 m. N. Colombo. Lat. 8° 45′ N.

Conde, t. France. It is one of the strongest barrier fortresses on the side of the Netherlands. 6 m. N. N. E. Valenciennes, 3 W. Mons. Lon. 3° 34′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N. Pop. 5,900.

Conde la Ferte, t. France, on the Marne, near La Ferte.

Conde sur Iton, or *Conde l'Eveque*, t. France, 14 m. S. W. Evreux.

Conde sur Noireau, t. France, in Calvados, 20 m. S. Caen. Pop. 3,000.

Condeon, t. France, 28 m. S. E. Saintes.

Condesuiros de Arequipa, a province in the S. part of Peru, near the coast of the Pacific. The capital is Chuquibamba.

Condom, t. France, in Gers, on the Baise, 28 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 26′ E. Lat. 43° 57 N. Pop. 7,000.

Condor, Pulo, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 106° 42′ E. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Condrieu, t. France, on the Rhone, 18 m. S. Lyons. Pop. 4,050.

Conecocheague, r. rises near Mercersburg, Pa. and runs into the Potomac at Williamsport, Md. 8 m. S. the Pennsylvania line.

Conecuh, co. Alabama. Pop. 5,731; slaves 1,931; engaged in agriculture 1,847, in commerce 14, in manufactures 58.

Conecuh, r. Alabama, receives the Escambia, and runs into the St. Maria de Galvez, an arm of Pensacola bay. It is navigable 200 miles.

Conedoguinit creek, Pa. runs E. into the Susquehannah, a little above Harrisburg.

Conegliano, t. Venetian territory, 10 m. N. N. E. Treviso. Pop. 3,650.

Conemaugh creek, Pa. rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs into the Alleghany, 29 m. N. E. Pittsburg. At Chesnut ridge, it takes the name of Kiskemanitas. *Conemaugh rail-works*, are situated in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on both banks of this creek, 1 m. above its confluence with the Loyalhannon, and 15 N. E. Greensburg.

Conemaugh, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 378.

Conemaugh, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,555.

Conemaugh, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 923.

Conequenesing, t. Butler co Pa. Pop. 977.

Conestago, r. Pa. runs S. W. into the Susquehannah, 15 m. below Columbia.

Conestago, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,805.

Conewago, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 839.

Conewago, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 945.

Conewango, r. N. Y. which receives the waters of Chatauque and Casdaga lakes. By means of it there is a navigable communication from the Ohio to within 9 miles of Lake Erie.

Conewango, t. Warren co. Pa. Pop. 892.

Conflans, t. Savoy, 18 m. E. Chamberry.

Conflans, t. France, at the conflux of the Aube and Seine, 25 m. N. W. Troyes; one, 12 m. N. Vesoul; one, about a league from Paris.

Conflans en Jurnisy, t. France, 12 m. W. Metz.

Conflans St. Honorine, t. France, 17 m. W. Pa-

Confolens, t. France, 27 m. N. W. Limoges.

Congaree, r. S. C. formed by the confluence of

Saluda and Broad rivers. After a course of 30 miles it joins the Wateree to form the Santee.

Congleton, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 161½ m. N. W. London. Pop. 4,616.

Congo, an extensive country in the S. W. of Africa, between 6° and 8° S. lat. bounded N. by the Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango, W. by the Atlantic, and S. by Angola. Its limits in the interior are unknown. The Portuguese have here several forts and factories for carrying on the slave trade. The vegetable productions are maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, pepper, sugar cane, and tobacco. The population of this country has been extravagantly stated by the Portuguese, but Capt. Tuckey and recent travellers, contradict these accounts. The largest town visited by Captain Tuckey, did not contain above 100 huts, and 600 inhabitants. St. Salvador is the capital.

Congo River, or *Zaire*, r. Africa, which falls in the ocean under parallel of 6° S. lat. Its sources are unknown. It has been supposed by some that it was a continuation of the Niger, and under this impression an expedition was sent from England in 1816, under Capt. Tuckey, to explore the river. He ascended in a sloop 120 miles, and on foot 150 miles further, but meeting with insuperable difficulties was obliged to return.

Congoon, t. Laristan, in Persia, on the shore of the Persian gulf. 110 m. S. Shiraz. Lon. 52° 5′ E. Pop. 6 or 7,000.

Congress, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 250.

Conhocton creek, N. Y. runs into the Tioga at Painted-Post, after a course of 70 miles.

Conhocton, t. Steuben co. (N. Y.) N. W. Bath. Pop. 1,560.

Coni, t. Piedmont, at the conflux of the Stura and Gezzo. It was till lately a place of great strength, but was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. Its trade is very brisk with Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. The principal articles are corn and hemp, but silk is the only important manufacture. 35 m. S. E. Turin. Lon. 7° 38′ E. Lat. 44′ 24′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Conjee, district, Hind. in the Carnatic, intersected by the Palar river.

Coniglione, t. Sicily, 16 m. S. W. Palermo.

Conil, t. on the coast of Spain, 18 m. S. S. E. Cadiz. Lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. 3,000.

Conisbrough, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. S. W. Doncaster.

Coniston Lake, or *Thurston Water*, Eng. in Lancashire.

Conitz, t. W. Prussia, 60 m. S. W. Dantzic.

Conliege, t. France, 3 m. S. E. Lons le Saulnier.

Connaught, one of the 4 provinces into which Ireland is divided, containing the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon.

Connecticut River, the largest river in New-England, rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into Long Island sound between Saybrook and Lyme. Its whole length is 410 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water, 36 miles, to Middletown; for small sloops, 50 miles, to Hartford; and by means of canals and other improvements, it has been rendered passable for boats to the Fifteen Mile Falls, 250 miles further. The perpendicular height of the falls which have been overcome by dams and locks between Springfield in Massachusetts and Hanover in New Hampshire, a distance of 130 miles, is about 200 feet.

Connecticut Lake, in the N. part of N. H. It is about 5½ miles long and 2½ broad, and is one of the sources of Connecticut river. Lat. 45° 2′ N.

Connecticut, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode Island; S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° and 42° 2′ N. lat. and between 71° 29′ and 73° 24′ W. lon. It is 90 miles long, 70 broad, and contains 4,764 square miles. Pop. in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1820, whites 267,181, slaves 97; free blacks 7,870, total, 275,248; engaged in agriculture 50,518, in commerce 3,581, in manufactures 17,581. The coast of this State is every where indented with harbors, the principal of which are those of New London, New Haven and Bridgeport. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Connecticut and the Housatonnuc. The face of the country is hilly, but the hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, furnishing the traveller with a beautiful and constantly varying prospect. The great body of the State is excellent land. Indian corn, rye, grass, and potatoes, are the most important productions.

Among the literary institutions are Yale College, in New Haven, one of the oldest and most respectable colleges in the United States; Bacon Academy in Colchester; the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire; the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb, in Hartford, and the school in Cornwall for educating heathen youth. Common schools are very liberally supported. The State has a fund of $1,700,000, the income of which together with $12,000 from the public taxes, is annually applied to the support of common schools.—The Congregationalists are the most numerous religious denomination. In 1818 they had 213 congregations; the Episcopalians 74; Baptists 90, and Methodists 53. There are very few of any other sect.

Connecticut has a larger proportion of her citizens engaged in manufactures than any other State, except Rhode Island. The manufacture of tin into culinary vessels, is carried on to a very great extent. The ware thus made is taken by pedlars and sold in all parts of the United States. The other manufactures are nails, glass, hats, buttons, fire-arms, and wooden clocks.—The trade of Connecticut is chiefly with the West India islands and the Southern states. The exports consist of horses, mules, butter and cheese, cider, Indian corn, beef, pork, &c. Much of the produce of the western parts of the state is carried to New York, and of the eastern parts to Boston and Providence. The amount of shipping belonging to the state in 1816, was 60,104 tons. A company has been recently incorporated for the purpose of opening a canal from the tide waters at New Haven to the northern boundary of the State at Southwick; measures are taking to have the canal continued to Connecticut river at Northampton. For Housatonnuc canal see *Housatonnuc*.

Connecticut Reserve, often called *New Connecticut*, is in the N. E. part of the state of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie and the state of Pennsylvania. It is 120 miles long from E. to W. and on an average, 52 broad, containing 1,680 square miles, or 3,000,000 acres. It is divided into 7 counties, and is principally settled by emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Conneaught, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 631.

Conneaught, creek, Ohio, runs into Lake Erie in the N. E. part of the State.

Conneaughtee, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 438.

Connesaugah, r. Alabama, one of the head streams of the Coosa. From the boatable part of this creek, there is a portage of 8 or 10 miles to the boatable part of the Amoy.

Connellsville, p-t. and borough, Fayette co. Pa. on the N. side of the Youghiogany, at the head of navigation, 200 m. from Washington, 33 from Morgantown, Va. 255 from Philadelphia. Pop. 600. In its vicinity are several forges, merchant mills, and other mills.

Connoie Bay, Newfoundland, 50 m. E. Cape Ray.

Connor, v. Ireland, 17 m. N. Belfast.

Conoloway creek, Pa. runs into the Delaware near Hancock's town, in Maryland.

Conolten creek, Ohio, runs into the Muskingum 6 or 8 m. above New Philadelphia.

Conques, t. France, 6 m. N. E. Carcassonne.

Conquest, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Conquet, Le, t. France, 16 m. W. Brest.

Conradsburg, Dutch fort on the Gold coast.

Conrad's store, p-v. Rockingham co. Va.

Consar. See *Khonsar*.

Conselve, t. Italy, 10 m. S. Padua. Pop. 5,700.

Conset's Bay, Barbadoes, 10 m. N. E. Bridgetown.

Constable, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. bordering on Canada, 14 m. N. Malone. Pop. 637.

Constance, t. Baden, on the Lake of Constance, at the spot where the Rhine flows from the upper into the lower lake. Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council (between 1414 and 1418,) which sentenced John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. 30 m. N. E. Zurich. Lon. 9° 8′ E. Lat. 47° 36′ N. Pop. 4,420.

Constance, Lake of, or *Boden See*, a lake 35 miles long and about 12 broad, between Germany and Switzerland. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Lakes. The banks are fertile, well cultivated, and lined with agreeable towns, villages and castles.

Constantia, t. Oswego co. N.Y. on Oneida Lake. Pop. 767.

Constantia, p-v. Acadia co. Louisiana.

Constantia, t. and cap. Pope co. Illinois.

Constantina, t. Spain, 20 m. N. W. Cordova.

Constantina, a province in the E. part of Algiers, bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Algiers Proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean. It is 230 miles long, from E. to W. and 109 broad. It is the most fertile, best cultivated, and every way the most improved part of the Algerine territory. In 1806, the British concluded a treaty with the dey of Algiers, by which they stipulated to pay 11,000*l*. annually, in consideration of which they obtained possession of La Cala, Bona, and Il Cullu, with permission not only to trade, but even to erect fortifications.

Constantina, the capital of the province above described, occupies the site of Cirta, celebrated as the ancient bulwark of Numidia. It is built on a rocky peninsula formed by the Rummel. Here are to be seen many ruins of the ancient city. 160 m. E. Algiers, 180 W. Tunis. Lon. 60° 24′ E. Lat. 36° 25′ N. Pop. according to Hassel, 100,000.

Constantino Perez, isl. in the mouth of the Valdivia, in Chili.

Constantinople, the ancient *Byzantium*, and called by the Turks *Stamboul*, city of Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, is beautifully situated on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or straits of Constantinople, between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora. Lon. 28° 56′ E. Lat. 41° N. The city stands chiefly on a slope, on seven eminences which rise above each other in beautiful succession, presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. The harbour is not on the side of the sea, but in a long, capacious inlet, running along the N. side of the town. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and can contain 1200 sail, and has an open navigation to the Euxine on the N. and the Mediterranean on the S. The form of the city is triangular, with one side on the harbor, another on the sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. It is surrounded with walls. The streets are in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting; badly paved, and incumbered with dust or mud. The houses are low, built of wood and earth, and conflagrations are frequent. The number of mosques is about 300, and of these the oldest and most interesting is that of St. Sophia, which was built by the emperor Justinian. The interior still retains much of its ancient grandeur. The number of Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood is 22. The seraglio includes not merely the apartments of the women, but is an assemblage of palaces and buildings, 9 miles in circumference, inhabited by the Sultan and his court. It occupies the promontory or point of land in the eastern part of the city. The entrance of the first court is very wide and lofty; in this are the mint, the principal mosque, an hospital and other buildings. The second court is called the Divan-court, the great council chamber being there. To the N. adjoining the Divan is the third court, or seraglio properly so called, in which are the apartments of the women. Through it there is a narrow covered passage leading to the audience chamber of the sultan, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne.

The population of Constantinople is variously estimated from 300,000 to 500,000. About one half are Turks, and the remainder Greeks, Christians, Armenians, Franks, and Jews.

The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio on the N. side of the harbor; it is inhabited only by merchants and seafaring people. To the west is the suburb Tophana [cannon foundry.] On the heights above this suburb stands Pera, principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte from the different European powers. Scutari, though standing on Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople by the Bosphorus, is still accounted a suburb of the great city. The castle of the seven towers is a state prison near the sea of Marmora.

Contai, t. Bengal, in Jellasore. Lon. 87° 54′ E. Lat. 21° 48′ N.

Contessa, Gulf of, Eu. Turkey, between the peninsula of Mount Atlas, and the coast of Macedonia and Romania.—Contessa, the s-p. is on a small island at the bottom of the gulf, 48 m. N. E. Salonica. Lon. 24° 8′ E. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

Conteville, t. France, at the mouth of the Seine.

Contin, parish, Scotland, in Rossshire.

Contoocook, r. N. H. runs into the Merrimack at Concord.

Contrecoeur, seigniory, Surrey co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 12 m. W. William-Henry.

Contreki, s-p. Arabia, 180 m. S. Muskat.

Contreras, islands, off the coast of Veragua, in lat. 7° 45′ N.

Contursi, t. Naples, 25 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 2,620.

Conty, t. France, 12 m. S. Amiens.

Conversera, isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 13° 46′ E. Lat. 45° 20′ N.

Conway, r. Wales, forms the boundary between the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh, and falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

Conway, Cape, on the N. W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 211° 29′ W. Lat. 20° 36′ S.

Conway, t. New Brunswick, Sudbury co. on the W. side of St. John river, and bordering on the bay of Fundy. *Musquash cove*, in this town forms a good harbor.

Conway, p-t. Stafford co. N. H. on Saco river, 56 m. N. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,365. From the village is a delightful prospect of the fertile lands on the Saco, bordered on each side by high mountains and terminated towards the N. by the lofty summit of Mount Washington, 20 miles distant.

Conway, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 6 m. W. S. W. Greenfield, 13 N. W. Northampton. Pop, 1,705.

Conwayborough, p-v. Horry co. S. C.

Conyatt, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 562.

Conyngham, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa.

Conza, t. Naples, 58 m. E. Naples. Pop. 3,327.

Coochbehar, a district of Hindostan, lying between 26° and 27′ N. lat. and bordering on Bootan. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now included in the province of Bengal.

Cook's Inlet, or *River*, a large inlet on the W. coast of N. America, between Cape Elizabeth, and Cape Douglas, or between lon. 207° 9′ and 207° 45′ E. lat. 58° 42′ and 59° 10′ N. This inlet was explored by captain Cook for 210 miles, and afterwards completely by Vancouver, who found that it terminated in lon. 211° 17′ E. and lat. 61° 29′ N.

Cook's Strait, the strait which divides the two islands of New Zealand.

Cooke's Bay, Easter island. Lon. 109° 35′ W. Lat. 27° 11′ S.

Cooke's Law-Office, p-v. Elbert co. Geo.

Cooke's settlement, Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers, 30 m. fr. St. Genevieve, 8 fr. Murphy's settlement.

Cookestown, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Coolgreny, t. Ireland, in Wexford, 3 m. S. S. W. Arklow.

Coolidge landing, t. Md. on the Patuxent, 28 m. S. S. W. Annapolis.

Cooloo, t. Hind. on the Mahanuddy. Lon. 85° 17′ E. Lat. 20° 18′ N.

Coolspring, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 596.

Cooly Point, at the N. entrance into Dundalk bay, Ireland. Lat. 53° 57′ N.

Coomtah, t. Hind 45 m. N. E. Nagpore.

Cooper's Island, off Java, near Batavia.

Cooper, t. Washington co. Maine. Pop. 200.

Cooper, r. S. C. passes along the E. side of the city of Charleston, and meets the Ashley, in Charleston harbor. A canal connects it with the Santee, and opens a navigable communication between Charleston and the interior country.

Cooper, co. Missouri. Pop. 6,959, slaves 637; engaged in agriculture 1,505, in commerce 28, in manufactures 157.

Cooper's ferry, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.

Cooperstown, p-v. and cap. Otsego co. N. Y. in the township of Otsego, at the S. W. end of Otsego lake. It is on one of the western turnpikes through New-York State, 12 m. W. Cherry valley, 67 W. Albany, 45 fr. Johnstown on the Mohawk. Pop. 783. Lon. 74° 48′ W. Lat. 42° 44′ N. It contains a courthouse and jail, 2 churches, and an academy. The Susquehannah issues from the lake, and various mills are erected upon it.

Cooperstown, v. Harford co. Md. 12 m. N. W. Harford, 24 N. E. Baltimore.

Coorg, a mountainous and woody district of Southern India, between Mysore and Malabar; it produces sandal wood and teak timber, rice, pepper, and some other spices.

Coos, co. N. H. bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S. by Grafton and Stratford counties, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Pop. 5,549; engaged in agriculture 1,760, in commerce 12, in manufactures 71. Chief town, Lancaster.

Coos, Lower, and *Upper*, two tracts of country, N. H. *Upper Coos* lies S. of Upper Ammonoosuc river. Lancaster is in this tract. *Lower Coos* lies S. of Lower Amoonoosuc river. In this tract, is Haverhill.

Coosa, r. the N. branch of the Alabama, is formed by the union of Etowah and Oostenalah rivers in Geo. and meets the Talapoosa 3 m. below Fort Jackson. There is a fall in it, 7 miles from its mouth, and rapids thence for 50 miles to Fort William; above which, boats may proceed within 8 miles of the waters that flow into the Tennessee. See *Connesaugah*.

Coosaw, or *Coosawatchie*, r. S. C. runs S. S. E. into Broad river, and Whale branch, which separate Port Royal island from the main land.

Coosawatchie, p-t. Beaufort district S. C. on the W. side of the Coosaw, 27 m. N. W. Beaufort, 70 W. S. W. Charleston. The courts for the district are held here.

Cooserah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 47′ E. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

Cootehill, t. Ireland, 53 m. N. W. Dublin, 11 N. E. Cavan.

Cootra, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 79° 28′ E. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

Coatstown, p-t. Berks co. Pa. 17 m. N. N. E. Reading, 73 N. N. W. Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses, and a church.

Copenhagen, the metropolis of the Danish monarchy, and the best built city in the N. of Europe, stands on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, about 20 miles from the narrowest part of the Sound. Its position is on a low tract, surrounded with small lakes, and partly intersected by inlets of the sea. It is encompassed with walls. Some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient, others broad and well paved. Most of the houses are modern, and built of brick or stone. The finer edifices are of free stone. That part of the new town called Amalienburg was built by Frederick V. and is extremely beautiful.

The harbor of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, running between the city and the opposite island of Amack; it is capable of containing 500 merchantmen, and though the entrance is so narrow, that one ship only can enter at a time, the depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size; they come in the canals close to the warehouses, where they load and unload their cargoes. A part of this harbor is appropri-

ated to the royal navy. The shipping belonging to the port may be computed, on an average, at 400 vessels, manned by nearly 6,000 seamen.

Copenhagen is not only the residence of the court, but the seat of all the great public establishments of the kingdom. The bishop of Zealand has his residence here; and there are 20 churches, and several Jewish synagogues. Of the 22 hospitals, the most splendid is that of Frederick V.; the most interesting is the lying-in-hospital, to which is attached a school of midwifery, and a foundling hospital. The university has considerable funds, and, on an average, 700 students, of whom 168 are maintained from public funds. The library is voluminous, but with few books of recent date. The royal library amply compensates for the deficiency of that of the university, being a superb collection of more than 250,000 volumes.

In October, 1728, a dreadful fire broke out, which consumed two thirds of the town; in February, 1794, another fire destroyed nearly 1000 houses. In the attack by the British in 1807, above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, while double that number was damaged. Pop. 105,000. 170 m. N. E. Hamburg, 315 S. W. Stockholm. Lon. 12° 35′ 6″ E. Lat. 55° 41′ 4″ N.

Copenhagen, p-v. Lewis co. N. Y.

Copenick, t. Prussia, on an island in the Spree, 9 m. S. E. Berlin.

Copet, t. Switz. 8 m. N. N. E. Geneva.

Copiapo, the most northerly province of Chili. It extends from the Andes to the Pacific. It is thinly inhabited, but has an abundance of copper, and other minerals.

Copiapo, seaport and cap. of the above, is situated immediately at the mouth of the river of the same name, in lat. 27° S. The harbor affords good anchorage, is easy of access for vessels of any size, and as it opens towards the west, is protected from the northerly and southerly winds. It is visited chiefly for the metals furnished by the mines in the vicinity, the surrounding country being barren.

Copland Islands, off the E. coast of Ireland. Lat. 54° 39′ N.

Copley, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 169.

Copper-Mine River, N. America, runs into the sea, according to Hearne in lon. 111° 5′ W. Lat. 69° N.

Copper-Mine River, Upper Canada, runs into lake Superior, in lat. 46° N.

Copper river, N. W. Territory, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Chippeway, 30 m. above its mouth.

Copts, a race of people, who reside chiefly in Upper Egypt and are supposed to be about 200,000 in number. They are descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt.

Coquet, r. Eng. falls into the German ocean, opposite Coquet island.

Coquimbo, province, of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific. It is of an extremely benign temperature, enjoying throughout the year a perpetual spring. It has mines of gold, silver, lead, sulphur, and especially copper, large quantities of which are exported. Pop. 15,000.

Coquimbo, or *La Serana*, cap. of the above, on the south bank of the river Coquimbo, within half a league of the coast. Its harbor is a fine spacious bay, easy of access, and protected from all winds, as well as from the swell of the sea. It is the chief port of the mining country, and the richest of the copper mines are in its vicinity. 174 m. N. W. Santiago. Lon. 71° 18′ W. Lat. 30° S.

Cora, t. cap. of the island of Samos. It is a poor, ill-built place, and has about 250 houses, and 12 small churches.

Coraan, peninsula, on the W. coast of Ireland, separated from Achill island by a narrow channel.

Corace, r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Squillace. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Corachie, or *Kurachee*, s-p. Cabul, in the province of Sinde, supposed to be the Sangada of Arrian. Lat. 24° 52′ N. Lon. 67° 17′ E. It is now the principal port of the province. Its exports are saltpetre, rice, cotton, butter, oil, horses, and many other valuable commodities brought from the northern provinces. Its imports are metals, ivory, tea, sugar, spices, and the manufactures of India and Europe.

Coraco, Cape, on the E. coast of the island of Metelin. Lon. 26° 20′ E. Lat. 39° 24′ N.

Coradge, r. Syria, runs into the Mediterranean, 4 m. S. Tortosa.

Corah, a district of Hindostan, in Allahabad, between the Jumna and Ganges, and extending from 26° to 27° N. lat. It belongs to the British, and is included in the collectorship of Cawnpore. Corah, the capital, is in lon. 80° 40′ E. lat. 26° 6′ N. and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cotton.

Corantin. See *Corentin*.

Corbach, t. cap. of the principality of Waldeck, on the Iller, 70 m. E. Cologne.

Corbara, t. Corsica, 8 m. N. E. Calvi.

Corbeil, t. France, 18 m. S. Paris. Pop. 3,600.

Corbeau, r. Missouri Territory, the largest tributary to the Mississippi above the St. Peters. Its southern branch rises near the sources of the St. Peters and receives the N. W. branch called the Pemmisco whose head waters are near those of Red river. The united stream then flows 160 miles and joins the Mississippi in lat. 45° 49′ 50″ N.

Corbie, t. France, 10 m. E. Amiens.

Corbigney St. Leonard, t. France, on the Yonne. Lon. 3° 45′ E. Lat. 47° 16′ N.

Corbridge, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 4 m. E. Hexham.

Cordes, t. France, in Tarn, 11 m. N. E. Gaillac. Pop. 2,303.

Coides Bay, in the straits of Magellan, 5 m. E. S. E. Fortescue bay.

Corderole, r. Venetian territory, runs into the Piave, between Belluno and Feltre.

Cordilleras. See *Andes*.

Cordova, province, Spain, forming the middle part of Andalusia. It is intersected by the Guadalquivir, and produces abundance of corn, fruit, wine, and olives. Pop. 260,000.

Cordova, city, Spain, is agreeably situated on the N. bank of the Guadalquivir. It was known in the time of the Romans. Here are the remains of a palace of the Moorish kings; but the most interesting edifice is the cathedral, which is a magnificent monument, 534 feet long, and 387 wide.—Cordova was always noted as a place of trade, and is still remarkable for the kind of leather called, from this town, *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*. 75 m. N. E. Seville, 120 N. E. Cadiz, 180 S. S. W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 45′ 53″ W. Lat. 37° 52′ 13″ N. Pop. 30,000.

Cordova, a province of S. America, the S. part of Buenos Ayres. It contains 105,000 sq. miles,

and 75,000 inhabitants. Cordova is the capital.

Cordova, city, cap. of the above province, is in lat. 31° 30′ S. and lon. 63° 30′ W. on the river Primero, 450 m. N. N. W. Buenos Ayres. Pop. 6,000. It has a university. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in mules, who are collected in immense droves from the neighboring provinces, and sent over the Andes to Peru.

Cordova, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz. It contains 800 families, and carries on a great trade in sugar and tobacco. 150 m. E. Mexico. Lon. 96° 56′ E. Lat. 18° 50′ N.

Cordouan Tour de, a light-house in France, at the mouth of the Garonne, 40 m. S. W. La Rochelle, 57 N. W. Bourdeaux. Lat. 45° 35′ 15″ N.

Core Sound, on the coast of N. C. 20 miles long. Lon. 77° 5′ W. Lat. 34° 38′ N. It communicates with Pamlico sound on the N.; Beaufort inlet leads into it on the S.

Corea, a large country of Asia, E. of China, and consisting of a peninsula, formed on one side by the Yellow sea, and on the other by the sea of Japan, 400 miles long, and 150 broad. Very little is known to Europeans about this country. The king pays tribute to the emperor of China; and in manners, religion, and written language, the people resemble the Chinese. The spoken dialect is entirely different. The same jealousy of foreign intercourse exists as in China and Japan.

Corella, t. Spanish Navarre, on the Alhama, 8 m. W. Tudela.

Corentin, r. Guiana, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in N. lat. 5° 50′, about 5 leagues W. Berbice.

Corfe-Castle, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, in the peninsula of Purbec. The castle is of very high antiquity; and was deemed impregnable before the invention of artillery. Its walls and towers are now demolished. 4 m. S. E. Wareham.

Corfu, isl. in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. It is the first in rank, though not in size, of the seven islands composing the Ionian republic.—The climate is mild, but liable to sudden transitions from heat to cold. The island exports considerable quantities of oil and salt. Its other productions are olives, oranges, lemons, honey and wax. Pop. about 60,000. The Corfutes profess, in general, the Greek religion. This island being in a manner the key of the Adriatic, has always been of considerable political importance.—See *Ionian Islands*.

Corfu, (an. *Corcyra*,) cap. of the island of Corfu, on the E. coast, on the slope of a promontory, at the foot of which the port opens. It is neither large nor well built; but is very strong. The inhabitants amount to about 15,000, and carry on a considerable trade. Lon. 20° 17′ E. Lat. 39° 40′ N.

Corgo, isl. in the Persian gulf, about 2 m. N. Karak.

Coria, t. Spanish Estremadura, on the Alagon, 110 m. W. S. W. Madrid. Lon. 6° 16′ W. Lat. 39° 56′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Coringa, s-p. Hind. in the northern circars, on the W. side of the bay of Bengal. It is the best port on the coast of Coromandel. It carries on a considerable trade with Bengal and Pegue. Lon. 82° 29′ E. Lat. 16° 49′ N.

Corinth, t. Greece, in the Morea, near the isthmus of Corinth. In ancient times it was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, adorned with theatres, fountains and various public buildings, from the style of which a new order of architecture took its name. But the greater part of this magnificence disappeared on the capture of the town by Mummius, the Roman consul, in B. C. 146, when the *chefs d'œurre* of art were either broken in pieces by the soldiers, or transported to Rome. At the present day, Corinth presents more the appearance of a village than a town. The traces of the ancient walls are however discernable, and the citadel, or *Acro-Corinthos*, still remains. Corinth had two harbors: one of which still forms the port of the town; the other in the gulf of Egina, called *Cenchrea*, is now little frequented. 48 m. E. Athens, 342 S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 23° 28′ 29′ E. Lat. 37° 58′ 22′ N. Pop. about 1,400.

Corinth, Isthmus of, the narrow neck of land, which separates the gulf of Lepanto from that of Egina, and connects the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. In its narrowest part it is only 5 or 6 miles across.

Corinth, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, at the fork of the roads, 18 m. N.W. Bangor. Pop. 296. It is a fine flourishing town.

Corinth, p-t. Orange co. Vt. 41 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,907.

Corinth, t. Saratoga co. N.Y. Pop. 1,490.

Cork, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Limerick, E. by Tipperary and Waterford, S. by the ocean, and W. by Kerry. It contains 19 baronies, 269 parishes, 76,739 houses, and 416,000 inhabitants.

Cork, the second city of Ireland, is on the Lee, 420 m. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 30′ W. Lat. 51° 40′ N. The town has been very much enlarged and improved of late, and its population is now estimated at 90,000. It stands about 16 miles from the sea, and its harbor, or the Cove of Cork, 9 miles below the town, has long been celebrated as one of the finest in the world. It is sufficiently capacious for any number of vessels; and the entrance is deep and narrow, and defended by a fort on each side. Great quantities of salt provisions are exported from Cork, and during the slaughtering season, 100,000 head of black cattle are prepared. The other exports consist of butter, candles, soap, whiskey, &c. Its manufactures are sail-cloth, sheeting-paper, leather, glue, glass, coarse cloth, &c.

Corlal, t. Asia Minor, on the gulf of Is Nikmid, near the ruins of the ancient Chalcedon.

Corlay, t. France, 20 m. S. St. Brieux.

Corleone, or *Coriglione*, t. Sicily, 24 m. S. S. W. Palermo. Pop. 12,000.

Corlin, t. Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania. Pop. 900. 14 m. S. E. Colberg. Lon. 15° 45′ E. Lat. 54° 2′ N.

Cormachiti, *Cape*, on the N. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 33° 5′ E. Lat. 35° 33′ N.

Cormanline, t. Gold coast of Africa, 3 m. E. Annamaboe.

Corneto, t. Italy, 38 m. N. W. Rome.

Cornish, p-t. York co. Maine, on Saco river, 50 m. N. York. Pop. 1,088.

Cornish, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 16 m. S. Dartmouth college, 34 N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,701.

Cornouaille, t. France, 21 m. W. Angers.

Cornville, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 11 m. E. N. E. Norridgewock, 44 N. Hallowell. Pop. 652. Wesserunset river runs through the centre of the town, and several mills are erected on it.

Cornwall, maritime co. England, forming the

S. W. extremity of Great Britain. It is surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is bounded by Devonshire. It is washed on the N. by the Bristol channel, and on the S. by the British channel, the Land's End being the point at which these two seas meet. It contains 1,407 sq. miles, and 188,117 inhabitants; families 44,189, of which number 17,465 are engaged in agriculture, 10,954 in trade and manufactures, and 15,770 in other ways. The principal wealth of Cornwall is derived from its mines. In 1800, there were 45 mines of copper, 28 of tin, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of lead, 1 of lead and silver, 1 of copper and silver, 1 of silver, 1 of copper and cobalt, 1 of tin and cobalt, and 1 of antimony. The annual produce of the copper mines has lately amounted in value to £350,000; and of the tin mines to more than £250,000. This county possesses more parliamentary boroughs than any other in the kingdom, and sends 44 members to parliament.

Cornwall, t. St. Ormond co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 60 m. below Prescott.

Cornwall, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 36 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,120.

Cornwall, p-t. Litchfield co. Conn. on the E. side of Housatonick river, 10 m. N. W. Litchfield. Pop. 1,662. There is a Foreign Mission School in this place, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, established in 1817, for the purpose of educating heathen youth from various parts of the world. After they have received their education, they are sent home to instruct their own countrymen. In 1821 the number of pupils was 29; of whom 19 were American Indians, and 6 from the islands of the Pacific ocean. Several natives of the Sandwich islands, who were educated at this school, have already returned to their country well qualified for usefulness.

Cornwall, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. on the Hudson, below Newburg, 52 m. N. New York. Pop. 3,020. In this town is *West Point*.

Cornwall bridge, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct.

Cornwall, Cape, at the S. W. extremity of England. Lon. 5° 55′ W. Lat. 50° 10′ N.

Cornwall, Cape, the S.W. point, on Endeavour Straits, in New Holland. Lon. 141° E. Lat. 10° 43′ S.

Cornwall, New, a name applied to the country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from lat. 53° 15′ to 57° 5′ N.

Cornwallis, co. comprehends that part of Lower Canada, which lies on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the District of Gaspe.

Cornwallis, t. on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, 42 m. N. W. Halifax.

Cornwallis Point, cape, near the N. W. coast of N. America. Lon. 225° 57′ E. Lat. 56° 56′ N.

Corny, (an. *Apamea*,) t. Arabia, at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Coro, s-p. Caraccas, in a dry sandy plain, totally destitute of water. 240 m. W. Caraccas. Lon. 69° 40′ W. Lat. 11° 24′ N.

Coromandel, a long line of sea coast, on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, extending from the Kistnah river to Point Calymere, nearly 350 miles. Although it contains a number of flourishing towns, it does not possess a good harbor in its whole extent.

Coron, s-p. Morea, on a peninsula, in the gulf of Coron, 16 m. S. Modon, 40 S. W. Misitra.

Coronota, isl. Austrian empire, in the Adriatic. Lon. 15° 40′ E. Lat. 44° 5′ N.

Coronda, t. Buenos Ayres, 5 leagues S. W. Santa Fe.

Corps, t. France, 25 m. S. E. Grenoble.

Corpsmuds, t. France, 10 m. S. S. E. Rennes.

Corral de Almaguer, t. Spain, in New Castile, 21 m. fr. Ocana. Pop. 4,000.

Corregio, t. Italy, 10 m. N. W. Modena.

Correese, t. States of the Church, 12 m. N. Tivoli.

Correze, r. France, which runs into the Vezere, a branch of the Dordogne.

Correze, a department of France, bounded N. by Creuse, E. by Puy de Dome and Cantal, S. by Lot, S. W. by Dordogne, and N. W. by Vienne. Tulle is the capital. Pop. 255,000.

Correze, t. France, 8 m. N. E. Tulle.

Corridico, t. Istria, 37 m. S. by E. Trent.

Corrie. See *Hutton and Corrie*.

Corrientes, Cape, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 23° 48′ S.

Corrientes, t. Buenos Ayres, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. Pop. in 1801, 4,500. 480 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 58° 25′ W. Lat. 27° 27′ S.

Corrientes, cape, on the W. coast of S. America, in lat. 5° 30′ N.; another, on the S. coast of Cuba, in lon. 84° 30′ W. lat. 21° 38′ N.; another, on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific ocean, in lon. 105° 20′ W. lat. 20° 22′ N.

Corrigrua, t. Ireland, in Wexford, 7 m. S. Newborough.

Corrina, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 411.

Corrofin, t. Ireland, in Clare, 7 m. N. N. W. Ennis.

Corrubedo, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

Corse, t. France, 9 m. N. E. Angers.

Corseul, v. France, 5 m. W. Dinant.

Corsham, t. Eng. in Wilts, 5 m. S. W. Chippenham. Pop. 2,395.

Corsica, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, situated between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia. It is 110 miles long, and contains 4,300 square miles, and in 1815, 174,702 inhabitants. Corsica is covered with mountains, which rise to a great height, and have their tops covered with snow during the greater part of the year. The soil, though stony and but little cultivated, is productive in corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chesnuts and timber. The religion is Roman Catholic.—This island has been successively occupied by the Carthagenians, the Romans, the Goths, the Saracens, the Franks, the Pope, the Pisans, the Genoese, the English and the French. It now belongs to France, and is divided into 2 departments, Golo and Liamone.

Corso, Cape, the N. point of Corsica. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 42° 59′ N.

Corsoer, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, opposite Nyeborg in Funen, 52 m. S. W. Copenhagen.

Corstorphine, v. Scotland, 3 m. W. Edinburgh.

Corte, t. Corsica, 27 m. S.W. Bastia.

Corte Maggiore, t. Italy, 6 m. W. Piacenza.

Cortemiglia, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida, 12 m. S. E. Alba.

Cortlandt. See *Courtlandt.*

Cortona, a small fortified t. in the grand dutchy of Tuscany. 45 m. S. E. Florence, 83 N. Rome. Lon. 11° 58′ E. Lat. 43° 16′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Corunna, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, on a peninsula, on the N. W. coast. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. The former, which lies on the declivity of a hill, is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a citadel. It is the seat of the supreme court of justice for Galicia, and contains a royal arsenal. The harbour is spacious and secure. The principal exports are pilchards and cattle. A packet sails hence every month for Havannah. The intercourse likewise between Spain and England is chiefly kept up by packets from Corunna to Falmouth. On the 16th January 1809 a battle was fought here between the British under Sir John Moore, and the French under Soult. Lon. 8° 20′ 23″ W. Lat. 43° 23′ 32″ N.

Corvo, small isl. one of the Azores, barren and rocky. Pop. 700.

Corwen, t. Wales, in Merioneth, on the Dee, 10 m. W. Llangollen.

Corydon, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana, 10 m. from Ohio river, 25 W. Jeffersonville, 20 from New Albany. The settlement was begun in 1809. Pop. in 1819, 1,000. In the neighbourhood there is a cave which produces epsom-salts and salt-petre. The seat of government of the State is at present at Corydon, but is to be removed to Indianopolis.

Corzola. See *Cursola.*

Cos. See *Stanchio.*

Coscile, (an. *Sybaris*,) r. Naples, falls into the gulf of Tarento, in lon. 16° 42′ E. lat. 39° 46′ N.

Cosenza, city, Naples, cap. of Calabria Citra, the residence of a royal governor, and the see of an archbishop, is situated on seven small hills, at the foot of the Appennines, between the rivers Busiento and Crati, about 10 miles from the Mediterranean. The environs abound in wine, oil, fruit, honey, manna, hemp and flax. 150 m. S. E. Naples. Lon. 16° 47′ E. Lat. 39° 22′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Cosfeld, t. of the Prussian States, 18 m. W. Munster. Lon. 7° 17′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N.

Coshocton, or *Cochecton*, p-v. in Bethel, Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Delaware, at the crossing of the turnpike, 60 m. W. Newburg, 140 from Albany.

Coshocton, co. Ohio, on Muskingum river. Pop. 7,086; engaged in agriculture 1,622; in commerce 7, in manufactures 33. Chief town, Coshocton.

Coshocton, p-t. and cap. Coshocton co. Ohio, on Muskingum river, opposite the mouth of Whitewoman's creek, 28 m. N. Zanesville, 66 E. Columbus. The Muskingum is navigable to this place for large boats.

Cosia di Donda, small isl. near the W. coast of Sardinia.

Cosiguirachi. See *Cosquirachi.*

Cosinussi, small isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon. 25° 44′ E. Lat. 36° 36′ N.

Coslan, small isl. in the English channel. Lon. 3° 23′ W. Lat. 48° 54′ N.

Coslin, t. of the Prussian States, in Farther Pomerania, on the Nesebach, 4 m. from the Baltic. Its traffic is very brisk. 23 m. E. Colberg. Lon. 15° 27′ E. Lat. 54° 9′ N.

Cosin, t. Pegu, on the Irawaddy. Lon. 95° 5′ E. Lat. 16° 30′ N.

Cosmopoli. See *Porto Ferrajo.*

Cosnac, t. France, 20 m. S. Saintes.

Cosne, t. France, on the Loire, 15 m. S. Gien, 27 N. Nevers. Pop. 4,700.

Cospore, cap. of the district of Cachar. Lon. 93° 10′ E. Lat. 25° N.

Cossacks, a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine (i. e. *the frontier*,) or the countries bordering on Russia, Poland and Turkey. Their origin is Russian, and their language fundamentally the same, although mixed with Turkish and Polish words. They profess the Greek religion. They are divided into two main branches, viz. *Tschernomores* or Cossacks of the Black Sea, and and the Cossacks of the Don. The former occupy the W. part of the Kuban-Steppe, lying S. of the river Don, E. of the sea of Azof, and N. of the river Kuban. Their number is computed at 20,000. The Cossacks of the Don occupy an extensive territory on both sides of the Don, which is included in none of the Russian governments. They live in villages of a few hundred houses, and support themselves, when at home, by fishing and the breeding of cattle. They shew little inclination for agricultural pursuits, although many parts of their territory are very fertile. Their capital is Tscherkask, near the mouth of the Don. They enjoy great privileges, when compared with the other members of the Russian empire, paying no poll money, and manufacturing their own salt and spirits duty free. In return, each man is accounted a soldier, receives no pay in time of peace, and is bound to maintain two horses, for which the crown supplies oats and hay only during six months of the year. Their number amounts to 40,000 fighting men.

Cosse le Vivien, t. France, 9 m. W. S. W. Laval.

Cosseir, s-p. Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea, by which the communication between that country and Arabia is chiefly maintained. Lon. 34° 8′ E. Lat. 26° 8′ N.

Cossimbazar, a large manufacturing town in Bengal, on Bhagarutty river, comprising the English, Dutch, and French factories. It has been long celebrated for its silk manufactures. The tract encompassed by the Bhagarutty, Jellingy, and Ganges rivers, is called by Europeans the Cossimbazar island, and abounds with all descriptions of game. 90 m. N. Calcutta. Lon. 88° 15′ E. Lat. 24° 10′ N.

Cosslin. See *Coslin.*

Cossonay, t. Switzerland, 12 m. S. Yverdun. Pop. 2,230.

Cossova, t Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on an elevated plain of the same name.

Cosswig. See *Coswick.*

Costa, r. W. Africa, falls into the gulf of Guinea at the town of Grand Bassam. Lon. 4° 15′ W. Lat. 5° 25′ N.

Costa Rica, a province of Guatimala, bounded N. by Nicaragua, S. E. by Veragua, W. and S. W. by the Pacific.

Costheim, v. Germany on an island in the Rhine, at the mouth of the Maine, 1 m. E. Mentz.

Costigliola, t. Piedmont, near Asti; one 11 m. S. W. Savigliano.

Costnitz. See *Constance.*

Costosa, v. Venetian territory, 5 m. S. Vicenza.

Costow, r. Eng. flows into the Derwent, 2 m. N. New Malton.

Coswick, t. Germany, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, 6 m. E. Dessau. Lon. 12° 32′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

Cestlin. See *Costlin.*

Cotabamba, a province of Peru, bounded N. by Abancay, S. by Chilques and Masques, W. by Chumbivilcas, and N. W. by Aimaraes. Pop. 10,000.

Cotaco, now *Morgan*, co. Alabama.

Cotais or *Cotatis*, cap. of Imeretia, on the Phasis, 110 m. W. N. W. Teflis. Lon. 43° 10′ E. Lat. 42° 26′ N.

Cote La, is the name given to a part of the Pays de Vaud, extending for fifteen miles along the lake of Geneva, between the rivers Aubonne and Doulive. It is one of the most populous and beautiful tracts in Switzerland, and is particularly famed for its wine, called from it *vin de la Cote.*

Cote d'Or, a department of France, formed out of the N. part of Burgundy. It contains 3,430 square miles, 355,500 inhabitants, and is productive in corn, but above all in excellent wine. Dijon is the chief town.

Cote d'Or, Canal de La, (likewise called the *Canal of Burgundy* or *Dijon*, and the *Canal de l'Est.*) It forms a communication between the Saone and the Yonne, and is about 130 miles long.

Cote St. Andre, t. France, 18 m. S. E. Vienne. Pop. 3,700.

Cotentin. See *Coutances.*

Cote-sans-dessein, t. Montgomery co. Missouri, and the temporary seat of government of the State, is on Missouri river, opposite the mouth of the Osage, 70 m. W. St. Charles.

Cotes du Nord, department in the W. of France, bordering on the English channel. It contains 2,800 square miles, and 520,000 inhabitants. The capital of St. Brieuc.

Cothen. See *Kothen* and *Anhalt.*

Cothy, r. Wales, joins the Towery, 3 m. from Caermarthen.

Cotiari, small isl. on the coast of Ceylon, 20 m. S. S. E. Trincomaly.

Cotignac, t. France, 6 m. E. Barjols. Pop. 3,300.

Cotignola, t. Ecclesiastical State, 25 m. S. S. E. Ferrara.

Cotiote, a small district of India, in Malabar, containing about 312 square miles, lying between Tellicherry and Coorg.

Cotoca, t. Buenos Ayres, in Chiquitos, 40 m. N. W. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Cotopaxi, an enormous mountain and volcano of the Andes, about 40 m. S. E. of Quito. It is 18,898 feet above the level of the sea. Its explosions are frequent and dreadful. When an eruption takes place, the snow around the volcano is suddenly melted, and a torrent of water is poured down from the mountain. Ashes, fire and rocks, are then thrown forth with a dreadful roaring noise, and spread desolation over the surrounding plains. The roar of the volcano continues day and night so long as the eruption lasts, and has been heard at the distance of 600 miles. The most remarkable eruptions have taken place in the years 1698, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1766, 1768, and 1803. In 1698 the volcano burst forth in such a tremendous manner, as to destroy the city of Tacunga, with three fourths of its inhabitants.

Cotrona, t. Naples, 14 m. W. Caugiano.

Cotrone, (an. *Crotona*) s-p. Naples in Calabria Ultra, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 m. S. E. St. Severina. Pop. 4,640. Lon. 17° 25′ E. Lat. 39° 8′ N.

Cotswold Hills, Eng. in Gloucester, 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth.

Cottacotta, t. Hind. in Golconda. Lon. 78° 47′ E. Lat. 15° 16′ N.

Cottbus, t. in the circle of Cottbus, in the Prussian states, on the Spree, 36 m. S. S. W. Frankfort on the Oder, 48 N. N. E. Dresden, 30 S. E. Berlin. Pop. 6,000. Lon. 14° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Cottica Rirer, S. America, falls into the Commewina river, about 20 m. before its junction with the Surinam.

Cottiwar, or *Cottivad*, a considerable district of Hind. in Gujerat. Lat. 22° N.

Cotym, v. Hind. on the Malabar coast, 18 m. from Allepie. For an account of the college recently established here, see *Travancore.*

Cotton-Gin Port, at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee, in Mississippi, about 15 m. W. of the boundary of Alabama.

Cotton Port, p-t. and cap. Limestone co. Alabama, on Limestone creek, 1 m. above its confluence with the Tennessee. It was laid out in 1818.

Coubeby, v. Palestine, on the site of the ancient Emmaus.

Couches, t. France, in Saone and Loire, 8 m. N. W. Chalons sur Saone. Pop. 1,277.

Couco, district of Algiers, between the capital and Bongeiah.

Coucouron, t. France, 31 m. W. Privas.

Coucy, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 12 m. W. S. W. Laon, 13 E. S. E. Noyon.

Coudray, Le, t. France, 6 m. N. E. Paris.

Coudres Isle aux, a small isl. of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 45 m. below Quebec.

Covelong, t. and fort India, on the sea coast, 25 m. S. Madras. Lat. 12° 44′ N.

Coventry, city, Eng. in Warwick. It has three churches. St. Michael's is a beautiful specimen of the English architecture, and its fine tower and spire rank among the principal ornaments of this city. There are five places of worship for dissenters. The principal manufactures are ribbons and watches. The Oxford and Coventry canals afford great facilities to commerce. In 1808, there were 2,819 silk and ribbon looms in this city. A weekly market is held here, and there are several fairs, one of which is called the great or show fair, and continues eight days. Coventry sends 2 members to parliament. 18 m. S. E. Birmingham, 49 N. W. Oxford, 91 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 52° 24′ N. Pop. 17,923.

Coventry, t. Grafton, co. N. H. 9 m. E. Haverhill. Pop. 315.

Coventry, t. Orleans co. Vt. on Lake Memphramagog, 46 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 282.

Coventry, t. Kent co. R. I. 15 m. S. W. Providence. Pop, 3,139. It is well watered. Some of the streams run into the Patuxet on the E. and some into the Quinebaug on the W.

Coventry, p-t. Tolland co. Ct. 18 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,058.

Coventry, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 7 m. W. Jericho. Pop. 1,431.

Coventry, t. Chester co. Pa. on the S. side of the Schuylkill, opposite Pottsgrove. Pop. 1,977.

Coventry, t. Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. S. W. Ravenna. Pop. 400. The portage between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas, is at this place.

Coveripnuk, t. India, 9 m. E. Arcot. Lon. 79° 37′ E. Lat. 12° 52′ N.

Coueron, t. France, in Lower Loire, 7 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 3,834.

Covert, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. extending between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Pop. 3,439.

Couesnon, small r. France, falls into the British channel, in Lon. 2° 33′ W. and Lat. 48° 30′ N.

Couhe, t. France, 9 m. S. S. E. Lusignan.

Couili, Cape, on the S. coast of Notolia. Lon. 29° 7′ E.

Coulhao, t. Portugal, in Beira, 18 m. S. W. Guarda. Pop. 4,905.

Covington, t. Genesee co. N. Y. 12 m. S. E. Batavia. Pop. 2,144.

Covington, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 90.

Covington, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 373.

Covington, formerly *Putnam*, p-t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 555.

Covington, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,230; Slaves, 426; engaged in agriculture, 663, in commerce, 5, in manufactures, 8.

Covington, p-t. St. Tammany's co. Louisiana.

Covington, p-t. Campbell co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, and separated by Licking creek from Newport. The great road from Virginia to the Miami passes through it. It is well situated for trade, Licking river being navigable for large boats, 100 miles. The streets of the town are so laid out, as to appear to be a continuation of those of Cincinnati. Handsome public buildings are to be erected, and a bridge to connect it with Newport. The scenery around this place is uncommonly beautiful.

Covington, t. and cap. Washington co. Illinois, on Kaskaskias river.

Coulan, t. India, on the coast of Travancore. Its principal exports are pepper, cotton, ginger, and cardomums. Lat. 8° 51′ N.

Coulanges sur Yonne, t. France, 17 m. S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,068.

Coulans, t. France, 9 m. W. Le Mans.

Coulding's Harbor, on the N. W. coast of America, 15 m. N. Portlock's harbor.

Coulommieres, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 12 m. S. E. Meaux. Pop. 3,535.

Coulonche, La, t. France, in Orne, 20 m. S. W. Falaise.

Coulonges les Royaux, t. France, in Deux Sevres, 14 m. N. W. Niort. Pop. 1,720.

Coulons, t. France, in Loiret, 9 m. S. W. Gien.

Council Bluff, on the E. side of the Missouri, a little above the mouth of the river Platte. 800 m. from the Mississippi. Lon. 96° 40′ W. Lat. 41° 30′ N. This place is occupied by the U. S. as a military post. The position is a very important one, being about half way between St. Louis and the Mandan village, and at that point on the Missouri, which approaches nearest to the post at the mouth of St. Peters, with which, in the event of hostilities, it may co-operate. It is, besides, in the centre of the most powerful tribes, and the most numerous Indian population, west of the Mississippi.

Countess Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lat. 60° 13′ N.

Covolo, pass, in Tyrol, at the extremity of the Val Sugano, on the Brenta, 20 m. N. Vicenza, 21 E. Trent.

Covorden. See *Coevorden*.

Coupar. See *Cupar*.

Couptrain, t. France, in Mayenne, 7 m. N. Vilaine. Pop. 409.

Cour Mayor, v. Piedmont, at the foot of Mont Blanc, near the conflux of the two Daires.

Coura, r. Portugal, runs into the Duero, 4 m. N. E. Lamego.

Courantin. See *Corentin*.

Courbali, v. W. Africa, near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Coureo, Cape, on the W. coast of Natoli. Lat. 38° 11′ N.

Courcon, t. France, 12 m. S. Auxerre.

Courgains, t. France, 18 m. N. Le Mans.

Courgis, t. France, 9 m. E. Auxerre.

Couripi, r. Guiana, falls into the Yacopa, at its mouth.

Courland, formerly a dutchy dependent on Poland, now a government of European Russia, bounded N. by the gulf of Riga; N. E. by Livonia, from which it is separated by the Dwina; S. by Wilna; and W. by the Baltic. It contains, on 11,200 sq. miles, a population of 450,000. The ancient division was into Courland Proper, Semigallia, and the bishopric of Pilten; it is now distributed into five circles. The soil is fertile, and flax forms the chief production.

Courland, Gulf of. See *Curisches Haff*.

Cournoyer, seigniory, Surrey co. Lower Canada, on the river Richelieu.

Courpierre, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 9 m. S. Thiers. Pop. 3,068.

Court of Aldermen, small islands, near the E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 183° 37′ W. Lat. 36° 57′ S.

Courtableau, r. Louisiana, is formed by the Crocodile and Boeuf, and joins the Atchafalaya, 30 m. W. Baton Rouge.

Courtenay, t. France, in Loiret, 14 m. S. W. Sens. Pop. 2,485.

Courteson, t. France, in Vaucluse, 10 m. N. W. Avignon. Pop. 2,364.

Courtlandt, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Onondaga co. E. by Chenango co. S. by Broome co. W. by Tomkins and Cayuga cos. Pop. 8,869. Chief town, Homer.

Courtlandt, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Courtlandt, p-t. Courtlandt co. N. Y.

Courtlandt town, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 40 m. N. New York. Pop. 3,054. In this town is the village of *Peekskill*.

Courtmasherry Bay, on the S. E. coast of Ireland, between the old head of Kinsale, and the Seven Heads. Lon. 8° 40′ W. Lat. 51° 36′ N.

Courtray, t. Netherlands, on the Lys. It is celebrated for linen and lace manufactures, and was formerly a place of considerable strength; but its works were demolished by the French in 1744. 13 m. N. W. Tournay, 16 N. N. E. Lille. Lon. 3° 16′ 6″ E. Lat. 50° 49′ 43″ N. Pop. 14,000.

Courtwright, p-v. Fairfield co. Ohio.

Cousa, small r. Congo, in Africa, falls into the Atlantic about 60 m. S. of the Zaire.

Coutances, t. France, in La Manche, on the Soule, 5 m. from its influx into the English channel. Its manufactures are chiefly of linen and lace, in which articles, as in corn, flax, and wool, the inhabitants carry on an active trade. Pop. 11,000. 50 m. W. Caen. Lon. 1° 26′ 23″ W. Lat. 49° 2′ 54″ N.

Coutras, t. France, at the conflux of the Drome and the Ille, 24 m. N. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 3,060.

Couvins, t. Netherlands, 14 m. S. W. Charlemont. Pop. 2,539.

Couvorden Point, on the S. side of the entrance into Lynn canal, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 58° 12′ N.

Coval, district, Scotland, the peninsula between the frith of Clyde and Loch Fine.

Cowdersport, t. and cap. Potter co. Pa.

Cowlitskee River, N. America, runs into the Columbia river about 100 m. from its mouth.

Cowes, West, s-p. Eng. in the Isle of Wight. Its harbor is one of the safest and most commodious in the British channel. The trade is considerable, chiefly in provisions and other articles, for ships which ride here, waiting for convoy or favorable winds. 12 m. W. S. W. Portsmouth.

Cowford, ford in St. John's river, Florida, 28 m. from the bar at the mouth of the river.

Cowie, r. Scotland, falls into the ocean at Stonehaven.

Cow Island, (*Isle de Vaches*,) in Missouri river, 380 m. above its mouth. Here the expedition to the Yellowstone wintered in 1818–19.

Cowl Doorg, t. and fort, Hind. in Bednore. Lon. 75° 11′ E. Lat. 13° 17′ N.

Cowpasture, r. Va. one of the principal branches of James river.

Cowpens, in Union co. S. C. between Pacolet and Broad rivers, the place where Gen. Morgan defeated the British under Col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781.

Cowpershill, p-v. Robertson co. N. C.

Cows Bay, or *Bahia das Vaccas*, a bay of Benguela, in Western Africa.

Cox, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Coxackie, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 25 m. S. Albany, 8 above Catskill. Pop. 2,355. There are 3 landings in this town. The village of Coxackie contains about 100 dwelling houses, and a church. New Baltimore was set off from the N. E. part of this town in 1811.

Coyau, settlement, Tenn. on Tennessee river, 30 m. below Knoxville.

Coylton, parish, Scotland, Ayrshire, on the banks of the Ayr and Doon.

Coxiquiriachi, Santa Rosa de, t. Mexico, in the intendency of Durango, 24 leagues S. W. Chihuahua. Pop. of the district 10,700.

Cozumel, isl. near the E. coast of Yucatan. Lat. 19° 56′ N.

Crab, one of the Virgin isls. See *Bicka*.

Crab-bottom, or *Hulls*, p-v. Pendleton co. Va.

Crab-orchard, p-v. Washington co. Va.

Crab-orchard, p-t. Lincoln co. Ken. on Dick's river, 8 m. from Cumberland river, 25 S. E. Danville.

Cracow, a free city of Poland, is situated in lat. 50° N. and lon. 20° E. in an extensive plain, at the confluence of the Rudowa with the Vistula, 128 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw, near the point where the Russian, Prussian and Austrian dominions meet. It has three suburbs, one of which, Casimir, lies on the opposite bank of the Vistula. The town is well situated for trade and is a staple city for Hungarian, Silesian, and Galician wares. The population is 25,000, of whom many are Jews. In 1815, by an act of the congress of Vienna, Cracow, with a small territory adjacent, was constituted a free state under the protection of Russia, Prussia and Austria. The whole territory included in the new state contains 430 square miles and 61,000 inhabitants. The form of government is a democracy. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Lon. 19° 57′ 9″ E. Lat. 50° 3′ 38″ N.

Cradoo, s-p. Benin, in Africa, on the bay of Lagos, at the mouth of the Palmar.

Craftsbury, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 28 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 605. The courts of the county were formerly held here.

Craigag Point. See *Crakag Point*.

Craigie's mills, p-v. Oxford co. Maine.

Craig-Logan, promontory, Scotland, on the W. coast of Wigtonshire, 10 m. fr. Stranraer.

Craig Point, cape, N. W. coast of America, on the N. coast of the Duke of York's island. Lat. 56° 30′ N.

Crail, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Fife, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 10 m. S. E. St. Andrews. Pop. 1,600.

Crakag Point, promontory, Scotland, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire. Lat. 58° 6′ N.

Cramond, v. Scotland, at the conflux of the Forth and the Almond, 5½ m. W. Edinburgh.

Cranberry, r. N. W Territory, which runs into the S. W. end of Lake Superior.

Cranberry, p-t Middlesex co. N. J. 9 m. E. Princeton, 16 S. S. W. Brunswick.

Cranberry, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 765.

Cranberry Islands, 2 in number, on the coast of Maine, near the S. E. coast of Mount Desert.

Cranborne, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, 11¼ m. S. W. Salisbury. Lon. 1° 54′ W. Lat. 50° 56′ N.

Cranbrook, t Eng. in Kent, 49 m. S. S. E. London. Pop. 2,994.

Craney, small island, Va. in Hampton Roads, on the S. side of James river, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, 5 m. S. W. Fort George. It has a strong fort, which commands the entrance of both rivers.

Cranganore, s-p. India, on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 10° 15′ N.

Cransac, large v. France, 15 m. N. W. Rhodez.

Cranston, v. Scotland, 9 m. S. E. Edinburgh.

Cranston, t. Providence co. R. I. on the W. bank of Providence river, 5 m. S. Providence. Pop. 2,274. It contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Methodists. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found here. The manufacture of cotton is carried on extensively in this town. In this town is the village of *Pawtuxet*, which see.

Craonne, t. France, in Aisne, 11 m. S. E. Laon.

Craponne, t. France, in Upper Loire, 14 m. W. Monistrol. Pop 330.

Crati, (an. *Crathis*,) r. Naples, in Calabria Citra, falls into the gulf of Tarento, after uniting with the Coscile.

Crato, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 11 m. W. Portalegre. Pop. 3,000.

Craven, co. in Newbern district, N. C. Pop. 13,374; slaves 5,027; engaged in agriculture 3,200, in commerce 183, in manufactures 450. Chief town, Newbern.

Crawford, v. Scotland, 40 m. S. W. Edinburgh.

Crawford, co. Pa. bounded N. by Erie co. E. by Warren co. S. by Venango and Mercer counties, and W. by Ohio. Pop. 9,397; engaged in agriculture 2,020, in commerce 13, in manufactures 195. Chief town, Meadville.

Crawford, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,583; engaged in agriculture 681, in commerce 1, in manufactures 36.

Crawford, co. Illinois, on the Wabash. Pop. 3,022; engaged in agriculture 975, in commerce 5, in manufactures 21.

Crawford, co. Michigan. Pop. 492.

Crawford, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas. Pop. 547.

Crawford, co. Arkansas. Seat of justice, Fort Smith.

Crawfurdsdike, or *Cartsdike*, v. Scotland, forms the Suburb of Greenock on the E.

Crawick, r. Scotland, falls into the Nith, near Sanquhar.

Cray, St. Mary, t. Eng. in Kent, 13½ m. E. S. E. London.

Crayford, t. Eng. in Kent, on the river Cray, 13 m. E. S. E. London.

Creances, or *Creange*, s-p. France, 10 m. S. Coutances.

Crecy, or *Cressy en Ponthieu*, t. France, in Somme; celebrated for the great victory gained on 26th August, 1346, by Edward III. of England, over Phillip VI. of France. It stands on the Maye, 100 m. N. Paris. Lon. 1° 58′ E. Lat. 50° 16′ N.

Crediton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Creedy, 7 m. S. E. Exeter. Pop. 5,178.

Cree, r. Scotland, issues from Loch-Moan, and empties into Wigton bay at the burgh of Creetown.

Creedy, r. Eng. flows into the Ex, near Exeter.

Creegerstown, t. Frederick co. Md. on the Monocacy, river, 11 m. N. Frederickton.

Creek Agency, Baldwin co. Geo. on Flint river, 30 m. W. Fort Hawkins. Here is a post-office.

Creeks, Indians, inhabiting the western parts of Georgia, and the eastern parts of Alabama.—Their principal settlements are on the Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chatahoochee rivers. The country is fertile and salubrious, covered with fine timber, watered by numerous navigable rivers, and sufficiently extensive to support, with proper cultivation, more than a million souls. The number of the Creeks was formerly estimated at 24,000, of whom 6,000 were warriors, but in their war with the U. S. in 1813–14, they suffered severe losses. They now amount to 20,000, and are the most warlike tribe on this side the Mississippi. For several years past, efforts have been made to introduce among them agriculture and the arts of civilized life, and with considerable success.

Creek path, missionary station among the Cherokees, on the S. side of Tennessee river, in Alabama, about 60 m. from Taloney and 100 W. Brainerd.

Creetown, v. Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the entrance of the Cree into Wigton bay.

Crefeld. See *Crevelt*.

Creil, t. France, on the Oise, 30 m. N. Paris.

Crema, t. Italy, capital of the Cremasco. It is on the Serio and Travacone, is well built and fortified. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral. Pop. 8,800. 20 m. N. W. Cremona, 22 E. S. E. Milan. Lon. 9° 41′ 57″ E. Lat. 45° 21′ 29″ N.

Cremasco, or *Territory of Crema*, country, Italy, between the Adda and Oglio, 74 miles long and 46 broad.

Cremeaux, t. France, 9 m. S. Roanne.

Cremieu, t. France, in Isere, 17 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 2,123.

Cremmen, t. Prussia, 22 m. N. N. W. Berlin.

Cremnitz, mining t. Hungary, situated amidst lofty mountains. The number of miners is 1,500, the total population 10,200. 18 m. N. W. Schemnitz, 100 E. Vienna. Lon. 18° 53′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 42′ 3″ N.

Cremona, city, Lombardy, cap. of the *Cremonese*, stands in a beautiful plain, about ¼ of a mile from the Po. A canal passes through the town, and unites the Po with the Oglio. Here are 44 churches and chapels, 43 convents, an obscure university, and a population of nearly 30,000.—The tower of Cremona is 372 feet high, and from its top is a fine view of the fertile plains of Lombardy. 38 m. S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° 2′ 12″ E. Lat. 45° 7′ 43″ N.

Crems, t. Austria, on the Danube, 38 m. W. N. W. Vienna.

Creon, t. France, 11 m. S. Bourdeaux.

Creran. See *Linne-loch*.

Cresapsburg, p-t. Alleghany co. Md. 5 m. W. Cumberland.

Crescentino, t. Piedmont, on the Po, 20 m. N. E. Turin. Pop. 4,000.

Crescent Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 225° 30′ E. Lat. 23° 22′ S.

Crespy, t. France, 38 m. N. E. Paris.

Crespy en Laonnois, t. France, 5 m. N. W. Laon.

Cressy. See *Crecy*.

Crest, Le, or *Le Cret*, t. France, on the Drome. 45 m. S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 4,500.

Crete. See *Candia*.

Crevant, t. France, near the conflux of the Eure and the Yonne, 134 m. S. by E. Paris. Lon. 3° 39′ E. Lat. 47° 42′ N.

Crevecoeur, t. France, in dep. of North, on the Scheldt, 5 m. S. Cambray. Pop. 1,500.

Crevecoeur, t. France, in Oise. Pop. 2,013.

Crevelt, t. Prussian States, west of the Rhine, 6 m. N. W. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N. Pop. 8,300.

Crevillente, t. Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 1° 43′ W. Lat. 38° 28′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Creus, or *Crus, Cape de*, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lat. 42° 19′ N.

Creuse, r. France; after a course of 40 leagues, it falls into the Vienne.

Creuse, a department of France, on the river Creuse. It contains 2,300 sq. miles, and 227,000 inhabitants. Gueret is the capital.

Creussen, t. Bavaria, 7 m. S. Bayreuth.

Creutz, t. Austria, 118 m. S. Vienna. Lon. 16° 32′ 18″ E. Lat. 46° 1′ 16″ N.

Creutsberg, v. Germany, in Hesse, 25 m. E. S. E. Cassel. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 5′ N.

Creutsburg, t. Germany, in Saxe Weimar, 7 m. N. N. W. Eisenach. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Creutsburg, t. Silesia, 28 m. E. N. E. Brieg. Lon. 18° 16′ E. Lat. 50° 56′ N. Pop. 1,780.

Creutsburg, t. Prussia, 15 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg.

Creutsenach, t. Prussian states, in the province of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe. Pop. 3,200. 18 m. S. W. Mentz. Lon. 7° 49′ E. Lat. 49° 48′ N.

Creus, promontory in Catalonia. Lon. 3° 20′ 50″ E. Lat. 42° 19′ 35″ N.

Crewkerne, t. Eng. in Somersetshire, 20 m. S. E. Taunton. Pop. 3,021.

Crewsville, p-v. Hanover co. Va.

Crichton, v. Scotland, 11 m. S. E. Edinburgh.

Crichton's store, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Crickhowell, t. Wales, in Brecknockshire, near the Usk, 6 m. N.W. Abergavenny.

Cricklade, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, on the S. bank of the Thames, 84½ m. W. N. W. London.

Crieff, t. Scotland, 18 m. W. Perth. Pop. 3,330.

Crillon, Cape, on the S. coast of Saghalin. Lon. 142° 54′ E. Lat. 45° 57′ N.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, (the *Chersonesus Taurica* of the ancients), a peninsula of Eu. Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, between lat. 44° 30′ and 46° N. and formed by the Black

sea on the W. and S. and the sea of Azoph on the E. It is 208 miles long, and 124 broad, and contains 5,625 sq. miles. The river Salgir divides the Crimea into two parts, the northern of which consists of salt marshes, and vast heaths, which afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. The southern portion of the peninsula is one of the most delightful spots on the face of the globe. The mountains inclose vallies of the greatest fertility, enjoying a fine climate, and rich in all the fruits of the South. Owing to the encouragement of the Russian government, the population, commerce and wealth of the Crimea have of late greatly increased. The population is now estimated at 300,000.

Crio, Cape, the S. W. point of the island of Candia. Lon. 23° 22′ E. Lat. 35° 16′ N.

Crio, Cape, on the W. coast of Natolia. Lat. 36° 40′ N.

Criquebœuf sur Mer, s-p. France, 7 m. W. Harfleur.

Cris Big and Little, two points on the N. shore of Lake Superior, E. of isle Grange, Upper Canada, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbor.

Crissu, (an. *Crissa*,) v. Greece, on Parnassus, 3 m. fr. Castria.

Croatia, country, Europe, extending from the river Drave to the gulf of Venice, between lat. 44° 5′ 48″ and 46° 25′ 50″ N. It is bounded E. by Sclavonia and Bosnia, and W. by Carniola and Styria; its length is 160 miles, and its breadth about 100. It belongs principally to Austria, but partly to Turkey. The tract lying between the rivers Unna and Verbas belongs to Turkey. Austrian Croatia is divided into: 1. The *Banat*, or civil department; 2. The *Generalat*, or military division; 3. The *Littorale*, or maritime tract, between Fiume and Carlopago. The first of these divisions has a government and provincial states similar to those of Hungary; the constitution of the second is entirely military; and the third has a separate governor. Austrian Croatia contains 9,421 sq. miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants are divided into two great classes, the Germans and Sclavonians. The religion is either the Catholic or Greek.

Croghan's gap, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Croghanville, t. Sandusky co. Ohio, on the E. side of Sandusky river, opposite Fort Stephenson, 20 m. above its mouth, 105 E. Columbus. Pop. 78.

Croja, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 18 m. N. E. Durazzo, 28 S. Scutari. Pop. 6,000.

Croisette, promontory on the S. coast of France, near Marseilles.

Croisic, Le, s-p. France, on a point of land between the mouths of the Vilaine and the Loire. 40 m. W. Nantes. Lat. 47° 17′ 43″ N. Pop. 2,310.

Cromar. See *Marr*.

Cromarty, county, Scotland, formed of several detached portions within the county of Ross. Pop. 4,000.

Cromarty, s-p. Scotland, in Cromarty co. is on a peninsula between the friths of Cromarty and Murray. It has a safe and commodious harbour. Pop. 2,413. 19 m. N. E. Inverness.

Cromer, s-p. Eng. in Norfolk, 21 m. N. Norwich. Lon. 0° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 55′ N.

Cromford, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 141 m. N. London. Pop. 1,259.

Crompton, t. Eng. near Manchester. Pop. 4,746.

Cronach, r. Franconia, falls into the White Maine, 20 m. E. Culmbach.

Cronach, t. Bavaria, 13 m. E. Coburg, 30 N. E. Bamberg. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

Cronat sur Loire, t. France, in Saone and Loire, 32 m. S.W. Autun. Pop. 1,211.

Cronberg, t. Germany, 9 m. N.W. Frankfort on the Maine.

Cronborg, a fortress of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, on a point of land on the W. side of the Sound, a little N. of Elsinore, and opposite Helsingborg, in Sweden. It is intended to guard the passage of the sound; 24 m. N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N.

Crone, t. of the Prussian states, in Posen. 56 m. S. Dantzic. Pop. 2,000.

Cronebane, hill, Ireland, in Arklow, 8 m. S. S. W. Wicklow, famous for iron and sulphur.

Cronstadt, s-p. and fortress of Russia, in the government of St. Petersburg, at the S. E. extremity of the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. The principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, the English and German churches, &c. The harbour is very spacious, and is the principal station of the Russian navy. The docks can hold ten men of war. Here is a foundry for casting cannon, and a rope-walk for manufacturing cables of all sizes, with great magazines of naval stores.—Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and towards the land by ramparts and bastions. The principal passage to St. Petersburg is between this town and Cronschlott. This channel is of sufficient depth for the largest ships, and can be opened and shut at pleasure. The principal exports are iron, flax, hemp, linseed, oil and tar. Pop 40,000, of whom 10,000 are sailors; 22 m. W. of St. Petersburg. Lon. 29° 49′ 30″ E. Lat. 59° 59′ 26″ N.

Cronstadt, a large trading town of Transylvania, on the Farcas. Pop. 23,000. 50 m. E. N. E. Hermannstadt. Lon. 25° 33′ 47″ E. Lat. 45° 36′ 30″ N.

Crooked creek, Pa. runs into the Alleghany 8 m. below Kittaning.

Crooked creek bridge, p-v. Armstrong co. Pa.

Crooked Islands, among the Bahamas. Lon. 74° W. Lat. 22° 30′ N.

Crooked Lake, in Steuben and Ontario counties, N. Y. communicates by an outlet, 5 miles long, with Seneca lake. It is 18 miles long, and 1¼ broad.

Crooked river, Maine, runs into Sebago pond after a S. E. course of about 40 miles.

Crooked river, Camden co. Geo. runs into the Atlantic between the Satilla and the St. Mary's, 12 or 14 m. N. St. Mary's.

Crooked river, Illinois, runs into the Illinois from the N.W. 75 m. above its mouth.

Cropani, t. Naples, 9 m. E. N. E. St. Severina.

Cropredy, v. Eng. in Oxford co. 3 m. N. Banbury.

Crosby, p-t. Hancock co. Maine.

Crosby, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Miami, opposite Colerain. Pop. 1,721.

Cross Anchor, p-v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

Cross creeks. See *Fayetteville*.

Cross creek, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,908.

Cross creek, or *Indian cross creek*, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio 3 m. below Steubenville.

Cross creek, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 3 m. W. Steubenville. Pop. 1,651.

Cross island, on the coast of Maine, at the entrance into Machias bay. Lon. 67° 15′ W.

Cross Keys, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Cross Keys, p-v. Union co. S. C.

Cross Lake, N. Y. on the borders of Cayuga and Onondago counties. Seneca river passes through it.

Cross River, W. Africa, falls into the sea at the head of Old Calabar bay.

Cross Cape, on the E. coast of Florida. Lon. 84° 50′ W. Lat. 46° 27′ N.

Cross Cape, N. W. coast of America, the S. E. point of Cross sound. Lat. 57° 56′ N.

Cross river, p-v. Westchester co. N. Y.

Cross roads, v. in New-London, Chester co. Pa. 27 m. S. E. Lancaster, 11 N. by W. Elkton Md. and 18 W. N. W. Wilmington Del.

Cross roads, v. Kent co. Md. 2 m. S. Georgetown.

Cross Sound, a spacious opening on the N. W. coast of America, between Cape Spencer on the continent, and Point Bingham on the coast of King George's archipelago. Lat. 58° 8′ N.

Crossen, t. Germany, 68 m. E. S. E. Berlin.

Crosswicks, v. Burlington co. N. J. 4 m. S. W. Allentown, 8 S. E. Trenton, 14 S. W. Burlington.

Crostolo, r. Italy, joins the Po above Guastalla.

Crotendorf, v. Saxony, 18 m. S. Chemnitz.

Croton creek, rises in New-Fairfield, Ct. and running across Putnam and Westchester counties, N. Y. falls into the Tappan sea in Hudson river. At *Croton-falls* the water descends perpendicularly 60 or 70 feet. A bridge erected across the creek 3 miles from its mouth, commands a fine view of the falls.

Crotoy, Le, s-p. France, on the Somme, 12 m. N. W. Abbeville. Lat. 50° 12′ 45″ N. Pop. 870.

Crouy, t. France, 10 m. N. E. Meaux.

Crouzille, La, t. France, 10 m. S. E. Limoges.

Crow, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Mississippi 25 m. above St. Anthony's falls.

Crow creek, Ten. falls into the Tennessee, opposite Crow town, 12 m. below Nickojack town.

Crow Head, cape, Ireland, the N. W. extremity of Bantry bay. Lon. 10° 2′ W. Lat. 51° 32′ N.

Crowland, or *Croyland*, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, 8 m. S. Spalding.

Crowle, t. Eng. 36 m. N. Lincoln.

Crownpoint, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N. Ticonderoga, 184 from Montreal. Lat. 44° 3′ N. Lon. 73° 29′ W. Pop. 1,522. The fort in this town, called Crownpoint, was the most regular and expensive which the British constructed in America, and is conspicuous in the history of the American wars. It is now demolished.

Crowsnest, mt. in the Highlands, near Hudson river, N. Y. Height, 1,330 feet.

Crowsville, p-v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

Croy, or *Crouy*, isl. in the Indian ocean. Lon. 68° 34′ E. Lat. 48° 40′ S.

Croyere, La, Islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 134° 41′ W. Lat. 55° 50′ N.

Croydon, t. Eng. in Surrey, 10 m. S. London. Pop. 7,801.

Croydon, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 18 m. N. E. Charlestown, 34 N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,060.

Croxon, t. France, in Finisterre, on a peninsula in the bay of Douarnenez. Pop. 8,000, mostly sailors and fishermen.

Cruces, t. Panama, on Chagre river, 5 leagues from Panama.

Crugerstown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.

Crumin-Water, r. Ireland, falls into Lough Neagh.

Cruy, t. France, 14 m. W. Beziers.

Cruys, Kruys-Schans, or *Fort la Croix*, fort, Netherlands, on the Scheldt, about 5 m. N. N. W. Antwerp.

Cub, South and *North*, 2 small islands of Hudson's bay, in James bay. Lon. 80° 30′ W. Lat. 54° N.

Cuba, a large island in the West Indies, at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, 764 miles long. It extends from 19° 48′ to 23° 15′ N. Lat. and from 74° 2′ to 84° 55′ W. Lon. A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. The months of July and August are rainy; the rest of the year is dry and hot. The soil is of great fertility, and produces in abundance, ginger, long pepper, and other spices; aloes, maize, cocoa, &c. Tobacco grows also to great perfection; it is exported to Europe in leaf, snuff, and cigars, and is held superior to the tobacco of other parts of America. This article is monopolized for the benefit of the crown. The cultivation of sugar has also been carried to a great extent. Coffee began to be planted in Cuba after the destruction of the coffee plantations in St. Domingo. Honey and wax are also among the exports. Numerous herds of cattle feed on the extensive meadows, and are hunted chiefly for their skins, 10 or 11,000 of which are annually exported. The exports during 5 years from 1815 to 1819 inclusive, were valued at $81,244,808, shipped in 11,679 vessels from Havannah; the revenue from which was $18,284,797, or above $3,656,929 annually. Pop. in 1821, 630,980, of whom 296,021 are whites, 145,671 free blacks, and 225,288 slaves. The number of slaves imported into the island between 1789 and 1803, was 76,000. Principe is the capital.

Cuba, a city in the island of Cuba, with a good port. Lon. 76° 3′ W. Lat. 20° 1′ N.

Cubagua, small isl. near the coast of Cumana, formerly celebrated for beautiful pearls. Lon. 63° 30′ W. Lat. 10° 42′ N.

Cubb's creek, Va. runs into Staunton river, Lon. 79° W. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

Cuckfield, t. Eng. in Sussex, 46 m. S. London.

Cuckmere, r. Eng. falls into the English channel, at Cuckmere haven, 3 m. W. Beachy head.

Cuckoorille, p-v. Louisa co. Va.

Cudagh, or *Cuoylach Bay*, on the S. W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Kenmare river. Lat. 51° 38′ N.

Cuddalore, t. India, in the Carnatic, on the W. shore of the bay of Bengal. Its position would have been more favourable than that of Madras for the chief settlement of the British on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. 79° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 40′ N.

Cuddapah, district, Hind. in Golconda. In 1800, it was ceded to the British. Cuddapah, the capital, is the residence of the British judge, collector, &c. Lon. 79° E. Lat. 14° 28′ N.

Cudgwa, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 80° 48′ E. Lat. 26° 6′ N.

Cudjeree. See *Kedgeree*.

Cudrefin, t. Switzerland, in Fribourg, on the lake of Neufchatel, 5 m. S. E. Neufchatel, 21 W. Bern.

Cuellar, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 36 m. from Segovia. Pop. 1,704.

Cuenca, city, Spain, in New Castile, capital of the province of Cuenca, is situated on a rising ground, between the rivers Huecar and Xucar. 75 m. E. Madrid, 100 W. N. W. Valencia. Pop. 6,000. Lon. 2° 16′ W. Lat. 40° 6′ 15″ N.

Cuenca, a province of Spain which forms the E. part of New Castile.

Cuenca, t. S. America, and cap. of the province of Cuenca, is in a valley celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility. 180 m. S. Quito. Lon. 78° 50′ W. Lat. 2° 55′ S. Pop. 14,000.

Cuers, t. France, 11 m. N. N. E. Toulon. Pop. 4,900.

Cufa, t. Irak Arabi, on the Euphrates, 90 m. S. Bagdad.

Cuiaba, r. Brazil, falls into the Paraguay, in S. lat. 17° 50′.

Cuiaba, t. Brazil, in Matto Grosso, on the Cuiaba, 96 leagues from its mouth. Pop. estimated at 30,000. Lon 56° 2′ W. Lat. 15° 33′ S.

Cujavia, formerly a province of Poland, on the Vistula. It now belongs partly to Russia, and partly to Prussia.

Cuille, t. France, 15 m. W. S. W. Laval.

Culebras, Rio de, r. Mexico, separates Costa Rica from Veragua, and falls into the Spanish main. Lon. 82° 20′ W. Lat. 9° 20′ N.

Culiacan, t. New Spain, in Sonora, containing 10,000 inhabitants, on Culiacan river, which enters the Gulf of California in Lat. 24° 30′ N. It was formerly capital of a province of the same name.

Cullen, s-p. Scotland, in Banff, 58 m. N. W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,070.

Cullera, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lat. 39° 9′ N.

Cullera, t. Spain at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 m. S. Valencia.

Culloden-Moor, heath of Scotland, Invernessshire, 5 m. E Inverness.

Cully, or *Cuilli*, t. Switzerland, 5 m. S. E. Lausanne.

Culm, t. Prussia, 18 m. N. N. W. Thorn. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 53° 10′ N.

Culm, t. Bohemia, 8 m. N. E. Egra.

Culmbach, t. Bavaria, 15 m. N. N. W. Bayreuth. Pop. 3,700. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Culna, t. Bengal, in Burdwan, on the W. bank of the Bhagarutty river. Lon. 88° 21′ E. Lat. 23° 13′ N.

Culna, t. Bengal, in Jessore. Lon. 89° 32′ E. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

Culpee, t. Bengal, on the E. bank of the Bhagarutty river, 28 m. S. Calcutta.

Culpepper, co. Va. between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters. At the court-house is a post-office. 45 m. from Fredericksburg, 95 from Charlotteville. Pop. 20,944; slaves 9,468; engaged in agriculture 4,632; in commerce 26; in manufactures 218. Chief town, Fairfax.

Culross, t. Scotland, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 5 m. W. Dunfermline.

Culter, r. Scotland, falls into the Clyde, 3 m. S. W. Biggar; another, falls into the Dee.

Cuma, or *Cumæ*, a famous town of antiquity near Naples, and 4 m. N. W. Pozzuolo.

Cuma, small isl. 5 m. W. Naples.

Cumana, a province of the Caraccas, in S. America, bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean sea, S. by Spanish Guiana, and W. by Venezuela. Pop. 70,000.

Cumana, city, S. America, and cap. of the province of Cumana, is near the mouth of the gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. Earthquakes are very frequent at Cumana. In 1797, more than four fifths of the city were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are occupied partly in agriculture, and partly in navigation, commerce, and the fisheries. Lon. 64° 13′ W. Lat. 10° 37′ N. Pop. 18,000.

Cumanacoa, t. Caraccas, 14 leagues S. E. Cumana. Pop. 4,200.

Cumbarcem, small isl. in the south of India, opposite Goa.

Cumbava, or *Sumbawa*, isl. on the E. India sea, 180 miles long, and from 20 to 40 broad. Lon. 116° 20′ to 119° 30′ E. Lat. 9° 5′ to 9° 2′ S. The tremendous volcano of Tomboro is on this island.

Cumberland, co. Eng. bounded N. by Solway frith, Adrian's wall, and the river Liddal, which separate it from Scotland; W. by the Irish sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; E. by Northumberland and Durham. It contains 1,516 square miles. Pop. in 1811, 133,744. Families, 28,390, of which number, 10,868 were engaged in agriculture, and 11,448 in trade and manufactures.

Cumberland, co. New Brunswick, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Cumberland, co. in the S. W. part of Maine, bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Lincoln, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by York. Pop. 49,445; engaged in agriculture 5,638; in commerce 662; in manufactures 1,631. Chief town, Portland.

Cumberland, t. Providence co. R. I. on Pawtucket river, 8 m. N. Providence. Pop. 2,653. It is extensively engaged in cotton manufactures. It contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Quakers.

Cumberland, co. N. J. on Delaware bay, bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cape May co. S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem co. Pop. 12,668; engaged in agriculture 1,845; in commerce 296; in manufactures 503. Chief town, Bridgetown.

Cumberland, co. Pa. bounded N. by Mifflin, E. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Dauphin, S. by York and Adams, and S. W. and W. by Franklin. Pop. 23,606; engaged in agriculture 2,074; in commerce 89; in manufactures 1,408. Chief town, Carlisle.

Cumberland, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,022.

Cumberland, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,731.

Cumberland valley, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 683.

Cumberland, p-t. and cap. Alleghany co. Md. on the Potomac, at the junction of Wills creek, 148 m. W. by N. Baltimore, 105 N. W. Washington. Lat. 39° 37′ N. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, and 3 churches, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists. Pop. about 1,000. A road has been lately made from this place to Hagarstown; and another over the mountains to Wheeling, Va.

Cumberland, co. Va. on the N. side of Appomatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. The court-house, where is a post-office, is 28 m. from Powhattan, 52 from Richmond. Pop. 11,023; slaves 6,813; engaged in agriculture 3,207, in commerce 111, in manufactures 330. Chief town, Cartersville.

Cumberland, t. New Kent co. Va. on the Pamunky, 55 m. E. Richmond.

Cumberland, co. in Fayette district, N. C. Pop. 14,446; slaves 4,751; engaged in agriculture 3,098, in commerce 177, in manufactures 715. Chief town, Fayettville.

Cumberland, co. Ken. Pop. 8,058; slaves 1,332; engaged in agriculture 1,617, in commerce 18, in manufactures 59. Chief town, Berksville.

Cumberland ford, p-v. Knox co. Ken.

Cumberland gap, p-v. Clairborne co. Ten.

Cumberland head, a peninsula on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, between which and the main land is Cumberland bay.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 66° 42′ N.

Cumberland House, one of the Hudson-bay company's factories, on Sturgeon Lake. Lon. 102° 5′ W. Lat. 53° 58′ N.

Cumberland Island, on the coast of Geo. between the mouths of Satilla and St. Mary's river. On the S. point, there was formerly a fort, which commanded the entrance of St. Mary's river.

Cumberland Islands, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 211° 28′ W. Lat. 20° 36′ S.

Cumberland mountains, are a part of the *Laurel mountains*, and extend N. E. and S. W. from Virginia, along the S. E. border of Kentucky, across Tennessee, terminating near its southern boundary. The ridge is about 30 miles broad, and enlarges in Tennessee to the width of 50 miles. In one place there is a ledge of rocks near the summit, 30 miles long, with a perpendicular front to the S. E. of 200 feet.

Cumberland river, U. States, rises in the Cumberland mountains, in Kentucky, and running into Tennessee, makes a circular bend, passing again into Kentucky, and empties into the Ohio 1,113 m. below Pittsburg, 10 above the mouth of Tennessee river. It is 600 miles long, and navigable for boats of 15 tons, 500 miles.

Cumberland strait, in the N. sea. Lon. 65° 30′ W. Lat. 63° 35′ N.

Cumbernauld, v. Scotland, in Dunbarton, 14 m. N. E. Glasgow. Pop. 2,334.

Cumbray, Great, isl. Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, and separated from *Little Cumbray* by a strait ¼ of a mile broad.

Cumiana, t. Piedmont, 12 m. S. W. Turin, Pop. 4,600.

Cumly, small district of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated between 12° and 13° N. Lat.

Cummasee, large t. W. Africa, cap. of Ashantee.

Cummington, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 20 m. N. W. Northampton. Pop. 1,060.

Cumnock, New and *Old*, 2 parishes, Scotland, in Ayrshire. Old Cumnock is 15 m. E. Ayr.

Cumo, t. Sweden, 24 m. S. E. Biorneborg.

Cumru, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 2,462.

Cundapour, s-p. on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 13° 40′ N.

Cuneni, large r. W. Africa, falls into the Atlantic on the coast S. of Benguela, under the name of Bembarooghe.

Cunlhat, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 14 m. N. W. Ambert. Pop. 2,826.

Cunnersdorf, v. Prussia, 3 m. E. N. E. Frankfort on the Oder.

Cunningham, district, Scotland, in Ayrshire.

Cunningham's island, Ohio, at the W. end of Lake Erie, near the entrance of Sandusky bay.

Cunningham's store, p-v. Person co. N. C.

Cuorgne, t. Piedmont, on the Orco, 10 m. S. W. Ivrea. Pop. 3,250.

Cupar, t. Scotland, in Fife, at the junction of the Eden with the St. Mary, 22 m. E. S. E. Perth. Pop. 4,758.

Cupar-Angus, t. Scotland, 12 m. N. N. E. Perth, 15 N. W. Dundee. Pop. 2,590.

Cupertino, t. Naples, in Otranto, 8 m. N. E. Nardo.

Cupica, bay, or s-p. on the W. coast of New Grenada, N. of Cape Corrientes, and S. of St. Miguel.

Curacoa, isl. in the Caribbean sea, 75 m. from the coast of Caraccas, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It produces sugar and tobacoo, but its soil is not fertile, and it is dependent on the rains for a supply of water. It belongs to the Dutch. It was captured by the British in 1806, but restored in 1814. In 1810 its exports amounted in value to 263,996*l.* and its imports to 236,181*l.* Lon. 69° 2′ W. Lat. 12° 6′ N. The city of Curacoa has a good port, fortified by a castle.

Curaoma, Punta de, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 33° 8′ S.

Curemonde, t. France, 13 m. S. E. Brive.

Curen, s-p. Barca, in Africa, on the site of the ancient *Cyrene*. Lon. 21° 20′ E.

Curgie, s-p. Scotland, in Wigtonshire.

Curial. See *Mangalore*.

Curico, or *St. Joseph of Bueno Vista*, t. Chili. Lat. 34° 14′ S.

Curisches Haff, or *the Gulf of Courland*, an arm of the sea in East Prussia, which extends from Mulzen to Memel, where it communicates with the Baltic. Its length is about 70 miles.

Currah, district, Hind. in Allahabad. Currah, the capital, is on the Ganges. Lon. 81° 24′ E. Lat. 25° 44′ N.

Currant, r. Arkansas Territory, runs into White River from the west, and is navigable 100 miles.

Currant river, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas. Pop. 422.

Currituck, co. on the coast of Edenton district, N. C. bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Currituck Sound, S. by Albemarle Sound, and W. by Camden co. Pop. 8,098 ; slaves 1,854 ; engaged in agriculture 807, in commerce 302, in manufactures 127. *Dismal Swamp* is in this county. Currituck Sound communicates with Albemarle Sound, and also by several inlets with the Atlantic.

Currumboo, t. Hind. on the Ganges. Lon. 78° 14′ E. Lat. 28° 20′ N.

Curryrury, a frontier district of Bengal, on the E. side of the Brahmapootra.

Curuan, or *Quariana*, small islands near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 0° 50′ N.

Curvens, p-v. Lawrence co. Arkansas Territory.

Curupi, r. S. America, falls into the Orinoco.

Curuputuba, r. Brazil, falls into the Amazon on the N. in lat. 1° 52′ S.

Curzola, (an. *Corcyra Nitra*,) isl. in the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello in Dalmatia. Curzola, the capital, is in lon. 17° 6′ E. lat. 43° 12′ N.

Curzolari, (an. *Echinæ*, or *Echinades Insulæ*,) 5 small islands near the coast of Greece and the gulf of Lepanto, 12 m. E. Cefalonia.

Cusawago creek, r. Pa. joins French creek at Meadville.

Cusco. See *Cuzco*.

Cuscowilla, t. Florida, in Alachua, 70 m. W. St. Augustine.

Cusheeny, r. Ireland, runs into the Little Barrow, 7 m. E. N. E. Portarlington.

Cushenden Bay, bay on the E. coast of Ireland. Lat. 55° 7′ N.

Cushing, t. Lincoln co. Maine, 33 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 600.

Cussel, t. France, on the Allier, 12 m. E. Gannat. Pop. 3,945.

Cussewago, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 642.

Custine, or *Conde sur Moselle*, v. France, 16 m. N. N. W. Nancy.

Custrin, fortified t. Prussian States, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Wartha and the Oder. 48 m. E. Berlin. Pop. 4,500. Lon. 14° 49′ E. Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Cuzu Leuvu, large river, Patagonia, falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 41° S. It is known under the names, *Rio Negro*, the *Desaguero*, and *Leuvu Camo*, or *Black river*.

Cutanteguel, r. Ontario co. N. Y. rises about 20 m. S. lake Ontario, and runs into Cutanteguet bay, 9 m. fr. lake Ontario.

Cutch, district, Hind. between 23° and 24° N. lat. and 69° and 71° E. lon. bounded N. by Ajmere, E. by Gujerat, S. by the sea, and W. by Sind. It is possessed by various independent chiefs.

Cutchogue, p-v. Suffolk co. N. Y.

Cutchwara, district, Hind. in Malwah, situated about 25° N. lat. and between 76° and 73° E. lon.

Cutlymara, t. Bengal, on the Ganges, 18 m. E. N. E. Moorshedabad.

Cuttack, district, Hind. in Orissa, between 20° and 22° N. lat. bounded N. by Bengal, W. by a range of mountains, and E. by the sea. It is 140 miles long by 60 broad. Pop. 1,200,000. In this district is the celebrated temple of Juggernaut, which is annually visited by some hundreds of thousands of Hindoo pilgrims. Cuttack was ceded to the British in 1803, and is now managed by a civil establishment of a judge, collector, &c.

Cuttack, city, Hind. cap. of Cuttack district, stands on an island, formed by the Mahanuddy river. Lon. 86° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 31′ N.

Cutterah, t. Hind. in Bareily. Lon. 79° 37′ E. Lat. 28° 3′ N.

Cutwa, t. Bengal, on the W. bank of the Hoogly, 75 m. N. Calcutta. It is a station of the English Baptists, and the centre of a large circle of itinerant labors carried on by native preachers, under the direction of an European Missionary. Schools have been established, in which nearly 1000 children are instructed.

Cuxhaven, s-p. Germany, on the left bank of the Elbe, at its mouth. The harbor is large and commodious, and having lately been improved at a great expense, is one of the safest on the coast, and is resorted to in all cases of danger. 60 m. N. W. Hamburg. The light-house is in lon. 8° 43′ 1″ E. Lat. 53° 52′ 21″ N.

Cuyahoga, r. Ohio, runs into lake Erie, after a course of 60 miles. It is navigable a considerable distance. There is only a short portage between this river, and the branches of the Muskingum.

Cuyahoga, co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river. Pop. 6,328; engaged in agriculture 1,739, in commerce 62, in manufactures 232. Chief town, Cleveland.

Cuyo, province, S. America, on tho E. side of the Andes, formerly included in Chili, but now annexed to Buenos Ayres.

Cuzco, city, Peru, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire. It was founded in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first Inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the temple of the sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Pizarro. The city preserves many monuments of its ancient grandeur, and among others, the great fortress built for its defence, which, although injured by time, bears testimony to the power of the Incas, and excites astonishment in the mind of every beholder. Cuzco is at present a large city. The houses are almost all of stone, and of fine proportion. There is an elegant cathedral, and 9 churches. Pop. 32,082, of whom 16,122 are whites, 14,254 Indians and the rest of mixed blood. 550 m. E. S. E. Lima. Lon. 71° 4′ W. Lat. 13° 42′ S.

Cuzumel, isl. near the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 19° N.

Cyclades, the name given by the ancients to a group of islands in the Archipelago. Andros is the most northerly, and Santorin the most southerly; the others of note are Naxos, Paros, Peripho, Milo, Zea, Tino, and Stampalia. See *Archipelago*.

Cynthiana. See *Cinthiana*.

Cypress-bridge, p-v. Chatham co. N. C.

Cyprus, isl. near the coast of Asia Minor, 140 miles long, and 75 broad. Area 8,600 sq. miles. It was much celebrated in ancient times, for its ample population, its smiling aspect, and above all as the abode of gaiety and pleasure. It is nearly traversed from E. to W. by two lofty chains of mountains. South of the mountains are level tracts, which are exposed without shelter to burning blasts from the deserts of Africa and Arabia.

The corn of Cyprus is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. Its grapes are perhaps the richest and most luscious in the world. Other products are apricots, cheese, wool, cotton, silk, and salt. Cyprus is noted for manufactures of leather, carpets, and printed cottons.—Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Christian, but are cruelly oppressed by their Turkish masters. The governor resides at Nicotia: his appointment is annual, and obtained by purchase; so that the object of every successive ruler is to extort the utmost possible amount of revenue, without any regard to what may afterwards become of the island. Under this horrid system, Cyprus, from being one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the world, has been converted almost into a desert. Pop. 60,000.

Czarnikow, t. Prussian Poland, 26 m. N. Posen.

Czartorysk, t. Russia, 42 m. E. S. E. Prague.

Czaslau, t. Bohemia, cap. of a circle on the Crudimka. Pop. 2,524.

Czenstochowa, New, t. Russian Poland, 50 m. N. N. W. Cracow. Pop 3,026.

Czernahora, t. Moravia, 14 m. N. Brunn.

Czernigor, or *Tchernigov*, a government of Eu. Russia, between those of Mohilev, Smolensko, Orel, Kursk, Pultava, Kiev, and Minsk. Pop. 741,850.—Czernigov, the capital, is on the Desna, 75 m. N. Kiev, 344 S. W. Moscow. Lon. 32° 13′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Czernitz, t. Walachia, near the Danube, 44 m. E. Belgrade.

Czernoricz, or *Tchernowitz*, t. Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the Pruth, 140 m. S. E. Lemberg, 95 N. W. Jassy. Lon. 26° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 25′ 40″ N. Pop. 5,400.

Czersk, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 25 m. S. E. Warsaw.

Czongrad, t. Hungary, at the conflux of the Korosch and the Theyss. Lon. 20° 9′ E. Lat. 46° 43′ 12″ N.

D.

DABUL, t. on the W. coast of Hind. 80 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 17° 45′ N.

Dacca Jelapore, district, Bengal, between 23° and 24° N. lat. It is 180 m. long, and 60 broad, and is intersected by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, which, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation. It is esteemed the richest district in Bengal. Its principal produce is rice. Next to this are betel nut, tobacco, and cotton. Dacca is the capital.

Dacca, city, Hind. cap. of Dacca district, and for 80 years the capital of Bengal, is on the N. bank of the Old Ganges, 100 m. from the sea, a position extremely favourable for trade, as the river communicates with all the other inland navigations. Here are manufactured those beautiful muslins, which are exported to every part of the world. It is the residence of an English judge and collector, and the station of a battalion of native infantry. The English Baptists support a missionary here, and schools in which more than 500 children are instructed. 180 m. N. E. Calcutta. Lon. 90° 17′ E. Lat. 23° 42′ N.

Dacheet, r. Louisiana, runs into Red river, at lake Bistineau.

Dachsbach, t. Bavaria, 22 m. S. Bamberg.

Dachstein, t. France, 8 m. W. Strasburg.

Dadi, t. Greece, near Parnassus, 50 m. N. Castri, 75 S. Larissa. Pop. 9,000.

Dadivan, a plain of Persia, between Schiraz and Lar, about 15 miles in circumference.

Dadizeele, t. Netherlands, 13 m. E. by S. Ypres.

Daffer, small isl. off the coast of S. Africa. Lon. 18° E. Lat. 33° 20′ S.

Dagelets Island, in the sea of Japan. Lon. 131° 22′ E. Lat. 37° 25′ N.

Dageou, small country of Central Africa, between Darfur and Bergoo.

Dagerort. See *Dagoe*.

Daghestan, country, Asia, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, between 41° and 43° N. lat. about 134 miles long, by 30 or 40 broad. The principal towns are Tarki and Derbend. It is subject to the Russians.

Dagma, or *Dagomar*, t. Arabia, near the sea coast, 20 m. fr. Calhat. Lat. 23° 21′ N.

Dagno Tremidava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, at the junction of the White and Black Drino, 25 m. S. E. Scutari. Lon. 14° 58′ E. Lat. 42° 32′ N.

Dagoe, or *Dagen*, isl. in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse at Dagerort, in lon. 21° 39′ 15″ E. lat. 58° 56′ N.

Dagsborough, p-t. and hundred, Sussex co. Del. on Pepers creek, a branch of Indian river, 19 m. fr. Broadkill, 127 fr. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,204.

Dahalac, isl. in the Red sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, opposite Massuah. Lat. 15° 44′ N.

Dahay Point, the N. E. extremity of the island of Panay. Lon. 121° 55′ E. Lat. 12° 4′ N.

Dahme, t. Prussian states, on the river Dahme. 40 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 2,890.

Dahomey, a kingdom in the interior of W. Africa, behind the Slave coast. The country is very little known to Europeans. The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile. The soil is a deep, rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. Their women are trained to arms. All the females of the nation are considered as belonging to the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year at a grand festival. The government is the most absolute despotism; yet founded not on force or terror, but on a blind and idolatrous veneration for the person of the sovereign.

D'Aillebout, seigniory, Warwick co. Lower-Canada.

Dair el Kamar, or the *House of the Moon* t. Syria, 18 m. N. E. Saide. Pop. 18,000.

Dal, r. Sweden, is formed by two branches, both of which rise in the mountains on the borders of Norway, near lat. 62° N. It falls into the gulf of Bothnia about 10 m. E. of Geffle, after a circuitous course of more than 250 miles. Near its mouth is a celebrated cataract, esteemed little inferior to that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, the breadth of the river being nearly a quarter of a mile, and the perpendicular height of the fall between 30 and 40 feet.

Dalai. See *Coulan*.

Dale, r. Ireland, runs into the Foyle, below Lifford.

Dale, v. Cyprus, on the site of the ancient *Idalium*, 12 m. S. Nicosia.

Dalecarlia, province, Sweden. Since the recent division of the Swedish dominions, it is known by the name of *Stora-Kopperberg*, or the government of Fahlun.

Dalen, t. Prussian states, 12 m. S. E. Ruremond. Lon. 6° 12′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Dalkeith, t. Scotland, 6 m. S. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 4,709.

Dalla, isl. and district, in the Delta of the Irrawuddy river.

Dallas, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 455.

Dallas, co. Alabama, on both sides of Alabama river, at the junction of the Cahawba. Pop. 6,003, slaves 2,677; engaged in agriculture 1,782, in commerce 39, in manufactures 173.

Dalmachery, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 79° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 43′ N.

Dalmatia, a country, in the S. of Europe, extending along the E. side of the Adriatic, between 42° and 44° 30′ N. lat; and bounded N. by Croatia, and E. by Turkey. It is partly continental and partly insular. The continental portion is divided into the circles of Zara, Spalatro, and Macarsca; the principal islands are Brazza, Lesina, Corsola, and Melada. Zara is the seat of government; the other towns of note are Spalatro, Sebenico, Knin, Trau, Narenta, and Almissa. The whole contains about 6,700 sq. miles, with 343,000 inhabitants. It abounds with excellent harbors, but very little use has hitherto been made of them. The forests on the mountains are of great extent. The chief products of Dalmatia are maize, wheat,

grain, and Olives. The inhabitants of the maritime towns are chiefly Catholics, and resemble the Italians in language and manners; but the inhabitants of the upper country are Morlachians, and have all the indolence of a half civilized nation. This country now belongs to Austria.

Dalmatia, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.

Dalrymple port, one of the 4 principal ports in the island of Van Dieman's land. It is on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Tamar, which falls into Bass' straits. There is a British settlement here, which contained in 1818, 753 inhabitants of whom 336 were convicts. The port is a rendezvous for the seal fishery in Bass' straits.

Dalrymple's Point, cape, in the island of Dominica, 2 m. S. Charlotte's Town.

Dalton, t. Eng. 38 m. N. Lancaster.

Dalton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, ½ m. fr. Huddersfield.

Dalton, p-t. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river, at the 15 mile falls, 8 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 347.

Dalton, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 12 m. N. N. E. Lenox, 130 W. Boston. Pop. 817.

Dam, or *Neuendam*, t. New Mark of Bradenburg, 20 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Damala, v. on the east coast of the Morea, near the site of the ancient *Troezene*, 40 m. S. E. Tripoli di Romagna.

Damala, Cape. See *Skillo, Cape.*

Damankur, t. Lower Egypt, on a canal between the Nile and Lake Marcotis, 34 m. E. S. E. Alexandria.

Damar, t. Arabia, in Yemen, 56 m. N. Sana, 94 N. E. Mocha. Lon. 44° 12′ E. Lat. 14° 32′ N. Here is a famous academy.

Damaran, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 119° 50′ E. Lat. 10° 5′ N.

Damaras, S. Africa, a race of Kaffers inhabiting the country between Orange river and the tropic.

Damariscotta, r. Lincoln co. Maine, rises in a large pond and flows into the sea between the towns of Boothbay and Bristol. It is navigable 15 miles, and communicates at its mouth with Townsend harbor or Booth bay.

Damascus, a pachalic or government of Asiatic Turkey, comprehending nearly the whole eastern part of Syria. The soil and productions are extremely diversified. The banks of the river Orontes, and the plains of the Hauran, are the most fertile portions. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and other fruit trees. From the vines, wine is made by the Greeks, and raisins by the Mahometans. The population consists of Mahometans, Christians, Jews, and wandering tribes from the deserts. It carries on various manufactures, and a considerable trade. Pop. 900,000.

Damascus, a city of Syria, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, situated in a fertile plain, amidst extensive gardens, forming a circuit of between 25 and 30 miles. The Arabs speak of it with enthusiasm, and think they can never sufficiently extol the freshness and verdure of its orchards, and the abundance and variety of its fruits. No city contains so many canals and fountains; each house has one, and all these waters are furnished by three rivulets or branches of the river Barrady, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a course of three leagues, flows into a hollow of the desert to the S. E. and forms a morass called "Behairat-el-Merdi," or the Lake of the Meadow. The city is said to contain 2,000 mosques, and 200,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Catholics, 5,000 Schismatics, 5,000 Jews, and the rest Mahometans. This city is the seat of extensive trade and manufactures. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of sabres of such peculiar quality, as to be perfectly elastic; they never broke, and iron would yield under their edge. The manufacturers of arms are still numerous. There are also extensive manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that of Mecca. Three caravans, each accompanied by above 2,500 armed men, go thrice a year to Bagdad, the journey occupying 30 days; those to Aleppo travel twice or thrice a month; besides which, there are many to different parts of Syria, Damascus being the rendezvous of a multitude of pilgrims from all quarters, so as to resemble an immense fair. Provisions of all kinds are abundant. 136 m. N. Jerusalem, 195 S. Antioch, 276 S. S. W. Diarbekir. Lon. 36° 30′ E. Lat. 33° 30′ N.

Damascus, t. Wayne co. Pa. on Delaware river, 18 m. N. W. Bethany. Pop. 366.

Damascus, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Damascus, p-v. Logan co. Ohio.

Damaun, s-p. on the W. coast of India, in Aurungabad. Lon. 73° 1′ E. Lat 20° 22′ N.

Damazen, t. France, 17 m. S. by E. Marmande.

Dambach, t. France, 18 m. S. S. W. Strasburg.

Dambach. See *Tambach.*

Damery, t. France, 4 m. W. Epernay.

Dame's gore, Grafton co. N. H. Pop. 28.

Damgan, t. Persia, in Khorassan. Lon. 53° 36′ E. Lat. 35° 50′ N.

Damgarten, t. Prussian Pomerania, on the Reckenitz, 22 m. S. W. Stralsund.

Damietta, city, Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 6 miles from the sea. It is on a narrow neck of land from 2 to 6 miles broad, between the Nile and Lake Menzaleh. The houses are built in a crescent along the bank of the river. The walls, formerly so strong, are now in ruins. It has no harbor, and vessels are obliged to lie in the road at the mouth of the river, where they are exposed to all winds. The commerce of Damietta is notwithstanding very considerable, especially with Syria, Cyprus, and other parts of the Turkish empire. It exports hides, tallow, rice, and occasionally corn; and imports tobacco, wood, soap, cotton, oil, and raw silk. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt. This city is threatened by a serious danger from the gradual encroachments of Lake Menzaleh towards the river, by which the space between these two waters is gradually diminished. Another apprehension is, that this branch of the Nile, which is annually becoming shallower, will cease in a few years to be navigable for boats of large burden. Pop. 30,000 or 40,000. Lon. 31° 49′ 45″ E. Lat. 31° 25′ N.

Damm, Alt, fortified t. Farther Pomerania, 7 m. E. S. E. Stettin, 11 N. W. Stargard.

Damnartin, t. France, 25 m. N. E. Paris.

Damme, fortified t. Netherlands, 3 m. N. N. E. Bruges.

Damme, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 128° 36′ E. Lat. 7° 20′ S.

Dammisrhe See, a large, navigable lake of the Prussian States, in Farther Pomerania, which is

properly an expansion of the Oder. It receives likewise the waters of the Isna and the Plone; is about 9 miles long and from 2½ to 3 broad.

Damour, (an. *Tanagrus*,) r. Syria, runs into the Mediterranean, between Saide and Bairout.

Dampier's Bay, or Shark's Bay, a spacious bay on the W. coast of New Holland, penetrating 150 miles into the land.

Dampier's Strait, channel from the Eastern Indian sea to the Pacific ocean, between the islands of Waygiou and Battanta.

Dan, r. rises on the borders of N. Carolina and Virginia, and flowing through a fertile country, unites with Staunton river, to form the Roanoke. It is navigable to Danville, where there are falls of 22 or 23 feet perpendicular; but by the improvements which are contemplated, its navigation will be extended 100 miles from its mouth.

Dana, t. Worcester co. Mass. 32 m. N.W. Worcester, 70 m. W. Boston. Pop. 664.

Danbury, t. Grafton co. N. H. 25 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 467.

Danbury, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. The courts are held alternately here and at Fairfield. The village contains a court-house, jail, academy, 4 churches, 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Sandemanians and Methodists, and 200 dwelling houses. Danbury is the most considerable town in the county in the extent and variety of business carried on. Here are not less than 50 shops for the manufacture of hats. 33 m. W. N. W. New Haven, 54 S. W. Hartford, 65 from N. York, 40 from Newburg. Pop. 3,873. In 1777 the town with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British. In the subsequent battle between the Connecticut militia and the British troops, Maj. Gen. Wooster was slain.

Danbury, t. Huron co. Ohio, comprises the peninsula between Portage river and Sandusky bay. It is about 20 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide, and terminates in Point Prospect. A custom-house is kept at Bull island, on the southern shore of the peninsula near the point. Pop. 157.

Danby, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 7m. from Whitby.

Danby, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 32 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,607.

Danby, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Spencer. Pop. 2,001.

Dancali, an extensive territory of E. Africa, between Abyssinia and the Red sea, the coast of which it occupies from the bay of Azab to Annesley bay.

Dancey's store, p-v. Northampton co. N. C.

Dandridge, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ten. on French Broad river, 33 m. E. Knoxville.

Dane, r. Eng. falls into the Wever, at Northwich.

Dane's Island, near the N. W. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 9° 15′ E. Lat. 79° 43′ N.

Danewick. See *Slesvick*.

Dangala. See *Dongola*.

Dangeau, t. France, 9 m. N. N. E. Chateaudun.

Danger Islands, in the Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Biron in June 1765.

D'Angulon. See *Chapelle d'Angillon*.

Danholm, small isl. of the Prussian States, between Stralsund and the isle of Rugen.

Daniel's hill, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.

Danielsville, p-v. Spotsylvania co. Va.

Danielsville, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Geo. 90 m. from Milledgeville.

Dannemora, the most celebrated iron mine in Sweden, 30 m. N. Upsal, 60 N. N. W. Stockholm.

Dannenberg, t. Hanover, on the Jetze[illegible] m. E. S. E. Luneburg. Pop. 1,426.

Dantzic, an opulent commercial city of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula, 5 m. from its mouth. It is surrounded with ramparts, and has the power of laying the country on one side under water. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Vistula; and the cargoes of vessels drawing more than eight feet water are conveyed to the city in barks. What is properly called the gulf of Dantzic, consists of an arm of the sea, sheltered from the north winds by the tongue of land on which stands the small town of Hela. The chief branch of trade at Dantzic consists in corn from Prussia and Poland. The principal exports are potash, hemp, flax, linen, timber, and amber. The shipping that frequent the port, belongs principally to the British, Dutch, Danes and Swedes. Among the public buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, the arsenal, and 21 churches, 12 belonging to Lutherans, 7 to Catholics and 2 to Calvinists. Pop. 52,821. 68 m. W. S. W. Konigsberg, 235 N. E. Berlin. Lon. 18° 38′ 32″ E. Lat. 54° 20′ 48″ N.

Danube, a great river of Europe, which rises in the grand dutchy of Baden, near the S. W. corner of Germany, and running east through Wirtemberg, Bavaria and Austria, enters Hungary, where it turns to the south, and then to the southeast, till entering Turkey, it resumes its easterly course, and discharges itself into the Black sea by five mouths, between 44° 30′ and 45° 30′ of N. lat. The length of its course is about 1,800 miles. Its principal branches from the north are the Pruth, the Sereth, the Tisza and the Morava; from the south, the Save, the Drave, the Inn and the Iser. The principal towns on its banks are Ulm, Ingolstadt, Passau, Lintz, Vienna, Presburg, Pest, Buda, Belgrade and Izmail. It becomes navigable at Ulm.

Danube, Circle of the Upper, one of the divisions of the kingdom of Bavaria. It contains 4,350 square miles, with 470,000 inhabitants, mostly Catholics. The capital is Eichstadt.

Danube, Circle of the Lower, one of the circles of Bavaria. It contains 4,335 square miles, and 396,150 inhabitants, mostly Catholics. Passau is the capital.

Danube, Circle of the, one of the divisions of the grand dutchy of Baden. It contains 72,735 inhabitants. The capital is Villingen.

Danube, District of, one of the four great divisions of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

Danube, p-t. in Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 3,187.

Danvers, p-t. Essex co. Mass. adjoining Salem, 15 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 3,646. It contains 2 meeting-houses for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists. The most considerable and compact settlement is a continuation of the principal street of Salem. Large quantities of bricks, earthenware, and leather are manufactured here. In the village of New Mills, at the head of Beverly river, there is a large iron manufactory, and the business of ship-building is carried on.

Danville, t. Cumberland co. Maine. Pop. 1,035.

Danville, p-t. and cap. Caledonia co. Vt. 25 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,200.

Danville, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. 35 m. N. W. Bath. Pop. 1,565.

Danville, p-t. and cap. Columbia co. Pa. on the

Susquehannah, at the mouth of Mahoning creek, 12 m. above Northumberland.

Danville, p-t. Pittsylvania co. Va. on Dan river, near the southern boundary of the State, 150 m. S. W. Richmond. Lon. 79° 25′ W. Lat. 36° 34′ N. It is pleasantly situated at the falls of Dan river, 130 miles above the great falls of the Roanoke. A canal is now in progress around the falls of the Roanoke, which will open a direct water communication for batteaux from Danville to Norfolk; and another canal is completed around the falls of the Dan, which, with the removal of a few other obstructions, will continue the navigation for some distance above the town. These improvements, together with the advantages which the falls afford for mills and manufacturing establishments, have made Danville a place of considerable consequence, and it bids fair to become the great upland depot for an extensive and fertile country, embracing the adjacent districts of N. Carolina and Virginia, and part of Tennessee.

Danville, p-t. and cap. Mercer co. Ken. on the S. W. side of Dick's river, 40 m. S. by W. Frankfort, 33 S. S. W. Lexington. Lat. 37° 30′ N. It has about 200 houses, a court-house and jail, and a church. Several mills and factories are erected here. It is in the vicinity of the most fertile and populous part of Kentucky. A charter for a college at this place has been granted by the Legislature; 2 professors, 1 of languages and 1 of mathematics are appointed, and a large brick building 2 stories high is erected.

Danville, t. Knox co. Ohio, 13 m. N. E. Mount-Vernon.

Daoudnagur, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 27′ E. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

Darah, country, N. Africa, watered by Darah river. It is bounded N. and W. by the Great Atlas, which divides it from Morocco, E. by Tafilet, and S. by the great desert.

Daranagur, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the Ganges. Lon. 78° 4′ E. Lat. 29° 16′ N.

Daraporam, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, 132 m. S. E. Seringapatam. Lon. 77° 40′ E. Lat. 10° 45′ N.

Darby, Lower, p-t. Delaware co. Pa. on Darby creek, which runs into the Delaware, 7 m. S. W. by W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,004.

Darby, Upper, t. Delaware co. Pa. adjoining *Lower Darby*. Pop. 692.

Darby, t. Madison co. Ohio, N. E. London. Pop. 392.

Darby, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 14 m. N. W. Circleville. Pop. 536.

Darby, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 445.

Darby, cape on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 163° W. Lat. 64° 21′ N.

Darby's creek, Ohio, joins the Scioto, opposite Circleville.

Dardanelles, two old castles, one on each side of the Hellespont, (sometimes called the strait of the Dardanelles,) between the sea of Marmora and the Grecian archipelago. There are, on each side, 14 great guns, adapted to discharge granite balls; they are of brass, with chambers like mortars, 22 feet long, and from 25 to 28 inches diameter in the bore. There are 2 other castles at the entrance of the strait, 10 miles to the S. W. called the *New Dardanelles*.

Dardanelles, a place in Cadron, Arkansas Territory, on Arkansas river, where the Agent of the Cherokee Indians resides. Two rocky ridges here border the river for some distance, whence originated the name.

Dardenne, p-t. St. Charles co. Missouri.

Darent, r. Eng. which runs into the Thames, 3 m. N. Dartford.

Darfur, or *Darfoor*, a kingdom of Central Africa, bounded on the E. by Cordofan and the country of the Shilluks, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the W. by Bergoo, which divides it from Begherme and Bornou; on the S. by unknown regions. The government is despotic. The religion is Mahomedanism. The principal commerce is with Egypt, and is carried on entirely by caravans. The exports are slaves, camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hide of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, and pimento. The imports are glass, arms, light cloths, red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks, shoes, and writing paper. Pop. estimated at 200,000. Cobbe is the capital.

Dargel, r. Ireland, which runs into St. George's channel, 9 m. S. S. E. Dublin.

Darien, a province of New Grenada, bounded N. W. by Panama, N. E. by the gulf of Darien, E. by Carthagena, S. by Choco, and W. by the Pacific.

Darien, Isthmus of, that narrow neck of land composed of the provinces of Darien and Panama, to which may be added Veragua, by which North and South America are joined together. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the great bay of Panama in the Pacific, and is 300 miles in length, but is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama. The country is made up of low sickly vallies and lofty mountains.

Darien, a great gulf on the N. coast of the province of Darien. Its extent is 26 leagues from S. to N. and 9 from E. to W.

Darien, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, formerly the S. E. part of Stamford. Pop. 1,126.

Darien, p-t. and seaport, Macintosh co. Geo. on the north and principal channel of the Alatamaha, 12 miles from the bar, 192 below Milledgeville on the Oconee, 62 S. S. W. Savannah, 70 N. N. E. St. Mary's. Lon. 81° 37′ W. Lat. 31° 23′ N. The town stands on a high sandy bluff, and contains a Presbyterian church, a bank, and a printing press. Owing to the rapid settlement of the back country, Darien has risen within a few years to a place of much importance. In 1810, there were only 206 inhabitants; but in 1819 the number was between 1 and 2,000. In 1818, 40 houses were erected during 3 months, some of which are large and elegant; a bank was established with an extensive capital, and a steam-boat navigation opened with Milledgeville. The bar at the mouth of the river has 14 feet at low water. Exertions are making to remove the obstructions in the navigation, and to render Darien the place of foreign export for the produce of the rich country between Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers.

Dark, co. Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Chief town, Greenville. At the court-house is a post-office. Pop. 3,717; engaged in agriculture 554, in commerce 1, in manufactures 85.

Darkehen, t. Prussia, 63 m. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,735.

Darkenrille, p-v. Berkeley co. Va.

Darking. See *Dorking*.

Darlaston, t. Eng. in Stafford, 7 m. from Newcastle-under-Line. Pop. 4,881.

Darlings, p-v. Knox co. Ohio, 15 m. E. Mount-Vernon.

Darlington, t. Eng. in Durham, on the Skern,

Considerable manufactures are carried on in linen, wool, and cotton. Pop. 5,059. 18 m. S. Durham, 238 N. London. Lon. 1° 35′ W. Lat. 54° 38′ N.

Darlington, district, S. C. on Lynch's creek. Pop. 10,949; slaves 4,473; engaged in agriculture 3,938, in commerce 39, in manufactures 90. At the court-house a post-office is kept.

Darlington, t. and cap. Warwick co. Indiana, on the Ohio.

Darmstadt, t. Germany, cap. of the grand dutchy of Hesse, 14 m. S. Frankfort on the Maine, 18 S. E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 43′ 49″ E. Lat. 49° 53′ 37″ N. Pop. 18,000.

Darnes, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Darnetal, t. France, in Lower Seine, 2 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 5,100.

Darnley's Island, in Torres strait, between New Holland and New Guinea. Lon. 142° 59′ 15″ E. Lat. 9° 39′ 30″ S.

Daroca, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Xiloca, 45 m. S. S. W. Saragossa. Pop. 2,860. Lon. 1° 24′ W. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Darl, r. Eng. which falls into the English channel between Dartmouth and King's Weare.

Dartford, t. Eng. in Kent, 15 m. E. London. Pop. 3,177.

Dartmoor, an extensive tract of land in England, in the western part of Devonshire.

Dartmouth, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire, near the confluence of the Dart with the British channel. It has a good harbour. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in the Newfoundland and other fisheries, wherein about 350 vessels are engaged. Pop. 3,595. 30 m. S. Exeter. Lon. 3° 35′ W. Lat. 50° 17′ N.

Dartmouth College. See *Hanover*.

Dartmouth, p-t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass. on Buzzard's bay, 27 m. S. Taunton, 62 S. Boston. Pop. 3,636.

Daruvar, t. Sclavonia. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 17° 25° 55″ E. Lat. 45° 36′ 51″ N.

Darvilles, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va.

Darwar, district, Hind. in Aurungabad. Darwar, the capital, is in lon. 76° 35′ E. lat. 18° 40′ N.

Darwar, t. and fortress, Hind. in Bejapore, lately ceded to the British. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 15° 36′ N.

Darwen, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. from Blackburn. Pop. 6,216.

Darwent. See *Derwent*.

Dasan, isl. in the E. India sea. Lon. 121° 30′ E. Lat. 6° 46′ N.

Daschitz, t. Bohemia, 7 m. N. N. E. Chrudim.

Dassel, t. Hanover, 15 m. N. N. W. Gottingen.

Dassow, or *Daschow*, t. Mecklenberg, 17 m. W. Wismar. Lon. 11° 5′ E. Lat. 55° 55′ N.

Datliboo, t. Bambarra, in Africa, 100 m. E. Sego.

Datschutz, t. Moravia, on the Theya, 24 m. S. Iglau. Lon. 15° 21′ E. Lat 49° 3′ N.

Daranagiri, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 2′ E. Lat. 14° 24′ N.

Dauba, t. Bohemia, 16 m. W. N. W. Jung Buntzlau. Pop. 1,015.

Davenport, p-t. Delaware co. N.Y. Pop. 1,384.

Daventry, t. Eng. in Northamptonshire, 19 m. S. E. Coventry. Pop. 2,758.

David Point, cape, on the N. coast of the isl. of Grenada. Lon. 61° 23′ W. Lat. 12° 20′ N.

Davidov, t. Russia, in Minsk, 60 m. E. Pinsk. Pop. 2,300.

Davidova, lake, Asiatic Russia, in Tobolsk, 208 m. N. N. E. Turuchansk.

Davidova, t. Siberia, in Irkutsk, on the Kirenga, 60 m. S. Kirensk.

Davidson, co. W. Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Pop. 20,154; slaves 7,899; engaged in agriculture 5,070, in commerce 141, in manufactures 963. Chief town, Nashville.

Davidsonville, p-t. and cap. Lawrence co. Arkansas Territory, on the W. bank of Black river, at the junction of Spring river. Pop. 461.

Davidstown, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on Assanpink river, 10 m. from Trenton. Between these towns there is a boat navigation.

Davies, co. Ken. Pop. 3,876, slaves 852; engaged in agriculture 997, in commerce 22, in manufactures 67. Chief town, Owensborough.

Davies, co. Indiana, between the forks of White river. Pop. 3,432; engaged in agriculture 924, in commerce 2, in manufactures 62. Chief town, Washington.

Davis's, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Davisborough, p-v. Washington co. Georgia.

Davisburg, t. Christian co. Ken.

Davis's store, p-v. Rapide co. Louisiana.

Davis's cove, harbor on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. Green island harbor.

Davis's Inlet, on the E. coast of Labrador, in lon. 60° 10′ W. Lat. 56° 20′ N.

Davis's Island, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 123° 58′ E. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

Davis's Straits, a narrow sea, which divides Greenland from N. America, extending N.W. from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60° N. to Baffin's bay. An extensive whale fishery is carried on here.

Davis' Tavern, p-v. Sussex co. Va.

Davison Point, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 55° N.

Davistown, Maine. See *Montville*.

Daule, r. New Grenada, which falls into the Guayaquil, in lat. 2° 8′ S.

Daun, t. Prussia, in Lower Rhine, 28 m. N. N. E. Treves.

Davos, t. Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 60 M. S. E. Zurich.

Dauphin. See *Chauteau Dauphin*.

Dauphin Fort, s-p. in the N. part of St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 41′ N. Lon. 72° 40′ W.

Dauphin, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Winnipec, in lat. 52° 15′ N.

Dauphin, co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by Schuylkill and Lebanon, S. by Lancaster, and W. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Cumberland. Pop. 21,653; engaged in agriculture 2,353; in commerce 104, in manufactures 1,410. Chief town, Harrisburg.

Dauphin, isl. on the coast of Alabama, between which and Mobile point 3¼ miles distant, is the entrance of Mobile bay. Lon. 88° 7′ W. Lat. 30° 10′ N.

Dauphine, before the revolution, a province in the S. E. part of France, now divided into the departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps, and containing 6,700 square miles, and 849,795 inhabitants. A large proportion of the country is mountainous and unfit for tillage, but the pasture is good in many parts.

Daura, a country of Central Africa, between Cashna and Bornou.

Dausenau, t. Germany, 10 m. E. S. E. Coblentz.

Davefuskee, island on the coast of S. C. at the entrance of Savannah river.

Dawley, t. Eng. in Shropshire, 3 m. S. E. Wellington. Pop. 3,208.

Dax, t. France, on the Adour, 85 m. S. S. W. Bordeaux, 25 N. E. Bayonne. Pop. 4,400.

Dayton, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami, just below the junction of Mad river, 52 m. N. Cincinnati, 66 W. Columbus, 40 S. E. Urbanna. Pop. 1,000; of the township 2,530. The public buildings are a courthouse and jail, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, a bank and an academy. Mad river affords uncommon advantages for water works, and numerous mills are erected upon it.

Dead river, Maine, the Western branch of the Kennebec. It rises in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, and joins the Eastern branch about 20 miles from Moosehead Lake.

Dead river, N. H. runs into the Margallaway.

Dead river, N. W. Territory, runs into Lake Superior, is 50 yards wide, and boatable at its mouth.

Dead Sea, or *Asphaltites*, that is, the Lake of Bitumen, a lake of Palestine, 180 m. in circuit. It is bounded on the E. by lofty hills, and on the N. by the plain of Jericho, through which it receives the river Jordan. The water is clear and limpid, and of greater specific gravity than any hitherto discovered. It holds in solution muriate of magnesia, muriate of lime, and muriate of soda. Mines of fossil salt are found in the neigborhood. Many absurd fables were formerly circulated respecting the Dead Sea. It was affirmed that fish could not live in the water, and that the pestiferous vapours hovering over it were fatal to birds attempting to fly across; but these stories are contradicted by recent travellers. Great quantities of asphaltum, or mineral pitch, are always seen floating on the surface of the Dead Sea. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situated on this spot, were all swallowed up, according to scripture, for their unparalelled iniquity. Many ruins remain on the western banks; and travellers have thought that foundations might be discovered in the bottom at seasons when the waters were low.

Deadman's Head or *Point*, cape, Eng. in the English channel. Lon. 4° 48′ W. Lat. 50° 30′ N.

Deal, t. Eng. on the coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. It has no harbor; but the sea between the shore and the Godwin sands, called the Downs, affords in most cases a secure road for shipping. At this place ships usually stop, when either homeward or outward bound, to send letters or passengers ashore, to take in provisions, or wait for orders. The defence of this part of the coast depends chiefly on the batteries and martello towers which have been recently erected, and completely command the access to the shore. Pop. 3,420. 73 m. S. E. London.

Deal, v. Monmouth co. N. J. 7 m. S. Shrewsbury.

Dean, forest, Eng. in Gloucestershire, between the river Severn, and the county of Monmouth, which once occupied 30,000 acres.

Deane, Great, or *Mickel Dean*, t. Eng. 12 m. W. Gloucester.

Dearborn, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 22 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 463.

Dearborn, co. Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. 11,468; engaged in agriculture 1,722, in commerce 57, in manufactures 245. Chief town, Lawrenceburg.

Dearborn's river, Missouri Territory, runs into the Missouri, above the falls near the Rocky mountains.

Death-ground, and *Death Lake*. See *Fox river*, N. W. Territory.

Debalpore, district, Hind. in Moultan, about 31° N. lat.; intersected by the rivers Beyah and Sutteledge.

Debeltus. See *Zagora*.

Deben, r. Eng. runs into the sea, at Harwich.

Debenham, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 12 m. N. Ipswich.

Debretsin, or *Derbecyn*, t. Hungary, in Behar co. Here is a celebrated academy, which has a library of 20,000 volumes, and 550 students. Pop. in 1815, 38,962; the greater number are native Hungarians, but the richer merchants are Germans. 165 m. E. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 21° 37′ 10″ E. Lat. 47° 31′ 40″ N.

Decatur, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. S. E. Cooperstown. Pop. 908.

Decatur, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 635.

Decatur, p-t. Brown co. Ohio, 9 m. W. West Union. Pop. 101.

Decatur, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 121.

Deccan, or *The Country of the South*, an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Nerbuddah, and S. by the Krishna, or Kistnah river, extending across the peninsular from sea to sea.—During the reign of the Great Mogul Aurungzebe, that is, during the latter half of the 17th century, this country was annexed to the kingdom of Delhi, and divided into six governments, viz. Kandesh, Ahmednagur, Beeder, Golconda, Bejapore, and Berar.

Deccancole, or *Deccanparah*, the division of the kingdom of Assam, S. of the Brahmapootra river.

Deccan Shabaspore, isl. in the E. mouth of the Ganges. Lon. 90° 58′ E. Lat. 22° 30′ N.

Deception Bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

Deception Passage, channel, between the N. W. coast of America and Widbey's island. Lat. 48° 10′ N.

Dechè, r. Indiana, runs into the Wabash from the N. E. 8 m. below Vincennes.

Decision, Cape, on an island on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 2′ N.

Decize, t. France, in Nievre, on an island at the confluence of the Airon and the Loire, 15 m. E. Nevers. Pop. 2,212.

Deckendorf, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 28 m. N. W. Passau, 38 E. S. E. Ratisbon. Lon. 12° 58′ 38″ E. Lat. 48° 49′ 45″ N. Pop. 2,557.

Deckerstown, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.

Deckla, t. India, in Canara. Lon. 75° 6′ E. Lat. 12° 26′ N.

Deddington, t. Eng. 17 m. N. Oxford.

Dedham, t. Eng. in Essex, on the Stow, 7 m. N. N. E. Colchester.

Dedham, p-t. and cap. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. S. W. Boston, 30 N. N. E. Providence. Lon. 71° 12′ W. Lat. 42° 16′ N. Pop. 2,492. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 printing-offices, and 6 houses of public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The town is watered by Charles and Neponset rivers, which afford numerous seats for mills and manufacturing establishments.

Dedinovo, v. Russia, near the city of Moscow, on the Oka.

Dee, r. Wales, which flows into the Irish sea, 15 m. below Chester.

Dee, r. Scotland, which runs into the German ocean at the town of Aberdeen. It abounds in salmon, affording some of the most valuable fisheries in Scotland.

Dee, r. Scotland, which flows into the Solway frith, 6 m. below Kirkcudbright.

Dee, r. Ireland, which runs into the sea, 4 m. N. E. Dunleer

Deeg, t. and fort, Hind. in Agra. Lon. 77° 17′ E. Lat. 27° 30′ N.

Deenkote, t. and fort, Hind. in Lahore, on the E. side of the Sinde, 32 m. S. Attock. Lon. 71° E. Lat. 32° 38′ N.

Deep creek, p-v. Pasquotank co N. C.

Deep river, N. C. rises in Wachovia, and unites with the Haw, to form the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river.

Deep Sea Bluff, cape, on the N. W. coast of America, in Broughton's archipelago. Lon. 233° 29′ E. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Deeping, t. Eng. 8 m. N. Peterborough.

Deer, v. Scotland, 26 m. N. Aberdeen.

Deer, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,075.

Deer, or *Chevreuil*, r. N. America, runs into the E. side of the Mississippi, 37 m. above the falls of Peckagama.

Deer creek, *N. Y.* See *Denmark*.

Deer creek, r. Ohio, joins the Scioto from the W. 7 m. N. Chillicothe.

Deer creek, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 9 m. W. Circleville. Pop. 1,532.

Deer creek, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 584.

Deerfield, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 17 m. S. E. Concord, 35 N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,133.

Deerfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. on the west side of Connecticut river, 4 m. S. Greenfield, 17 N. Northampton, 92 W. Boston. Pop. 1,868. It contains a handsome village with a church and an academy, and is in a very fertile country.

Deerfield, t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, opposite Utica. Pop. 2,346.

Deerfield, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,903.

Deerfield, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 678.

Deerfield, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. S. E. Ravenna. Pop. 430.

Deerfield, t. Ross co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Chillicothe. Pop. 1,104.

Deerfield, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,695.

Deerfield, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 558.

Deerfield river, rises in Bennington co. Vt. and flows into Connecticut river, between Deerfield and Greenfield in Massachusetts.

Deering, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 18 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,415.

Deer Island, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay.

Deer Isle, isl. and p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 9 m. S. E. Castine. Pop. 1,842.

Deer Park, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. on Delaware river, 14 m. N. of W. Goshen, 30 W. Newburg, 125 fr. Albany. Pop. 1,340.

Defiance. See *Fort Defiance*.

Dego, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida, 15 m. S. S. W. Acqui.

Degombah, kingdom of Central Africa, on the N. side of the mountain of Kong.

Dehasp, r. Great Bukharia, runs into the Jihon, 30 m. N. W. Balk.

Dehrung, district, Assam, about 30 miles square, on the N. of the Brahmapootra river.

Deidesheim, t. Bavaria, 16 m. N. W. Spire.

Deinach, v. Wirtemberg, in the Black Forest, 3 m. S. S. W. Kalw.

Deir, el, or *Taphsac*, (an. *Thapsacus*,) t. Syria, on the Euphrates, 55 m. S. E. Racca, 140 E. Aleppo. Lon. 39° 45′ E. Lat. 35° 18′ N.

Dekalb, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Oswegatchie, 20 m. fr. its junction with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 709. There is a good boat navigation to the mouth of the river.

De la Fouche Bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 52° 39′ N.

Delagoa Bay, called also the *Bay of Lorenzo Marques*, is on the E. coast of Africa, between 26° and 27° S. lat. Three large rivers fall into the bay, one of which, called the Mafumo, or Delagoa, is navigable 40 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet water, and large boats may go up 200 miles. Gold dust is found here, and elephant's teeth.

Delaware, co. N. Y. on Delaware river, bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Broome and Chenango and Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 26,587; engaged in agriculture 5,771, in commerce 44, in manufactures 735. Chief town, Delhi.

Delaware, co. in the S. E. part of Pa. on Delaware river. Pop. 14,810; engaged in agriculture 2,111, in commerce 48, in manufactures 842. Chief town, Chester.

Delaware, t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 737.

Delaware, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 424.

Delaware Bay, a spacious bay of the U. S. between the states of Delaware and New-Jersey. Its entrance is 20 miles wide, between Cape May in lat. 38° 56′ N. and Cape Henlopen in lat. 38° 47′ N. It is 65 miles long from Fisher's Point to Cape Henlopen, and in the broadest part 30 miles wide.

Delaware River, U. S. rises in N. Y. in the Catskill mountains. In its course, it resembles the letter W. It separates Pennsylvania from New-York and New-Jersey, and runs into Delaware bay, 5 miles below Newcastle. It is navigable for ships of the line 40 miles to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 miles further to the head of the tide, at Trenton falls. Above the falls, it is navigable 100 miles for boats of 8 or 9 tons. The whole length, from its source to the bay, is 300 miles.

Delaware, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware river, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Maryland. It extends from lat. 38° 30′ to 39° 45′ N. and from lon. 74° 56′ to 75° 40′ W. It is 87 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 36 broad, containing 2,120 sq. miles. Pop. in 1790, 59,094; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; and in 1820, whites 52,282, slaves 4,509, free blacks 12,958, total 72,749; engaged in agriculture 13,259, in commerce 533, in manufactures 2,821. The state is divided into 3 counties, Kent, Newcastle and Sussex.

A small part of the state in the north is hilly; the rest is level and low. The soil in the north, and along the Delaware, is generally a rich clay; in the middle, there is a considerable mixture of

sand; and in the south, sand predominates.—Wheat is the staple production. It grows here to very great perfection. Indian corn, rye, oats, &c. are also cultivated. The principal rivers are Brandywine creek and Christiana creek, which unite in the northern part of the state, and empty into Delaware river. They afford an uncommon number of excellent seats for mills and manufactories, which are extensively improved. The flour mills on Brandywine creek, near Wilmington, are the finest collection in the United States. Gunpowder, and cotton and woollen goods are also manufactured to a great extent, in the same neighborhood. In 1815, there were within 9 miles of Wilmington, 44 flour mills, 13 cotton manufactories, 15 saw mills, 6 woollen manufactories and 6 gunpowder mills, besides several others. A canal has been commenced between Christiana creek in this state, and Elk river in Maryland. When finished, it will be 22 miles long, and will open an inland water communication between Delaware river and Chesapeake bay. Presbyterians are the most numerous religious denomination. Several years since they had 24 congregations; the Episcopalians 14; Friends 8; Baptists 7; and the Methodists were numerous in the two southern counties. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives. The representatives are chosen annually; the governor and senators triennally. Dover is the capital.

Delaware, t. King William co. Va. at the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, the forks of York river, 28 m. above Yorktown, 20 N. by W. Williamsburg.

Delaware, co. Ohio, on Scioto river, N. of Franklin co. Pop. 7,639; engaged in agriculture 1,163, in manufactures 198. Chief town, Delaware.

Delaware, p-t. and cap. Delaware co. Ohio, on the W. bank of Whetstone river, 26 m. N. Columbus, 70 N. Chillicothe, 65 N. W. Zanesville. Lat. 40° 18′ N. Pop. 369; of the township 326.

Delaware, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,677; engaged in agriculture 730; in manufactures 17.

Delaware, r. E. Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico, near Cape Roman.

Delawares, Indians, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe, who occupied part of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and could furnish 600 warriers. They removed, and for 60 years remained in Ohio. At present they are about 1,000 in number, and reside chiefly on White river, in Indiana; but in 1818, they sold their lands to the U. S. who have engaged to remove them west of the Mississippi. They intend to settle on Arkansas river.

Delbrugg, v, Prussian states, 14 m. W. N. W. Paderborn.

Delden, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 25 m. E. N. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,098.

Delebio, t. Lombardy, on the Adda, 5 m. N. W. Morbegno.

Delemont, t. Switz. canton of Bern, 10 m. N. W. Solothurn.

Delery, seigniory, Huntington co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 25 m. S. Montreal.

Delft, t. Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden, traversed by a canal which communicates with the Mease at Delftshaven. Grotius was born here in 1583. Here is manufactured the earthern ware or counterfeit porcelain, called Delft ware. 9 m. N. W. Rotterdam, 29 S. W. Amsterdam. Pop. 13,852.

Delft, isl. on the W. side of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 35′ N.

Delftshaven, t. Holland, on the N. side of the Maese, 2 m. S. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,700.

Delfziel, t. Netherlands, 15 m. N. E. Groningen. Lon. 6° 44′ E. Lat. 53° 19′ N.

Delhi, province, Hind. between 28° and 31° N. lat.; bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by a range of mountains, W. by Moultan, and S. by Agra and Ajmeer. The greater part of this province is sterile for want of water. All the territory E. of the Jumna, with a considerable district round the city of Delhi, belongs in fact to the British; but its revenues are allotted to support the emperor or great Mogul, now reduced to the humiliating state of dependency on a foreign power. The south is occupied by native chiefs in alliance with the British government. The country N. W. of the Jumna, is occupied by a number of petty Seik chiefs.

Delhi, a celebrated city, and for many years the capital of Hindostan, is situated on the Jumna. During the era of its splendor, it is said to have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants. Immense sums were expended in constructing the fortress, and cathedral. Superb palaces and innumerable mosques were built, and colleges in different parts of the city. The garden called the Shah al Imar is said to have cost a million sterling. In 1739, this city was invaded by Nadir Shah, who massacred 100,000 of the inhabitants and took £62,000,000 sterling of plunder. The modern city contains many good houses, built of brick or stone with flat roofs. Since the city has been placed under the British police, the population is fast increasing, and every species of durable property rising yearly in value. The emperor (who was placed on the throne in December 1806, and is entirely supported by the British) and the royal family occupy the whole of the citadel. Lon. 77° 9′ E. Lat. 28° 43′ N.

Delhi, p-t. and cap. Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 63 m. fr. Kingston, 68 W. Catskill, 70 S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,285. Here is an Academy.

Delhi, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,158.

Delis, r. Malacca, runs into the Chinese sea in Lat. 2° 33′ N.

Deliste, small r. which rises in Up. Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, near its W. boundary.

Delitzsch, t. Prussian states, 12 m. N. Leipzig, 16 E. Halle. Lon. 12° 19′ E. Lat. 51° 33′ N.

Deliverance Islands, small islands near the coast of New Georgia. Lon. 162° 30′ E. Lat. 11° 1′ S.

Delamcotta, fort, Hind. in Bootan. Lon. 88° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 59′ N.

Dellys, or *Teddeles*, s-p. Algiers, 45 m. E. Algiers.

Delmar, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 841.

Delme, r. Oldenburg, which runs into the Weser, near Delmenhorst.

Delmenhorst, t. Germany, on the Weser, 7 m. S. W. Bremen. Lon. 8° 39′ 28″ E. Lat. 53° 3′ 29″ N.

Delmona, small r. Lombardy, falls into the Oglio, near Bozzuolo.

Delphi. See *Castri*.

Delphi, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

Delvino, (an. *Eleus*,) t. Lower Albania, between Joannina, and Butrinto, 50 m. E. N. E. Larissa, 356 W. Constantinople. Lon. 20° 30′ E. Lat. 40° 4′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Dembea, lake in the heart of Abyssinia, supposed to be 450 miles in circumference. It contains many islands, one of which is made a place of confinement for state prisoners. The Bahr-el-Azrek, so often supposed to be the true Nile, falls into this lake on the W. and issues from it on the S. E.

Dembea, a province of Abyssinia, including all the territory surrounding the great lake of Dembea. Gondar is the capital.

Dembo, district, W. Africa, in the S. E. part of Congo.

Deme, r. E. Prussia, joins the Pregel, and falls into the Kurisch Haff.

Demeg, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea.

Demer, r. Netherlands, joins the Dyle, and falls into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermonde.

Demerary, r. S. America, in Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic, in lon. 58° W. lat. 6° 50′ N. It is navigable for ships nearly 100 miles, but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than 18 feet water.

Demerary, a province of English Guiana, lying on both sides of Demerary river. Its extent of sea coast is nearly 100 miles, and it is bounded E. by the province of Berbice, and W. by that of Essequibo. For 20 miles inland, along the banks of the river, the country consists of extensive meadows. This colony formerly belonged to the Dutch, but was ceded to the British in 1814. The exports to Great Britain, in 1807, were 19,337 hogsheads of sugar, 4,722 puncheons of rum, 23,604 bales of cotton, 12,390,102 pounds of coffee, and 1,694 casks of molasses. Chief town, Georgetown.

Demetrias. See *Goritza*.

Demiquain, r. Illinois, runs into the Illinois from the N. W. 160 m. above its mouth. It is said to be navigable 120 miles.

Demir Tasch, fort, Eu. Turkey, near Adrianople.

Demmin, t. Hither Pomerania, at the influx of the Tollense, and the Trebe, 27 m. S. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 2′ E. Lat. 53° 34′ N.

Demona, Val, province, Sicily, in the N. E. portion of the island, extending from the strait of Messina to Catania, and having the Val de Mazzara to the W. and Val de Noto to the S. Pop. 521,000. The capital is Messina.

Demonte, t. Piedmont, 10 m. S. W. Coni. Lon. 7° 24′ E. Lat. 44° 21′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Demopolis, p-v. Marengo co. Alabama.

Demotica, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Marizza, 12 m. S. S. W. Adrianople, 115 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 26° 40′ E. Lat. 41° 50′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Denain, v. France, on the Scheldt, 4 m. N. E. Bouchain, 6 S. W. Valenciennes.

Denbigh, co. Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Stropshire, W. by Caernarvonshire, N. by the Irish sea, and S. by the Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. The inhabitants amount to 60,352, of whom 6,960 are employed in trade and manufactures, and 21,104 in agriculture.

Denbigh, the capital of Denbighshire, in Wales, is in the fertile vale of Clwyd, 61 m. E. Holyhead. Lon. 3° 21′ W. Lat. 53° 12′ N. Pop. 2,714.

Denbigh, Cape, on the N. W. coast of America, in Norton sound. Lat. 65° 23′ N.

Denby, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. fr. Barnsley.

Dender, small r. Netherlands, which runs into the Scheldt near Dendermonde.

Dendera, t. Upper Egypt, a mile from the left bank of the Nile, 48 S. S. E. Girge, 242 S. Cairo. It is remarkable as containing monuments which display the ancient architecture of Egypt in all its glory. The great temple of Venus, in particular, has inspired every traveller of taste with emotions of the deepest admiration. Lat. 26° 15′ N.

Dendermonde, or *Termonde*, t. Netherlands, cap. of a large district in East Flanders, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 m. S. W. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 1′ N. Pop. 5,200.

Dencurre, t. France, 10 m. S. E. Luneville.

Dengarten, t. Pomerania, on the Reckenitz, where it falls into the bay of Ribnitz, 22 m. S. W. Stralsund.

Denia, s-p. Spain, on the Mediterranean, 45 m. S. S. E. Valencia. Lon. 38° 50′ N.

Denizley, or *Degnisla*, t. Natolia, 108 m. E. S. E. Smyrna. Lon. 29° 13′ E. Lat. 37° 51′ N.

Denkina, t. Hind. 55 m. E. Seringapatam.

Denmark, a kingdom in Europe, consists of several large islands lying between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and a peninsula which is bounded W. by the North sea or German ocean; N. by the Skager Rack; E by the Cattegat and the Baltic; S. E. by the dutchy of Mecklenburg in Germany; and S. by the Elbe, which separates it from the kingdom of Hanover. It extends from 53° 34′ to 57° 45′ N. lat. and contains 21,815 square m. It consists of the Danish islands, viz. Zealand, Funen, Laaland; and the peninsula of Jutland; Dutchy of Sleswick, Dutchy of Holstein, and Dutchy of Lauenburg. The face of the country is a low plain interrupted by very few hills and no mountains. A ridge of hills runs through the peninsula of Jutland from north to south. The principal productions are grain, large quantities of which are exported, potatoes, tobacco, madder, flax, hemp, &c. In Funen, Holstein and the south of Jutland the agriculture may be compared with that of England. The Danish horses, particularly those of Holstein, are admired for their beauty, strength, and speed, and are exported in considerable numbers to Germany, France, Russia, and Sweden. The breed of horned cattle is also in general very good, and that of sheep has been of late years improved by intermixture with Merinos. Swine are raised in large numbers and furnish a large quantity of bacon for exportation to Norway, Holland and Lubec. Even the abundance of poultry is worthy of notice, as their feathers form an important branch of trade. The climate is temperate, and though the atmosphere during the greater part of the year is thick and cloudy as in England, the country is with few exceptions perfectly healthy. The winter is occasionally of extreme severity, and the sea is impeded with ice. The Sound has at times been crossed by heavy loaded carriages. Pop. according to Hassel, 1,565,000. The established religion is the Lutheran under 7 bishops and 2 general superintendants, but all other religions are tolerated. The whole number of the clergy is 1580. There is a university at Copenhagen, and another at Kiel and schools in every parish where children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. There are besides many Latin schools maintained at the public expense. Denmark was former-

ly a limited monarchy, but in 1660, by one of the most singular revolutions recorded in history, the nobility, clergy and peasantry joined in surrendering their rights to the sovereign, so that Denmark is now, in law, an absolute monarchy of the most unqualified kind; but the exercise of this power has been modified by the spirit of the age, the effect of the Protestant religion and the progress of improvement. The crown is hereditary in the male and female line, and the title of the sovereign is King of Denmark, grand duke of Holstein, duke of Sleswick, Lauenburg, &c. The revenue is about $7,000,000. The national debt is nominally between 60 and 70 million dollars, but in reality less on account of its depreciation. The army on the present peace establishment consists of 26,000 men. The navy contains 3 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 3 brigs, with only 4,000 seamen in actual service, but the number is capable of being easily increased as there are several thousand registered seamen at the disposal of the crown. The manufactures, in general, extend only to the supply of the country, furnishing no surplus for exportation. The principal manufacturing establishments are at Copenhagen and Altona. The exports consist principally of corn to Norway; horses to Germany, France, Sweden and Russia; oxen to Holland and Germany; live hogs and bacon to Norway; and dried fish to the Mediterranean. In 1816 the value of the corn exported was about $2,500,000, of fish $500,000, and of animals $500,000. Denmark is finely situated for navigation being almost surrounded by the sea. In 1802 there were 1,378 vessels belonging to this small state, measuring 130,000 tons, and manned by 9,000 seamen. Within a few years, however, the commerce and shipping of the country have very greatly diminished. There are various appendages to the crown of Denmark, viz. Iceland and the Faroe isles in Europe; a part of Greenland; Christiansburg, and other small places on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel; with factories in the Nicobar islands; and in the West Indies, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John.

Denmark, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on Saco river, 30 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 792.

Denmark, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 150 m. fr. Albany. Pop. 1,745. *Deer creek* falls into Black river in this town, and has several falls of from 10 to 60 feet, and one called High fall, of 175 feet nearly perpendicular. Immediately above this fall, is the village of Copenhagen.

Denmark, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 4 m. E. Jefferson. Pop. 111.

Dennewitz, v. Brandenburg, 2 m. fr. Juterbock.

Dennis, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 9 m. N. E. Barnstable, 76 S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,997.

Dennis, p-v. Amelia co. Va.

Dennis creek, p-v. Cape May co. N. J.

Denny's river, Washington co. Maine, runs into a bay of the same name which forms the north branch of Cobscook bay.

Dennysville, p-t. Washington co. Maine, lies on the bay and river of the same name and on Penimaquan bay. The village is handsomely built at the head of tide water on Dennys river, and contains several saw mills, a grist mill, fulling mill, carding machine and tannery. It is well situated for manufactures. 17 m. N. W. Eastport. Pop. 557.

Dent, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Dent, 3 m. fr. Ledbergh.

Denton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 15 m. fr. Manchester.

Denton, p-t. and cap. Caroline co. Md. on the head-waters of Choptank river, 20 m. S. E. Centreville, 20 N. E. Easton. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a Methodist church, and an academy.

Dentrecasteaux's Channel, strait, on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen's land, from which it separates Bruny's isle.

Deodhur, t. Hind. 175 m. fr. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 59′ N.

Deoghir. See *Doulatabad*.

Deogire, or *Deogur*, ancient fort and city, Hind. in Berar. Lon. 79° 12′ E. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Deogur, fort, Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 40′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

Deonhally, t. and fort, India, in Mysore, 19 m. N. N. E. Bangalore. Lon. 77° 54′ E. Lat. 13° 15′ N.

Deposit, p-v. in Tompkins, Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware, 14 m. S. E. Oquago, 105 W. Catskill. It has considerable trade in lumber.

Deptford, t. Eng. in Kent. at the confluence of the Ravensbourne with the Thames. There is a royal dock yard here, with fine wet docks, and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores. Here many of the largest ships of war have been built. There are also several private docks in the neighbourhood, for building and repairing merchantmen. There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation, or society of the Trinity-house, devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, and their widows. Pop. 19,833. 4 m. E. London.

Deptford, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,281.

Depuch's Island, on the N. W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 113° 47′ E. Lat. 20° 35′ 30″ N.

Derah Ishmael Khan, t. in the Afghan territories, on the Indus. Lon. 70° 50′ E. Lat. 31° 55′ N.

De Ramsay, 2 seigniories, in Lower Canada: one, in Richelieu co. 36 m. E. of Montreal; and the other in Warwick co.

Derbak, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian, a little N. of Derbend.

Derbane, r. in the N. part of Louisiana, runs S. E. and joins the Wachitta.

Derbend, t. Russia, capital of the khanship of Derbend, in the province of Schirvan, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. It is in the form of a parallelogram, extending on a declivity from the very margin of the shore, west to the foot of a lofty mountain. It is considered the gate of Persia; its name signifies an impassable place. It is surrounded by strong walls. The harbor is the worst on the Caspian sea. The inhabitants are Mahometans, Georgians, Armenians and Jews, amounting in all to 4,000. Little trade is carried on, owing to the poverty of the surrounding countries. Lon. 48° 58′ E. Lat. 41° 52′ N.

Derbinskoi, v. Siberia, on the Lena. Lon. 116° 14′ E. Lat. 60° 20′ N.

Derby, co. Eng. bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, S. by Leicester and Stafford, and W. by Stafford and Chester. It contains 972 sq. miles. Pop. in 1811, 185,487; families, 37,460, of which number, 14,283 are engaged in agriculture, and 15,825 in trade and manufactures.

Derby, t. Eng. cap. of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent. A county infirmary, on a large scale, was erected here in 1810, which is considered one of the most com-

plete establishments of the kind in Europe. Manufactures to a large extent, are carried on in this town, particularly in silk and cotton, porcelain, and spar. This is a borough, returning 2 members to Parliament. Pop. 13,043. Lon. 1° 25′ W. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

Derby, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. on lake Memphramagog, 52 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 925.

Derby, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, at the junction of Naugatuc river. 12 m. above its mouth, 8 W. New-Haven. Pop. 2,088. It contains 5 churches, 2 Episcopal, 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Derby was formerly extensively engaged in foreign commerce. It had a fishing company with a capital of $100,000 and a bank with a capital of the same amount. But both these have ceased operation and trade has declined. Within the limits of this township is the village of Humphreysville

Derby, p-v. Delaware co. Pa.

Dereham, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 160 m. W. Norwich, 100 N. N. E. London. Lon. 56′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N. Pop. 2,838.

Derenburg, t. Prussian states, on the Holzemme, 6 m. W. S. W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,000.

Derg, r. Ireland, runs from Lough Derg to the river Foyle, 8 m. E. Donegal.

Dirgasp, t. Persia, in Seistan, 40 m. S. W. Bost. Lon. 63° 48′ E. Lat. 32° 5′ N.

Deriabi, one of the Kartan islands, on the coast of Arabia. Lon. 55° 55′ E. Lat. 17° 35′ N.

Dermon, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,379.

Derne, t. and cap. of Barca, on the coast. Lon. 22° 10′ E. famous for its capture by the American general Eaton in 1805.

Dernisch, or *Dernis*, t. and fort, Austrian states, in Dalmatia, 20 m. N. Sebenico.

Derry. See *Londonderry*.

Derry, r. Wales, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly.

Derry, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Swetara creek, 2 m. above its junction with the Susquehannah. Pop. 2,256. In the bank of the creek, there is a cavern, containing numerous apartments, and with stalactites of various shapes and colors, formed on the walls.

Derry, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,551.

Derry, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,301.

Derry, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,662.

Derry, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 902.

Derryfield. See *Manchester*.

Deruyter, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 34 m. S. W. Utica, 130 W. Albany. Pop. 1,214.

Derrio, t. Lombardy, on the lake of Como, 18 m. N. N. E. Como.

Derwent, r. Eng. which falls into the Irish sea, at Workington; another, which runs into the Ouse, 5 m. S. E. Selby, in Yorkshire; another, which flows into the Tyne, about 3 m. above New-Castle; another, which falls into the Trent, 8 m. E. S. E. Derby.

Derwent Water, lake, Eng. in Cumberland, near Keswick, formed by the river Derwent.

Des, t. Transylvania, 25 m. N. N. E. Clausenburg. Lon. 23° 23′ E. Lat. 47° 1′ 50″ N.

Desaguero, r. S. America, which issues from lake Titicaca, and running S. terminates in lake Parin. Over this river is still to be seen the bridge of rushes, constructed by the fifth Inca of Peru, for transporting his army to the other side.

Desaguero, sometimes called *Rio Colorado*, large r. in Patagonia, which, after a S. E. course of nearly 1000 miles, falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 39° 45′ S.

Deseada, Cape, on the N. W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 76° 45′ W. Lat. 52° 52′ S.

Deseada, the first of the Caribbee islands 12 m. long by 6 broad, discovered by Columbus, in 1494, 12 m. N. E. Guadaloupe. Lon. 61° 15′ W. Lat. 16° 38′ N. Pop. 900.

Desire, Port, harbor, on the eastern coast of S. America. Lon. 64° 25′ W. Lat. 47° 7′ S.

Des Moins, large r. Missouri Territory, which runs S. S. E. and joins the Mississippi, about 130 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. From the rapids to its mouth, it forms the boundary of the State of Missouri. It may be ascended in boats 800 miles.

Desna, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper near Kiev.

Desolation, Cape, on the S. W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 72° 12′ W. Lat. 54° 55′ S.

Desolation, Cape, the S. point of Greenland. Lon. 47° W. Lat. 61° 45′ N.

Despage, or *Fox river*, Illinois, runs into the Illinois, from the N. about half way between lake Pioria, and the forks of the Illinois. Its course is nearly parallel with that of the Desplanes.

Desplanes, r. Illinois, rises W. of lake Michigan, and flowing S. W. meets the Kankakee, to form Illinois river. The Desplanes communicates with a lake, and from this lake there is a sort of a canal to Chicago river, partly worn by the water, and partly made by the French and Indians, through which boats pass in wet seasons.

Dessau, t. Germany, cap. of the dutchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulda, which falls into the Elbe, about half a league from the town. Pop. 9,400. 28 m. S. E. Magdeburg. Lon. 12° 17′ 1″ E. Lat. 51° 50′ 6″ N.

Destruction Island, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 47° 37′ N.

Desvres, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 9 m. S. E. Boulogne. Pop. 2,362.

Detmold, province, in Lippe-Detmold. Pop. except the town, 12,106.

Detmold, t. in the above prov. on the Werra, well built. Pop. 2,369. 25 m. S. W. Minden.

Detour, cape, Michigan, the W. point at the entrance of the Straits of St. Mary's, 40 m. from the Michillimackinac. Lat. 45° 54′ N.

Detour, cape N. W. Ter. at S. W. end of Lake Superior.

Detroit river, N. America, which connects lake St. Clair with Lake Erie, is 28 miles long, and opposite Detroit, ¾ of a mile wide, enlarging as it descends, and is navigable for vessels of any burden. Near its mouth are Gross isle, and numerous smaller islands; the principal channel is near the eastern side, between Bois blanc island and the Canada shore; the western channel is much wider, but is shallow and full of small islands. Back from the river, the land descends into low grounds and marshes, and the settlements are only one farm deep on the banks of the river, which are regular and even. The country has been settled more than a century, and there is an almost continued line of settlements from the mouth of the river to lake St. Clair, on the Canada side; and on the western side, for several miles above and below Detroit. The houses, though low and mean, are finely set round with forest and fruit trees, and together with the beautiful expanse of the water, form a most agreeable view as you sail on the river.

Detroit, city, and port of entry, Wayne co. and

capital of Michigan Territory, is on Detroit river, 9 miles from lake St. Clair, 18 above Amherstburg in Up. Canada, 313 S. Mackinaw, 302 W. Buffalo, 548 fr. Washington. Lon. 82° 56′ W. Lat. 42° 25′ N. Pop. 1,355. The city was laid out in a regular square, ½ of a mile on each side. The public buildings are, a market-house; a council-house; a penitentiary, built of stone; a bank; a large Government store-house; a military arsenal, and ordnance store-house; an academy; a neat Presbyterian church; and a magnificent catholic church, 116 feet by 60, built of stone, with 2 tall steeples, which is not yet finished.—The situation of Detroit is eminently advantageous in the commerce of the great Lakes. It was settled as early as 1683, by the French from Canada, for the purposes of the fur trade. At present, its trade is chiefly with Ohio and New-York, and with the military posts on the Upper Lakes. In 1818, the amount of shipping belonging to this port, was 849 tons; the value of exports, was $69,330, and of imports, $15,611. The fort is a regular work, of an oblong figure, covering an acre of ground, with parapets and bastions, and surrounded by palisadoes, a deep ditch and glacis. The number of the garrison in 1818, was 168.—In August, 1812, Detroit was surrendered to the British, but did not remain long in their possession.

Dettenheim, t. Bavarian states, in the circle of the Upper Danube. In this neighbourhood, viz. in the village of Graben, are the remains of the canal, by which Charlemagne attempted to connect the waters of the Danube and the Rhine, in the year 793.

Dettingen, v. Bavarian states, in the circle of the Lower Maine, on the east bank of the Maine, 9 m. S. Hanau.

Deva, r. Spain, which falls into the bay of Biscay, at Deva; another, which joins the river Ove, near Oviedo.

Deva, s-p. Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Deva, 15 m. W. St. Sebastian. Lon. 2° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 19′ N.

Deva, t. Transylvania, on the Marosch, 10 m. W. Millenbach. Lon. 22° 45′ E. Lat. 47° 19′ 4″ N.

Deraprayaga, t. Hind. in Serinagur, on that part of the Ganges held most sacred by the Hindoos. Here is the celebrated temple of Ramachandra. Lon. 78° 31′ E. Lat. 30° 9′ N.

Dexenish, isl. Ireland, in Lough Erne, 3 m. N. Enniskillen.

Deventer, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Yssel. Linen is manufactured here, and the traffic in cattle, butter, and cheese, is considerable. Pop. 10,100. 8 m. N. N. W. Zutphen, 46 E. Amsterdam. Lon. 6° 3′ E. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

Deveron, r. Scotland, which falls into the German ocean at Banff.

Deverte bay, on the N. E. coast of New Brunswick, at its S. E. extremity.

Devicotta, fort, and s-p. India, in Tanjore, at the mouth of the Coleroon. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 11° 20′ N.

Devil's hole. See *Niagara falls*.

Devil's river, small r. Michigan Territory, runs into Fox river, opposite Fort Howard. Another river of this name empties into Fox river, 120 miles above its mouth.

Devizes or *the Vies*, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 3,750. 88 m. W. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 58′ E. Lat. 51° 21′ N.

Deulemonde, t. France, dep. of the North, where the river Deule falls into the Lys, 6 m. N. W. Lille.

Devon, co. Eng. bounded N. by the Bristol channel, E. by Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English channel, and W. by Cornwall. It contains 2,493 sq. miles. Pop. in 1811, 383,308; families, 79,415, of which number, 33,044 were engaged in agriculture, and 30,977 in trade and manufactures.

Devon, r. Scotland, which falls into the Forth, at Cambus. The Devon iron works are about 4 miles from the mouth of the river. There is another river of the same name, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbor.

Devon, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

Deuren, t. Prussian states, 14 m. E. Aix-la-chapelle. Lon. 6° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 50′ N.

Deux coeurs, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, 21 m. W. Whitefish point, and 66 W. St. Mary's river. It is 25 yards wide, and boatable at its entrance.

Deux Montagnes, lake, Canada, or rather expansion of the river Ottawa, at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 24 miles long, and from 1 to 6 broad.

Deux Ponts, formerly a principality of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, but now belonging to Bavaria, and forming part of the circle of the Rhine. Pop. 60,000.

Deux Ponts, Les, t. Bavarian states, in the circle of the Rhine, 46 m. W. Manheim, 58 N. Mentz. Lon. 7° 25′ E. Lat. 49° 16′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Dewangunge, t. Bengal, on the W. bank of the Brahmapootra river. Lon. 89° 42′ E. Lat. 25° 7′ N.

Dewarcote, t. Hind. Lon. 78° 2′ E. Lat. 30° 59′ N.

Dewee, small isl. S. C. in Charleston harbor.

Deweysburg, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 22 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 200.

Dewsburgh, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 m. W. Wakefield. Pop. 5,059.

Dexter, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 30 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 461.

Deynse, t. Netherlands, on the Lys, 9 m. S. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

Deyrah, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 77° 45′ E. Lat. 30° 19′ N.

Dezaigne, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Dance, 15 m. W. Tournon. Pop. 3,440.

Dezenzano, t. Lombardy, on Lake Guarda, 15 m. S. Brescia. Lon. 10° 35′ E. Lat. 45° 29′ N.

Dezful, or *Desphoul*, t. Persia, in Kuzistan, 28 m. W. Shuster. Pop. 15,000.

Dfjesan, t. Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea, 22 m. W. Abu-Arisch.

Dhar, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 75° 25′ E. Lat. 22° 48′ N.

Dhelly, Portuguese town on the N. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 125° 30′ E. Lat. 8° 35′ S.

Dhonee, r. Thibet, which runs into the Burhampooter, at Luckeigereh.

Dhoolpour, city, Hind. in Agra, on the N. bank of the Chumbul. Lon. 77° 55′ E. Lat. 26° 43′ N.

Diadin, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, 72 m. S. S. W. Erivan, 140 S. S. E. Erzerum.

Diacovir, t. Sclavonia, 14 m. S. W. Essek. Lon. 18° 27′ 48″ E. Lat. 45° 19′ 20″ N.

Diamond Harbor, in the W. branch of the Ganges, commonly called the Hoogly river, about

34 miles below Calcutta in a straight line. At this place the company's ships unload, and take in great part of their homeward bound cargoes.

Diamond Island, on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 12 m. S. Cape Negrais. Lon. 94° 12′ E. Lat. 15° 51′ N.

Diamond Point, cape on the N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 52′ E. Lat. 5° 20′ N.

Diamond Point, cape on the W. coast of Martinico. Lon. 61° W. Lat. 14° 25′ N.

Diamper, t. India, in Cochin. Lon. 76° 37′ E. Lat. 9° 55′ N.

Diana's Bank, or *Shoal*, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 151° 5′ E. Lat. 15° 45′ S.

Diano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 13 m. N. N. W. Policastro. Pop. 4,146.

Diarbekir, pachalic, A. Turkey, bounded N. by Siwas and Erzerum, E. by Curdistan, S. by Bagdad and Orfa, and W. by Merasche. It lies between the Tigris and Euphrates.

Diarbekir, city, A. Turkey, and cap. of the pachalic of Diarbekir, is in a fine plain on the Tigris. The city is encompassed by a lofty thick wall of black stone. Extensive manufactures are carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and leather. There are considerable exports to Bagdad and Constantinople. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Catholics, and Jacobites. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile. Pop. 100,000. Lon. 39° 52′ E. Lat. 37° 55′ N.

Dickinson, t. Franklin co. N. Y. 12 m. W. Malone. Pop. 495.

Dickinson, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 2,007.

Dickinson College. See *Carlisle*.

Dickinson's store, p-v. Caroline co. Va.

Dickinsonville, p-v. Franklin co. Va.

Dickinsonville, p-v. Powhatan co. Va.

Dicks, r. Ken. runs into the Kentucky, after a N. W. course of 50 miles, in lon. 84° 56′ W. lat. 37° 40′ N.

Dicks creek, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. above Hamilton.

Dickson, co. W. Tennessee. Pop. 5,190; slaves 1,305; engaged in agriculture 1,164, in commerce 11, in manufactures 93. Chief town, Charlotte.

Dicksville, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.

Didsbury, t. Eng. 6 m. from Manchester.

Die, t. France, on the Drome, 25 m. S. E. Valence, 30 S. W. Grenoble. Lon. 5° 22′ 33″ E. Lat. 44° 45′ 31″ N.

Djebail, t. Syria, 2 m. N. of the river Ibrahim. It occupies the site of the ancient *Biblos*, whose inhabitants were employed with the Sidonians in procuring wood for Solomon's temple. Pop. 6,000.

Djebel Hazen, isl. of the Red Sea, on the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25° 32′ 20″ N.

Djebel Nor, or the *Mountain of Light*, hill, Arabia, in Hedsjas, near Mecca. The Mahometans believe that the angel Gabriel brought the first chapter of the koran here to their prophet.

Djedda. See *Jidda*.

Dieburg, t. Hesse, in Starkenberg, 24 m. E. S. E. Mentz. Pop. 2,245.

Diego Ruys, or *Rodriguez*, isl. in the Indian ocean, 100 leagues E. of the island of Mauritius. Lon. 57° 32′ E. Lat. 19° 30′ S.

Diego de Ramires, isl. near the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 68° 45′ W. Lat. 56° 19′ S.

Diekirch, t. Netherlands, on the Saure, 20 m. N. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,290.

Diemen's Land, Van. See *Van Diemen's Land*.

Dienville, t. France, in Aube, 9 m. N. W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,200.

Diepholz, county, Germany, lying between Munster, Osnabruck, Minden, and Hoya, and belonging to the kingdom of Hanover. It contains 264 square miles, and 15,530 inhabitants.

Diepholz, t. Hanover, cap. of the county of Diepholz. Pop. 1,550. 30 m. S. S. W. Bremen. Lon. 8° 21′ E. Lat. 52° 36′ N.

Dieppe, s-p. France, in the English channel, at the mouth of the Arques, or Bethune. There are regular packet-boats between Dieppe and Brighton, a distance of 66 miles, and it is the most direct route between London and Paris. 45 m. N. E. Havre de Grace, 100 N. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 4′ E. Lat. 49° 55′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Dierdorf, t. Grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Wiedbach, 8 m. N. N. E. Coblentz.

Diersheim, v. Baden, in Kinzig, 5 m. N. Kehl.

Dierstein, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 39 m. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 27′ N.

Diesenhofen, t. Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Rhine, 5 m. S. Schaffhausen. Pop. 2,400.

Diessen, t. Upper Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser, 8 m. S. Landsberg. Lon. 11° 6′ E. Lat. 47° 56′ 30″ N.

Diest, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Demer, 22 m. W. Maestricht. Lon. 5° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 58′ N. Pop. 5,796.

Dietenheim, t. Bavarian states, in Suabia, on the Iller, 9 m. S E. Ulm. Pop. 1,700.

Dietikon, v. Switzerland, 8 m. N. W. Zurich.

Dietz, t. in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Lahn which here begins to be navigable. Pop. 2,500.

Dieuze, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Seille, 22 m. N. E. Nancy. Lon. 6° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 49′ N.

Digah, t. Hind. near Dinapore, 320 m. N. W. Calcutta.

Digby, t. Nova Scotia, on the bay of Annapolis, 15 m. S. W. Annapolis.

Digdiguash, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay.

Digges's Sound, an inlet in the N. part of Beering's bay. Lon. 220° 43′ E. Lat. 59° 52′ N.

Digg's point, point, Md. at the confluence of Piscataway river with the Potomac.

Dighton, p-t. and port of entry, Bristol co. Mass. on the W. side of Taunton river, 7 m. S. Taunton, 20 from Warren, 39 S. Boston. Pop 653. Amount of shipping in 1815, 9,699 tons. On the side of the river in this town, there is a rock containing a hieroglyphic inscription, of which no satisfactory account has been given.

Digmann's ferry, p-v. Pike co. Pa.

Dignano, t. Austrian States, in Istria, 3 m. from the sea. 44 m. S. Trieste. Lon. 14° E. Lat. 45° 6′ N. Pop. 3,506.

Digne, t. France, in Lower Alps. The streets are steep and winding, and the houses ill built; there are three gates, a cathedral and four other churches. About a league from the town, at the foot of a perpendicular rock, are mineral springs which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and employed both externally and internally. 34 m. S. by W. Embrun, 50 N. E. Aix. Lon. 6° 14′ 37″ E. Lat. 44° 5′ 14″ N. Pop. 3,300.

Digoin, t. France, in Saone and Loire, 14 m. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,333.

Dijon, an ancient and well built city of France, cap. of Cote d'Or. It is on the Ouche, at the entrance of a fertile plain, bordered by the ridge of hills called the Cote d'Or, which abound in excellent wines. It contains several fine churches,

a university, a museum of paintings and engravings, and an academy of sciences. It is the see of a bishop, and contains manufactures of woollens, cotton and silk. The traffic in these, and in wine, corn, &c. is greatly facilitated by the new canal from St. Jean de Losne to Dijon. 100 m. N. Lyons, 175 S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 2′ 5″ E. Lat. 47° 19′ 25″ N. Pop. 21,600.

Dilliardsville, p-v. Orange co. N. C.

Dillenburg, t. Westphalia, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Dille, 45 m. N. N. W. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 8° 22′ E. Lat. 50° 45′ N.

Dillingen, t. Bavarian States, on the left bank of the Danube, 23 m. N. W. Augsburg, 24 N. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 30′ 29″ E. Lat. 48° 34′ 33″ N.

Dillsberg, t. Baden, on the Neckar, 6 m. E. Heidelberg.

Dillsburg, p-v. York co. Pa.

Dill's ferry, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Dilworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. fr. Blackburn.

Dimitzana, t. Morea, on the Erymathus, opposite to the ruins of the ancient *Psophis*. 24 m. N. W. Tripolizza.

Dinagepore, district, Bengal, between 25° and 26° N. lat. bounded N. and W. by Puneah, E. by Rungpore and Ghoragot, and S. by Bettooriah. Dinagepore, the capital, is on an island formed by the Pernabubah river, and is a place of considerable trade. Lon. 88° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 37′ N.

Dinan, t. France, in Cotes du Nord, 13 m. S. St. Malo. Lon. 22° 47′ W. Lat. 48° 27′ 16″ N. Pop. 4,170.

Dinan, Anse de, a bay on the coast of France, between Brest road and the bay of Douarnenez.

Dinant, t. Netherlands, on the Maese, 14 m. S. Namur. Pop. 3,630. Lon. 4° 56′ E. Lat. 50° 15′ 20″ N.

Dinapore, a military cantonment belonging to the British, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 11½ m. W. of Patna, for the defence of which it was constructed. Lon. 85° 8′ E. Lat. 25° 38′ N.

Dinasmouthy, t. Wales, in Glamorgan, on the Dysi. Lon. 3° 38′ W. Lat. 52° 34′ N.

Dindigul, district of India, between 10° and 11° N. lat. bounded N. by Coimbetoor and Kistnagherry, S. by Travancore and Madura, W. by Travancore and Cochin, E. by the Carnatic. In 1792 it was ceded to the British, and is now included in the collectorship of Madura. Dindigul, the capital, is a strong fortress. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 10° 22′ N.

Dinding, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100° 36′ E. Lat. 4° 15′ N.

Dingelfingen, t. Bavaria, on the Iser, 48 m. N. E. Munich. Lon. 12° 28′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ N. Pop. 2,080.

Dingle, s-p. Ireland, in Kerry, on the N. coast of a bay of the same name. Lon. 10° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Dingmansburg, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the E. branch of Great Miami river, below the mouth of Musquetoe creek, 11 m. above Piqua, 19 above Troy.

Dingwall, t. Scotland, in Ross co. 19 m. N. Inverness. Lon. 4° 19′ W. Lat. 57° 36′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Dinish, isl. in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51° 41′ N.

Dinkara, kingdom in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, behind Ahantah. It abounds in gold.

Dinkelsbuhl, t. Bavarian States, 16 m. S. W. Anspach, 36 S. W. Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 19′ 49″ E. Lat. 49° 8′ 37″ N. Pop. 6,400.

Dinslacken, t. Prussian States, on the Rhine, 5 m. S. E. Wesel. Lon. 6° 47′ E. Lat. 51° 34′ N.

Dinwiddie, co. Va. bounded N. by Appomatox river, which separates it from Chesterfield co. and inclosed on the other sides by Prince George, Sussex, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Nottaway and Amelia counties. Pop. 13,792; slaves 7,751; engaged in agriculture 4,323, in manufactures 365. Chief town, Petersburg. At the court-house is a post-office.

Djoojocarta, a populous city of Java, capital of Mataram, 130 m. S. S. W. Samarang.

Dipper harbor, New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy, 24 m. S.W. St. John.

Dippoldiswalda, t. Saxony, 12 m. S. S.W. Dresden. Lon. 13° 36′ E. Lat. 50° 53′ N. Pop. 1,357.

Direction, Islands of, four small islands at the entrance of the straits of Magellan, in the Pacific. Lon. 77° 19′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ S.

Dirmstein, t. Germany, 7 m. S. S. W. Worms.

Dirschau, t. Prussia, on the Vistula, 16 m. S. S. E. Dantzic. Pop. 1,929.

Disappointment Bay, on the E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126° 15′ E. Lat. 6° 52′ N.

Disappointment Bay, in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, 10 m. S. E. Dolphin bay.

Disappointment Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Georgia, in the S. Atlantic. Lon. 36° 13′ W. Lat. 54° 58′ S.

Disappointment Island, one of Duff's groupe, in the Pacific. Lon. 167° E. Lat. 10° S.

Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 145° 4′ W. Lat. 14° 5′ S.

Disappointment Cape, on the N. W. coast of America, the N. cape at the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. 142° 59′ W. Lat. 46° 19′ N.

Discord, Cape, on the E. coast of Greenland. Lon. 44° 30′ W. Lat. 60° 30′ N.

Disentis, t. of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. Lon. 8° 59′ E. Lat. 46° 58′ N.

Dishne, v. Egypt, 16 m. N. E. Menoaf.

Disko, isl. in Davis' straits, in a bay of the same name. Lon. 70° W. Lat. 51° N.

Disley, t. Eng. in Chester, 6 m. S. W. Stockport. Pop. 1,415.

Dismal Swamp, a tract of marshy land commencing in the S. E. part of Virginia, and extending into N. Carolina. It is 30 miles long from N. to S. and 10 broad, and embraces about 150,000 acres, generally covered with trees. In the centre is Drummond's pond, 15 miles in circumference. The Chesapeake and Albemarle canal passes through the swamp, and is supplied with water from Drummond's pond.

Diss, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 13 m. S. S. W. Norwich. Lon. 1° 5′ E. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 2,590.

Dissais, t. France, in Vienne, 11 m. N. N. E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,100.

Dissay, t. France, in Sarthe, 9 m. S. E. Chateau du Loir. Pop. 1,100.

Dissen, v. Hanover, 19 m. S. E. Osnabruck.

Ditmarsen, a district of Holstein, between the Eyder and the Elbe. The chief towns are Meldorf and Lunden.

Ditteah, t. Hind. in Bundelcund. Lon. 78° 32′ E. Lat. 25° 43′ N.

Diu, a celebrated island and fortress of Hind. in Gujerat. It has a good harbour, and formerly possessing a Hindoo temple, it rose to great celebrity, and became one of the richest places of the

east. In 1535 it was taken by the Portuguese, who fortified it, and made it a place of great trade; but in 1670 it was plundered by the Arabs, and has now dwindled into insignificance. Lon. 71° E. Lat. 20° 43′ N.

Diu Head, a promontory on the coast of Guzerat. Lon. 70° 52′ E. Lat. 20° 41′ N.

Diuran, one of the Calamines islands. Lon. 120° 52′ E. Lat. 8° 12′ N.

Dive, r. France, which falls into the English channel near Dives.

Dividing creek, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J.

Dividing creek, r. Va. which runs between Lancaster and Northumberland counties into Chesapeake bay.

Diry Point, on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. 81° 14′ E. Lat. 15° 58′ N.

Diry Point, Hind. on the coast of Condapilly. Lon. 81° 20′ E. Lat. 15° 55′ N.

Dixan, t. of Tigré, in Abyssinia. Lon. 39° 38′ E. Lat. 15° N.

Dixcove, a British fort on the Gold coast of Africa, at the entrance of a small cove. 40 m. S. W. Cape coast Castle.

Dixfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 18 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 595.

Dixhills, p-v. in Huntington, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Dixmont, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 20 m. W. Bangor. Pop. 515.

Dixmuyden, t. Netherlands, 11 m. S. Ostend, 24 E. Dunkirk. Lon. 2° 51′ E. Lat. 51° 2′ N.

Dixon, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 841.

Dixon's Entrance, straits in the N. Pacific ocean, between Queen Charlotte's island and the continent of N. America.

Dixon's springs, p-v. Smith co. Ten.

Dixville, t. Coos co. N. H. 110 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2.

Dixville, p-v. Henry co. Va.

Dmitrov, t. Eu. Russia, 30 m. N. Moscow. Lon. 37° 35′ E. Lat. 56° 21′ N.

Dneprowsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Taurida, on the Dnieper, 80 m. S. S. W. Ekaterinoslav.

Dnieper, (an. *Borysthenes.*) r. Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and passing by Smolensko, Orcha, Mohilev, Bobryow, Kiev, Crementchong, Ekaterinoslav, Nicopal and Cherson, falls into the Black sea between Oczakov and Kinburn. It begins to be navigable above Smolensko; but in the lower part of its course the navigation is impeded by islands, and about 200 miles from its mouth, by rapids which continue for nearly 40 miles; they are not, however, dangerous, except after heavy falls of rain. The length of its course is 800 miles.

Dniester, or *Niester*, (an. *Tyras,*) r. Europe, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and after passing by Tzekinooka, Rasczcow, Bender, Tiraspol, and other towns, runs into the Black sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its navigation has been recently improved by the Russian government, and the Poles now send a considerable portion of the produce of their soil through its medium, to the flourishing port of Odessa situated on the Black sea near its mouth.

Doa, isl. in the Eastern sea, near the W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127° 40′ E. Lat. 12° 15′ N.

Dobberan, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg, near the Baltic, 8 m. N. W. Rostock. Pop. 1,420.

Dobbertin, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg, 12 m. S. Schwerin. Pop. 750.

Dobbs, Cape, in Hudson's bay, at the S. side of the entrance of Wager's river. Lon. 86° 30′ W. Lat. 65° N.

Doboy sound, and *inlet*, on the coast of Geo. which receives the N. branch of the Alatamaha river. The bar has 14 feet at low water, and is in lat. 31° 20′ N.

Dobrawitz, t. Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 4 m. S. Jung-Buntzlau.

Dobrilugk, t. Prussian states, on the river Dober, 34 m. N. Dresden, 56 S. Berlin. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 34′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Dobrutzi, country in Bulgaria, extending along the S. bank of the Danube, near its mouth. It is inhabited by Tartars.

Dobrzyn, t. Poland, 65 m. N. N. W. Warsaw.

Dobrzyn, t. Poland, 20 m. E. N. E. Thorn.

Dobson's cross-roads, p-v. Stokes co. N. C.

Doce Rio, r. Brazil, rises near Villa Rica, and running N. and afterwards E. discharges itself, after a course of about 500 miles, into the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 30′ S.

Dochart, r. Scotland, in Perth co. which falls into Loch Tay.

Dockan, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 120° 2′ E. Lat. 5° 58′ N.

Dockum, t. Netherlands, in Friesland, near the German ocean, on a canal, which, at high water brings large ships to the town. It has considerable trade in salt, cheese, butter and beer. Pop. 3,100. 33 m. W. Delfzyl. Lon. 5° 55′ E. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Dodbrook, t. Eng. in Devon, 15 m. S. W. Dartmouth.

Dodona, a celebrated forest of Albania, famous in ancient times for its oracles, and at present the retreat of rebellious Albanians.

Doe, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, lat. 30° S.

Doebeln, t. Saxony, 27 m. S. E. Leipsic. Lon. 13° 1′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Doesburg, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland, 8 m. S. S. W. Zutphen. Lon. 68° E. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Dofar, or *Dafar*, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut, in the Arabian sea, 120 m. N. Cape Fartach.

Dofrafield, ridge of mountains, between Sweden and Norway. The highest summits are in Drontheim and Bergen. The greatest elevation is 7,620 above the level of the sea.

Dog Islands, on the S. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 58° W. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Dog Island, or *Desventurada*, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 141° 30′ W. Lat. 15° 15′ S.

Dog, or *Cedar river*, Alabama, flows into the estuary of Pascagoula.

Dog river, Alabama, flows into Mobile bay, about 3 leagues below the town of Mobile.

Dog river, r. N. America, which passes by Fort William and runs into Lake Superior just below.

Dogger Bank, an extensive sand-bank in the North sea, between the north of Germany and England, the west end of which extends nearly to Scarborough in Yorkshire, and the eastern within 20 leagues of the coast of Jutland. It is much frequented by English and Dutch for the cod fishery.

Dogliani, t. Piedmont, 20 m. N. N. E. Mondori. Pop. 4,000.

Dohrman, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 520.

Doiagoi, isl. in the Frozen sea, at the entrance of Waygat's straits. Lon. 57° 14′ E. Lat. 70° 5′ N.

Doire, r. Piedmont, which falls into the Po.

Dol, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 34 m. N. W. Rennes. Lon. 1° 45′ 3″ E. Lat. 48° 33′ 8″ N.

Dolce Aqua, t. Sardinian States, 16 m. E. N. E. Nice. Pop. 1,100.

Dole, t. France, in Jura, on the Doubs, 23 m. S. W. Besancon, 28 S. E. Dijon. Lon. 5° 30′ E. Lat. 47° 6′ N. Pop. 8,250.

Dole, La, one of the loftiest parts of the Jura chain, between the French department of Jura and the Swiss canton of Vaud. Its summit is 5600 feet above the level of the sea.

Dolgelly, t. Wales, in Merioneth, on the Avon, 40 m. S. Caernarvon. Lon. 4° 36′ W. Lat. 52° 44′ N. Pop. 3,064.

Dollart Bay, or *The Dollert*, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between East Friesland and Groningen, to the mouth of the river Ems.

Dolnitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 15 m. below Meissen.

Dolo, Il, t. in the Venetian territory, 8 m. E. N. E. Padua. Pop. 8,000.

Dolorskoi, fort, A. Russia, in Kolhyvane, on the Irkutsk, 16 m. W. Semipolatnoi.

Dolphin Bay, in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 76° 7′ W.

Dolphin Cape, a head land, which forms the E. point of the N. entrance into Falkland's sound.

Doma, r. S. America, which enters the Orinoco, 60 m. above the Meta.

Domaine, Riviere du, r. Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. below the island of Orleans.

Domboo, t. Africa, in Bornou, on the caravan route from Mourzouk, 200 m. N. N. W. Bornou.

Domboo, salt lakes, Africa, on the N. extremity of Bornou, and from which that kingdom, Cassina, and the States S. of the Niger, are supplied with salt.

Domesnes, cape, Russia, in Courland, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga, in lon. 22° 16′ E. and lat. 57° 39′ N.

Domfront, t. France, 35 m. W. N. W. Alencon. Lon. 34° W. Lat. 48° 35′ N. Pop. 1,548.

Domingo, St. See *Hispaniola*.

Dominica, isl. in the West Indies, between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 36′ N. and between lon. 61° 17′ and 61° 32′ W. being 29 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 186,436 acres. The value of its exports, which consist of coffee, sugar, rum, cotton, and wool, in 1809 was 161,291*l*. and in 1810, 39,686*l*. The value of its imports during the same years is stated at 315,584*l*, and 282,002*l*. Pop. in 1805, 26,499, viz. 1,594 whites, 2,822 people of colour, and 22,083 slaves. It belongs to the British.

Dominica, one of the Marquesas islands, 45 miles in circumference. Lon. 139° 3′ W. Lat. 9° 39′ S.

Domitz, t. in Mecklenburg, on the Elbe, 34 m. S. Schwerin. Lon. 11° 22′ E. Lat. 53° 10′ N.

Domitzsch, t. Prussian states, 10 m. S. Wittenberg. Lon. 12° 56′ E. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Dommel, r. Netherlands, which falls into the Maese at Fort Crevecour.

Domstadt, t. Moravia, 10 m. N. E. Olmutz.

Domus, t. Hind. in Gujerat, at the mouth of the Tapty. Lon. 72° 53′ E. Lat. 21° 5′ N.

Don, r. Scotland, rises in the N. W. part of Aberdeen co. and falls into the sea north of Old Aberdeen, after a course of 62 miles.

Don, (an. *Tanais*,) r. Eu. Russia, rises in the government of Tula, and after a winding course of 1,100 miles, empties itself into the sea of Azoph.

Don, r. Up. Canada, runs into Lake Ontario at York Harbor.

Donaghadee, t. Ireland, in Down co. on the coast of the Irish channel, 15 m. E. Belfast. Lon. 5° 25′ W. Lat. 54° 37′ N.

Donaldson's, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.

Donaldsonville, t. in the parish of Ascension, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, at the efflux of the Lafourche.

Donaueschingen, t. Baden, 11 m. W. Duttlingen. Lon. 8° 30′ 25″ E. Lat. 47° 57′ N.

Donauwerth, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 m. N. Augsburg. Lon. 10° 47′ 3″ E. Lat. 48° 43′ 15″ N. Pop. 2,460.

Donawitz, an arm of the Danube, which unites that river with the Temesch above Belgrade.

Doncaster, t. Eng. in West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Don. It is well built, and contains an elegant church, several houses of worship for dissenters, and a theatre, 18 m. N. E. Sheffield, 36 S. York, and 162 N. London. Lon. 1° 1′ W. Lat. 53° 27′ N. Pop. 6,935.

Donchery, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Maese. Lon. 4° 53′ E. Lat. 49° 41′ 50″ N. Pop. 1,441.

Donderkom's Point, a cape on the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 40′ E. Lat. 0° 45′ S.

Dondowang, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118° E. Lat. 5° 25′ S.

Dondra Head, a low point of land, which forms the S. extremity of Ceylon. Here is a populous village. Lon. 80° 40′ E. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Donegal, co. Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Ballyshannon. It contains 1,725 sq. miles. Great part of the surface is waste. The chief town is Lifford. Pop. 200,000.

Donegal, t. Ireland, in Donegal co. on a bay of the same name, on the W. coast of the island, 9 m. N. N. E. Ballyshannon, and 111 N. W. Dublin.

Donegal, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the N. E. side of the Susquehannah, 18 m. W. N. W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,986. There is another town of this name in Washington co. Pop. 1,879; another in Butler co. Pop. 960; and another, p-t. in Westmoreland co. Pop. 2,564.

Donetz, r. Russia, falls into the Don, in the country of the Don Cossacks. It is navigable to Izium.

Dongen, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 m. E. N. E. Breda. Pop. 2,098.

Donges, t. France, on the Loire, near its mouth. 21 m. W. N. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,112.

Dongola, or *Dankala*, t. on the Nile, and cap. of Nubia, 280 m. S. of Syene. Since the expulsion of the Mamelukes from Egypt, they have taken possession of Dongola, and established here a petty state. Their number is only about 500, with 3,000 or 4,000 negro slaves. Lon. 32° E. Lat. 19° 20′ N.

Dongow, t. Birman empire, on the W. side of the Irrawaddy river, 20 m. N. Loonsey.

Donkor, t. Russia, in Riazan, on the Don, 560 m. S. S. E. Petersburgh. Pop. 2,100.

Donna Maria Bay, on the W. coast of the island of Hispaniola.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, t. Eng. in Lincoln. It has a good port for barges, which export hemp and hemp-seed to Boston and the Washes; 11 m. W. S. W. Boston.

Donnington, v. Eng. in Berks, 2 m. N. N. W. Newbury.

Donnington, or *Castle Donnington*, t. Eng. 18 m. N. Leicester. Pop. 2,308.

Donskaia, fort, A. Russia, the first of a chain of posts between the sea of Azoph and the Caspian. 116 m. N. N. W. Ekaterinograd.

Donskaia, fort, A. Russia, on the Don; 220 m. E. N. E. Azoph.

Donski Cossacks. See *Cossacks*.

Donzeres, t. France, in Brome, 7 m. S. Montelimart. Pop. 1,500.

Donzy, t. France, in Nievre, 8 m. E. Cosne. Lon. 2° 55′ E. Lat. 47° 22′ N. Pop. 3,065.

Donzy, t. France, in Loire, with extensive iron forges, 5 m. N. E. Feurs.

Doo, r. Africa, which falls into the gulf of Guinea. Lon. 2° 40′ E. Lat. 6° 20′ N.

Doonb, the name of several districts of India, signifying a tract of land between two rivers; but chiefly applied to the territory between the Ganges and Jumna, comprehended in the provinces of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. It now belongs entirely to the British; and is a fine productive country, yielding every kind of grain, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar, in abundance. The inhabitants are nearly equally Hindoos and Mahometans.

Dooabeh Barry, district, Hind. in Lahore, between the Beyah and Ravey rivers.

Dooabeh Jallinder, district, Hind. in Lahore, between the Suttledge and Beyah rivers. It is esteemed the most fruitful of all the Seik possessions.

Doolabary, t. Bengal, on the Atri river. Lon. 88° 50′ E. Lat. 24° 39′ N.

Doondeakera, t. Hind. in Oude, on the Ganges. Lon. 80° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 12′ N.

Doornspyck, v. Netherlands, in Guelderland, near the Zuyder Zee, 3 m. S. W. Elburg.

Dooryghaut, t. Hind. in Benares, on the Gogra. Lon. 83° 31′ E. Lat. 26° 15′ N.

Dooshak, or *Julallabad*, t. Persia, cap. of Seistan. Lon. 61° 13′ E. Lat. 31° 26′ N. It contains 2,000 houses.

Dorak, or *Felahi*, t. Persia, in Kuzistan, celebrated for the manufacture of Arabian cloaks, which are exported in great numbers. Pop. 8,000. 75 m. S. Shuster.

Dorat, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 28 m. N. Limoges. Lon. 1° 9′ E. Lat. 46° 13′ N. Pop. 3,100.

Dorchester, t. Eng. in Oxford co. on the Thames, 9 m. E. Oxford, 49 W. N. W. London.

Dorchester, t. Eng. cap. of Dorset co. Here are 3 churches; 3 alms-houses; a county jail, erected after the plan of Mr. Howard, at the expense of 16,179*l*. This town is a borough, returning 2 members to Parliament. Pop. 2,546. 119 m. W. London. Lon. 2° 25′ W. Lat. 50° 43′ N.

Dorchester, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and extending along the E. bank of the Chaudiere.

Dorchester, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada.

Dorchester, t. Grafton co. N. H. 42 m. N. N. W. Concord. Pop. 584.

Dorchester, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 3 m. S. S. E. Boston. Pop. 3,684. It is an ancient town, having been settled in 1630. It contains many beautiful country seats, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists. The peninsula, called Dorchester neck, borders on Boston harbor, and a part of it is incorporated with the town of Boston.

Dorchester, t. Cumberland co. N. J. on the E. side of Morris river, 5 m. from its mouth, 17 E. Fairfield.

Dorchester, co. Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Talbot and Caroline counties, E. by Delaware, S. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 17,759; slaves, 5,158; engaged in agriculture 2,153, in commerce 30, in manufactures 41. Chief town, Cambridge.

Dorchester, p-t. and cap. Colleton district, S. C. on Ashley river, 13 m. W. N. W. Charleston.

Dordogne, r. France, which rises in Auvergne, and falls into the Garonne, at Bourg, 15 m. below Bourdeaux. The united river takes the name of Gironde. The course of the Dordogne is above 200 miles.

Dordogne, a department of France, adjoining the departments of the Gironde, Charente, and Correze. It contains 3,600 sq. miles, and 425,000 inhabitants. Wine, oil, and cattle, form the chief articles of export.

Dorho, or *Dradate*, port, Africa, on the Red sea, with a good harbor, 36 m. N. Suakem.

Dorking, or *Darking*, t. Eng. in Surrey, 23 m. S. S. W. London. Pop. 3,259.

Dornach, or *Dornegg*, t. Switz. in Soleure, 6 m. S. Bale, 20 N. N. E. Soleure.

Dornburg, t. Germany, 5 m. N. Jena. Lon. 11° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 2′ N.

Dornhan, t. Wirtemberg, in the Black Forest, 40 m. S. W. Stuttgard. Lon. 8° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ N. Pop. 1,056.

Dornheim, t. of the grand dutchy of Hesse, 5 m. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 822.

Dornoch, s-p Scotland, in Sutherland co. on the N. coast of the Frith of Dornoch, 211 m. N. Edinburgh. Lat. 57° 50′ N. Lon. 4° W.

Dornstetten, t. Wirtemberg, 32 m. E. Strasburg. Lon. 8° 35′ E. Lat. 48° 28′ N.

Dorogobush, t. Eu. Russia, in Smolensko, on the Dnieper, 46 m. E. N. E. Smolensko.

Dorpat, t. Eu. Russia, in Livonia. A university has been established here since 1802, with a revenue of from 10,000 to 15,000*l*. sterling. 65 m. S. W. Narva, 120 N. N. E. Riga. Lon. 25° 28′ 9″ E. Lat. 58° 22′ 45″ N. Pop. 4,500.

Dorset, co. Eng. bounded N. by Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British channel, and W. by Devon and Somerset. It contains 1,129 sq. miles, or 711,270 acres, of which 153,588 are arable, and 300,000 pasture, meadow, common, and downs. Pop. in 1811, 124,693; families, 26,321, of which number 12,982 were engaged in agriculture, and 9,607 in trade and manufactures. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, and it is computed that the county contains 800,000 of these animals.

Dorset, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 27 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,359.

Dorsten, t. of the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 40 m. S. S. Munster. Lon. 6° 57′ 40″ E. Lat. 51° 40′ 3″ N.

Dort, t. Netherlands, in S. Holland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Biesboch. It was first detached from the mainland by a dreadful inundation, which happened in 1421, and breaking down the dykes, swept away 72 villages, in which 100,000 persons perished. The situation is highly favourable for trade, and the harbor sufficiently commodious; goods may be landed in the very heart of the city by means of the ca-

nals. The timber, which is brought in immense floats on the Rhine from Germany, is either prepared for different uses in the saw mills which skirt the town, or exported unwrought to Britain, Spain, and Portugal.—In 1457, this place was in great part destroyed by fire. In 1618 and 1619 was held the famous synod of Dort, an assembly of Protestant divines which condemned the tenets of Arminius. 11 m. S. E. Rotterdam, 36 S. by W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 39′ 42″ E. Lat. 51° 48′ 54″ N. Pop. 19,400.

Dortmund, t. Prussian states, in the province of Westphalia, on the Ems, 40 m. N. N. E. Cologne. Lon. 7° 26′ 41″ E. Lat. 51° 31′ 24″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Dovarese, t. Lombardy, near the Oglio, 24 m. W. N. W. Mantua.

Douarnenez, s-p. France, in Finisterre, 20 m. S. Brest. Lon. 4° 14′ W. Lat. 48° 5′ N.

Douay, a strong t. France, on the small but navigable river Scarpe. It contains a university, schools for drawing, medicine, and mathematics, and a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, and a public library. This place has long been celebrated for its English schools; and a number of Roman Catholic youths from England and Ireland are sent thither for their education. Pop. 18,000. 15 m. N. W. Cambray, 83 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 5′ 2″ E. Lat. 50° 22′ 12″ N.

Double-bridge, p-v. Luenburg co. Va.

Double Point, cape, on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 214° 1′ W. Lat. 17° 50′ S.

Doubs, or *Doux*, r. France. It rises in the Jura mountains, and forms, for some distance, the boundary between France and Switzerland. It falls into the Saone at Verdun. It has long been in contemplation to connect this river by a canal with the Ill, and thus open a communication between the Rhine and the Rhone.

Doubs, a department of France, bordering on Switzerland, and watered by the river Doubs. Pop. 227,000.

Doudeville, t. France, in Lower Seine, 25 m. N. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 2,929.

Doue, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 9 m. S. W. Saumur. Pop. 1,805.

Dove, r. Eng. which falls into the Trent below Burton.

Dove, cape, on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 54° 20′ N.

Dove Island, small isl. in Torres strait, on the N. coast of New Holland.

Dover, s-p. Eng. in Kent, situated in a valley almost surrounded by chalky cliffs. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, including an area of about 35 acres; and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbor, and presents a precipitous cliff 320 feet higher than the sea. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, and a borough returning 2 members to parliament. The harbor can receive vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and is defended by strong batteries. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and employs 27 packets for that purpose. The channel is about 22 miles wide. Samphire is still gathered from the cliffs, as in the days of Shakspeare. Pop. 9,074. 8 m. fr. Deal, 16 fr. Canterbury, 72 E. S. E. London. Lon. 1° 19′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Dover, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, on lake St. Clair, at the mouth of the Thames.

Dover, p-t. and cap. Strafford co. N. H. 12 m. N. N. W. Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 11′ N. Lon. 70° 50′ W. Pop. 2,871. The village is at the head of the tide, on Cocheco river, 4 m. above its junction with Salmon Fall river. It is an ancient town, having been incorporated in 1633, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a printing-office, and two houses for public worship, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Friends. Dover has of late made much progress in manufactures. A company with a capital of $500,000, have erected a rolling and slitting mill and nail factory at which 1000 tons of iron are rolled and 600 or 700 cut into nails annually, and 2 cotton factories, one of which has 4,000 spindles and 120 or 130 looms, and is calculated to produce 20,000 yards of cloth per week. Other improvements are begun. Dover has daily communication with Portsmouth by a packet boat.

Dover, t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 829.

Dover, t. Norfolk co. Mass. on Charles river, 7 m. W. Dedham, 16 S. W. Boston. Pop. 548.

Dover, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 21 m. E. Poughkeepsie, 100 S. Albany. Pop. 2,193. It contains 2 meeting-houses for Quakers, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Dover, t. Monmouth co. N. J. between Shrewsbury and New Stratford. Pop. 1,916.

Dover, p-t. York co. Pa. on Fox run, which falls into Conewago creek near its mouth in the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,816.

Dover, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, and cap. of the State, on Jones' creek, 7 m. from its mouth in Delaware bay, 48 m. S. Wilmington, 76 S. S. W. Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 10′ N. Lon. 75° 24′ W. There are 4 streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and leave in the centre of the town a spacious square, on the east side of which is an elegant State-house. The town contains also a bank, academy and 2 places of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians. It has a lively appearance, and carries on considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. Pop. about 1,000.

Dover, p-t. and cap. Stuart co. Ten. on Cumberland river, 317 m. fr. Murfreesboro'.

Dover, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 592.

Dover, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 308.

Dover, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 718.

Dover mills, p-v. Goochland co. Va.

Douglas, v. Scotland, in Lanark, 38 m. S. W. Edinburgh.

Douglas, small r. Scotland, which falls into the Clyde, 7 m. below Douglas.

Douglas, s-p. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 2,631. Lon. 4° 44′ W. Lat. 54° 9′ N.

Douglass, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 17 m. S. Worcester. Pop. 1,375.

Douglass, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the N. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 750.

Douglass, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 709.

Douglas Cape, the W. point of the entrance into Cook's inlet. Lon. 152° 39′ W. Lat. 58° 52′ N.

Douglas Island, between Admiralty island and the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 58° 16′ N.

Douglass-mills, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Douletabad. See *Dowlatabad*.

Doulevant, t. France, in Upper Marne, 9 m. S. W. Joinville.

Doullens, t. France, in Somme, 15 m. N. Amiens. Lon. 2° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Doune, t. Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Teith, near the confluence of the Ardoch, 8 m. N. W. Stirling, 43 W. Edinburgh.

Dour, r. Eng. falls into the Munnow, 12 m. N. W. Monmouth.

Dourdan, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 18 m. S. S. W. Versailles. Pop. 2,070.

Dourlach, isl. of the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Smyrna. Lon. 26° 36′ E. Lat. 38° 31′ N.

Douro, or *Duero*, large r. Spain, which rises on the borders of Arragon, and flowing W. through Portugal, runs into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

Dourres, t. France, in Calvados, 9 m. W. Caln. Pop. 2,239.

Dory, or *Dyffi*, r. Wales, falls into Cardigan bay, about 7 m. N. Aberystwith.

Douze, La, r. France, wich runs into the Adour below Tartas.

Douzy, t. France, in Nievre, 11 m. E. S. E. Cosne. Pop. 3,600.

Dowlatabad, formerly called *Deoghir*, a celebrated city and fortress of Hind. in Aurungabad. It is considered as the key of the Deccan. Lon. 76° 2′ E. Lat. 19° 52′ N.

Down, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Antrim and an arm of the sea, E. and S. by the Irish sea, and W. by Armagh. It contains 936 sq. miles, or 559,995 acres. The principal manufactures are linen and muslin. Pop. about 200,000, the half of which are Roman Catholics.

Down, or *Down-Patrick*, t. Ireland, cap. of Down co. It has a good linen market, and carries on considerable trade. It is celebrated as being the place of St. Patrick's interment. 20 m. S. E. Belfast, 74 N. E. Dublin. Lon. 5° 39′ W. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Downe, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,749.

Downham, t. Eng. in Norfolk, on the river Ouse, 11 m. S. Lynn.

Downie, t. Central Africa. on the Niger, 25 m. W. S. W. Tombuctoo.

Downingtown, p-t. Chester co. Pa. on the E. side of Brandywine creek, 33 m. W. by N. Philadelphia.

Downs, a road in the English channel, lying off Deal. See *Deal*.

Downton, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 6 m. S. Salisbury. Pop. 2,624.

Doylestown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. 15 m. N. W. Newton, 26 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,430.

Doylesville, p-v. Feliciana co. Louisiana.

Draaiya, t. Arabia, the capital of a new religious sect called Wahabees 160 leagues S. E. Jerusalem.

Drac, r. France, which falls into the Isere near Grenoble.

Dracut, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the N. side of the Merrimack, at Patucket falls, 28 m. N. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,407.

Dradate. See *Dorko*.

Draga, small r. Istria, which falls into the Adriatic, between Parenzo and Rovigno.

Dragante, r. A. Turkey, in Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean 20 m. N. N. E. Anemur.

Dragoe, small t. Denmark, in the island of Amack, 6 m. S. E. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,100.

Dragone, r. Naples, which rises on Mount Vesuvius, and falls into the Sarno.

Dragonara, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 13 m. N. Volturara. Pop. 1,800.

Draguignan, t. France, cap. of the dep. of the Var, is situated in a fertile and agreeable plain, 35 m. N. E. Toulon. Lon. 6° 28′ 38″ E. Lat. 43° 32′ 18″ N. Pop. 7,860.

Draha. See *Darah*.

Drake, a port on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 37° 58′ N.

Drakenstein, a district of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in an extensive valley, about 30 or 40 miles from Cape Town, which embraces some of the most fertile land in the colony, and in it is made two-thirds of the wine brought to the Cape.

Drammen, t. Norway, on the Drammer, 20 m. S. W. Christiania. Pop. 6,000.

Drance, r. Switz. which runs through the Lower Valais, and falls into the Rhone, before the latter reaches the lake of Geneva.

Dransfeld, t. Hanover, 6 m. S.W. Gottingen.

Dras. See *Kishme*.

Drauburg, Upper and *Lower*, 2 small towns of the Austrian dominions, in Carinthia. The former is in the circle of Villach, 42 m. E. N. E. Brixen, 65 W. Clagenfurt, in lon. 14° 42′ E. and lat. 46° 44′ N. Lower Drauburg is 112 m. S. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 53′ E. Lat. 46° 40′ N.

Drave, or *Drau*, r. which rises near Innichen, in Tyrol, and separating Croatia and Sclavonia from Hungary, falls into the Danube below Essek. It is navigable to Villach.

Drausen, lake, W. Prussia, which communicates with the Frische Haf near Elbingen.

Drayton, t. Eng. in Shropshire, on the river Tern, 18 m. N. N. E. Shrewsbury. Pop. 3,370.

Drengfurt, t. E. Prussia, 48 m. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,251.

Drenthe, province of the Netherlands, bounded N. by Groningen, S. by Overyssel, W. by Friesland. It contains 46,480 inhabitants, on 818 sq. miles.

Drepano, (an. *Panormus*,) a bay and harbor of the Morea, in the gulf of Lepanto, 64 m. W. by N. Corinth.

Dresden, city, Germany, cap. of Saxony, and one of the best built towns in Europe, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbe, at the influx of the Weisseritz. This city has long been noted for the fine arts; the collection of the works of great masters, affording inducements for artists to repair thither. It contains 11 Lutheran churches, 2 Catholic and 1 Calvinist. The royal palace, a spacious but irregular structure, has a tower 355 feet in height, and a number of remarkable apartments, particularly the well known green vault, divided into 8 rooms, all paved with marble, and containing statues, ivory work, silver plate, vases, and precious stones. Among the other public buildings and institutions, are the arsenal; the Dutch and Japanese palace, which contains the royal library, said to consist of 150,000 volumes; an academy for cadets of noble family; a military school; and the house of industry, which finds employment for more than 3,000 individuals. The principal manufactures are those of mirrors, tapestry, lace, jewelry, porcelain, earthenware, and in particular of plaited straw. The population of Dresden has been for some time diminishing. In 1755, it was 63,000; in 1788, 53,000; in 1801, 48,000; in 1811, 45,000. On the 26th and 27th August, 1813, the combined Austrian and Russian army attacked the city, and were obliged to retire; but it was afterwards obliged to capitulate on 6th November, 1813. 55 m. S. E. Leipsic, 81 N. N. W. Prague, 100 S. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 43′ 1″ E. Lat. 51° 2′ 50″ N.

Dresden, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, 8 m. N. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,338.

Dresden, p-t. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 15 m. N. Zanesville.

Dreux, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, 45 m. W. S. W. Paris, 55 S. S. E. Rouen. Lon. 1° 21′ 39″ E. Lat. 48° 44′ 17″ N. Pop. 5,450.

Dribents, r. Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 6 m. S. E. Thorn.

Driburg, t. of the Prussian States, in Westphalia, 10 m. N. E. Paderborn. Lon. 9° 0′ 21″ E. Lat. 51° 44′ 31″ N. Pop. 1,446.

Driesen, t. Prussian States, on the Netze, 52 m. E. N. E. Custrim. Lon. 15° 49′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N. Pop. 2,152.

Driffield, Great, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 23 m. fr. Hull.

Drighlington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. fr. Leeds.

Drimana Point, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of the bay of Donegal, 3 m. E. Killybegs.

Drin, r. which runs into the Save, 32 m. W. Sabacz.

Drino, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs by seven mouths into the Adriatic, below Alessio, forming several islands, and a gulf called the gulf of Drino. It is navigable for large rafts for nearly 100 miles.

Drino, r. Eu. Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia, and falls into the Save, below Drinovar.

Dripping springs, p-v. Warren co. Ken.

Drissa, t. Eu. Russia, in Witepsk, on the Dwina, at the influx of the Drissa, 20 m. W. N. W. Polotzk, 272 S. St. Petersburg.

Drogheda, s-p. Ireland, in Louth, intersected by the river Boyne. The harbor has a bar at the entrance, which ships of burden cannot pass except at high water. Considerable trade is carried on in the exportation of corn, and in the importation of coals, which are distributed into the interior by means of a canal. Drogheda returns one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. 15,000. 23 m. N. Dublin. Lon. 6° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 43′ N.

Droitwich, t. Eng. in Worcester, on the Salwarpe. Here is a canal, about 6 miles long, which admits vessels of 60 tons, and communicates with the river Severn. It contains extensive salt-works, from which 700,000 bushels are obtained annually. The springs are found about 110 feet below the surface, and the brine contains about one-fourth of its own weight in salt. Droitwich is a borough, returning 2 members to parliament. Pop. 2,079. 6 m. N. N. E. Worcester, 118 W. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 2′ W. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

Drome, r. France, which falls into the Rhone, between Montelimart and Valence.

Drome, department of France, bounded by the departments of the Isere, Upper Alps, Lower Alps and Vaucluse: the Rhone washes it on the west. Pop. 253,500. Valence is the capital.

Dromera, s-p. on the Ivory coast of Africa, 120 m. N. E. Cape Palmas.

Dromore, t. Ireland, Down co. 15 m. S. W. Belfast, 66 N. Dublin.

Dromore, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 17 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 1,500.

Dronero, t. Piedmont, 42 m. W. N. W. Coni. Pop. 6,350.

Dronfield, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 6 m. N. Chesterfield.

Drontheim, one of the five grand baillages or dioceses of Norway, and situated on the W. coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norrland. Pop. in 1769, 105,238, and in 1814, 138,690. Sq. miles, 22,858.

Drontheim, t. Norway, formerly the capital, is on an arm of the sea, by which the town is nearly surrounded. The situation is very favourable for trade, being the point of union of 4 great vallies in Norway, and not inconvenient for communication with Sweden. The entrance of the harbor is hazardous, but the interior is perfectly safe. The chief exports are copper, iron, timber and fish. The imports consist chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine and corn. Pop. in 1814, 8,832. 235 m. N. E. Bergen, 270 N. W. Stockholm. Lon. 10° 23′ E. Lat. 63° 25′ N.

Drosendorf, t. and district, Lower Austria, on the Theya, 46 m. N. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 34′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N.

Drossen, t. Prussian States, New Mark of Brandenburg, 14 m. E. Frankfort on the Oder. Lat. 52° 30′ N. Pop. 2,833.

Drowned Lands, a tract of low land in Orange co. N. Y. extending on both sides of Wallkill creek 10 miles, with a breadth of from 3 to 5 miles. They are overflowed in winter, and when drained are very fertile.

Drowned Meadow, p-v. in Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N.Y. 3 m. E. Stony-brook.

Droylsden, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. fr. Manchester.

Drumlanrig, v. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 13 m. N.W. Dumfries.

Drummond's Island, United States, lies in lake Huron, at the mouth of the strait leading into lake Superior, 4 or 5 miles from the Canada shore, 36 N. E. Mackinaw. Lat. 46° 23′ 58″ N. It is 45 miles in circumference. On the S. side is a spacious harbor, one of the best in the lake, sheltered from every wind, and entered by two narrow deep channels.

Drummondtown, p-t. and cap. Accomac co. Va. 20 m. fr. Belhaven, 207 fr. Richmond.

Drumore. See *Dromore*.

Drusenheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 15 m. N. E. Strasburg.

Druses, a free and warlike race of people of Syria, who inhabit the Castravan mountains, Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon, and all the coast from Gibail to Saide, and E. as far as Balbec. Their country is about 100 square leagues in extent, and contains 120,000 inhabitants, of whom about 40,000 are able to bear arms. They are divided into a number of religious sects, some of which entertain very peculiar opinions. The government seems to be a mixed form, in which the emir or prince is the chief, uniting in his own person the civil and military powers. The Druses are in general fierce, restless, and enterprising; their bravery even approaches to temerity. They pay tribute to the Turks.

Druyn, t. on the Ivory coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river St. Andrew. Lon. 4° 5′ W.

Dryburgh, v. Scotland, on the Tweed, in Berwickshire.

Dryden, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y. on Seneca lake, 35 m. S. Auburn, 170 W. Albany. Pop. 3,951.

Drygallen, t. E. Prussia, 24 m. S. W. Oletzko. Lon. 22° 6′ 25″ E. Lat. 53° 40′ 29″ N.

Dryridge, p-v. Pendleton co. Ken.

Dschaabar. See *Giabbar*.

Dsjar, s-p. Arabia, in Hedsjas, on the Red sea, supposed to be the *Eziongeber* mentioned in scripture. 67 m. W. Medina. Lat. 33° 36′ N.

Dsjof, an extensive province of Arabia, in Yemen, divided into 3 districts. Mareb is its principal town.

Duanesburg, p-t. Schenectady co. N.Y. 23 m.W. Albany. Pop. 3,510. It is an elevated tract, being 400 or 500 feet above the level of the Hudson, and commands a most extensive prospect. In Mad creek, a branch of Norman's kill, there is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet.

Duara, t. Austrian Dalmatia, 20 m. E. N. E. Spalatro. Lon. 15° 20′ E. Lat. 43° 23′ N.

Duben, t. Prussia, on the road from Leipzic to Berlin, and on the banks of the Mulda. Population 2,200. 18 miles N. E. Leipzic, and 18 S. E. of Wittenberg. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 25′ N.

Dubitza, t. and fort, Eu. Turkey, on the Unna, near its influx into the Save, and opposite the Austrian town of the same name. Pop. 6,000. 12 m. N. E. Kostainitza. Lon. 16° 45′ E. Lat. 45° 11′ N.

Dublin, co. Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish sea, N. by Meath, W. by Meath and Kildare, and S. by Wicklow. It contains 355 square miles, or 228,211 acres. The southern part of the county is rocky and mountainous, in other parts it is flat. In the vicinity of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts agriculture is not in a flourishing state. Pop. in 1790, 210,000.

Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, is situated on both sides of the Liffey, within a mile of Dublin bay, which is of a circular form, and about 6 miles in diameter. Though spacious, this bay is not safe, being exposed to winds from the E. and S. E. but this defect has been in part obviated by a very strong wall of cut stone, extending 3 miles directly into the bay. The Liffey is embanked on either side with a noble wall of freestone, forming a range of beautiful and spacious quays through the whole city. Besides the advantages resulting from the vicinity of Dublin to the sea, there are two canals which terminate here, and open an extensive inland communication with various seaports at opposite extremities of the island. These canals are navigated by boats of 60 tons burden, and by means of them extensive districts in Ireland are supplied with foreign goods from Dublin. The amount of import duties alone, paid here in 1817, was £945,000. Few cities can boast of a greater number of magnificent and useful buildings; among these are the castle, near the centre of the city; the Royal Exchange, a beautiful edifice of Portland stone; the Commercial buildings; the newly erected Corn-exchange; the Linen hall, a vast and massy pile of buildings, forming a magazine for this staple manufacture of Ireland; the custom house finished in 1790 at an expense of £255,000; the government wet docks; the stamp office and post office; Nelson's pillar, a fluted column 130 feet high; the Parliament-house, now converted into the national bank; the court of justice, and Trinity college. Trinity college, is a university founded by queen Elizabeth, and consisting of a provost, seven senior and eighteen junior fellows, and seventy scholars. Besides these, there are various royal, and privately endowed, as well as university professorships. Graduates and students in any one of the three universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, are by established usage admitted *ad eundem* in either of the other two. The number of students in 1818 was 1,209. The library contains 68,946 volumes. The university sends one member to parliament. Dublin contains 19 parishes, 2 cathedrals, 19 parish churches, besides several chapels of the established religion; 2 meeting-houses of the Church of Scotland, 7 of other dissenters, 4 of Methodists, 2 of Quakers, 1 Lutheran Danish, 1 French Calvinist, and about 26 Roman Catholic chapels. The city of Dublin returns two members to parliament, Houses 16,458. Pop. 187,939. 60 m. W. Holyhead in Wales, 330 N. W. London. Lon. 6° 15′ W. Lat. 53° 21′ N.

Dublin, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 34 m. S. W. Concord, 12 E. S. E. Keene. Pop. 1,260. In this town is Grand Monadnock mountain.

Dublin, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 632.

Dublin, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 713.

Dublin, Lower, t. Philadelphinco. Pa. Pop. 2,640.

Dublin, Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa. 10 m. N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,259.

Dublin, p-t. and cap. Laurens co. Geo. on the W. bank of the Oconee, 55 m. fr. Milledgeville.

Dublin, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio, on Scioto river, 12 m. N. W. Columbus.

Dubno, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, on the Irwa. Pop. 6,600. The majority are Jews, who carry on an extensive trade in cattle, wood, and raw produce. 24 m. S. S. E. Lucko. Lon. 32° 45′ 38″ E. Lat. 43° 21′ 55″ N.

Duboi, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 35′ E. Lat. 22° 4′ N.

Dubois, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,168; engaged in agriculture 343.

Dubosari, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Dniester, 30 m. N. W. Bender.

Dubose's ferry, p-v. Sumpter co. S. C.

Dubrouna, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2,400. 50 m. N. Mohilev.

Dubrovnik. See *Ragusa*.

Dubuque's Lead mines, Missouri Ter. the name of a tract of country commencing 60 m. below Prairie du Chien and extending about 20 miles along the W. bank of the Mississippi by 9 in depth. It contains rich lead mines which are wrought by the Indians.

Ducato, Cape, in the Ionian sea, the S. point of the island of Santa Maura.

Duchat, small r. Indiana, flows from the N. into the Wabash, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

Duchene, r. Lower Canada, runs from the N. into the St. Lawrence opposite Isle Jesus. Lon. 71° 54′ W. Lat. 46° 45′ N.

Duck, r. in Tennessee, which rises on the W. side of the Cumberland mountains, and running N. W. flows into the Tennessee, 57 m. W. Nashville, in lat. 36° N. It is navigable for boats 90 miles.

Duck river, small r. Michigan Territory, which flows into the W. side of Green-bay, about 3 miles from Fort Howard.

Duck creek. See *Smyrna*.

Duck creek, hundred, Kent co. Del. Pop. 3,951.

Duck creek, Ohio, runs into Ohio river, a mile above the mouth of Muskingum.

Duckinfield, t. Eng. Cheshire, 6 m. N. E. Stockport. Pop. 3,053.

Duck islands, Up. Canada, in Lake Ontario near its outlet, with a good harbor.

Duderstadt, t. Hanover, 14 m. E.N.E. Gottengen.

Dudley, t. Eng in Worcester co. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture

of nails and other articles of iron. Pop. in 1811, 13,925. 8½ m. W. Birmingham, and 118 N. W. London.

Dudley, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 20 m. S. Worcester. Pop. 1,615.

Dudley, small isl. Maine, in Passamaquoddy bay belonging to Lubec.

Dudswell, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on St. Francis, river, 20 m. N. E. Ascot.

Duero. See *Douro*.

Duff Point, cape, in Broughton's archipelago, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 50° 48′ N.

Duff's Forks, p-v. Fayette co. Ohio.

Duff's Group, islands, 11 in number, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Wilson, in his missionary voyage in the ship Duff. Lon. 167° E. Lat. 9° 57′ S.

Duin, s-p. Carniola, in the gulf of Trieste, 8 m. N. W. Trieste. Lon. 13° 37′ E. Lat. 45° 53′ N.

Duino, r. Quito, which falls into the Aguarico, in lon. 76° 6′ W. lat. 0° 4′ N.

Duisburg, t. Prussian states, on the Rhine, 13 m. N. Dusseldorf, and 35 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6° 45′ 39″ E. Lat. 51° 26′ 4″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Duke's co. Mass. comprises Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Noman's island and the Elizabeth islands. Pop. 3,292; engaged in agriculture 281, in commerce 341, in manufactures 90. Chief town, Edgartown.

Duke of Gloucester's Islands, 2 small islands in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 20° 38′ S. Lon. 146° W.

Duke of York's Island, in the Pacific ocean, lying in St. George's channel, which divides New Ireland and New Britain. Lon. 151° 20′ E. Lat. 4° 9′ S. There is another island of this name in lon. 187° 30′ E. Lat. 7° 56′ S. Another cluster of islands in lon. 227° 15′ to 228° 15′ E. lat. 55° 50′ to 56° 34′ N.

Duke's Town. See *Old Calabar*.

Dulce, r. Costa Rica, which runs into the Spanish main. Lon. 84° 16′ W. Lat. 8° 33′ N.

Dulce, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic in lat. 16° S.

Dulce Gulf, on the coast of Vera Paz, connected by a strait with the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° 50′ W. Lat. 15° 18′ N.

Dulcigno, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Upper Albania, on the Adriatic, 17 m. S.W. Scutari. Lon. 18° 56′ E. Lat. 42° 23′ N.

Dulken, t. Prussian state, 20 m. N. N. W. Juliers. Pop. 4,000.

Dulmen, t. Westphalia, 16 m. S. W. Munster. Lon. 7° 15′ E. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Dulrerton, t. Eng. in Somerset, 13 m. fr. South Moulton.

Dulwich, v. Eng. in Surrey, 5 m. S. E. London.

Dumbarton, co. Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by Stirling and Lanark, S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, and W. by Lochlong, an arm of the sea, and by Argylshire. It consists of two detached portions, separated by an interval of six miles. It contains 230 square miles, or 147,000 English acres. Pop. in 1811, 21,739. Upwards of 3,000 persons of both sexes are employed in manufactures.

Dumbarton, t. Scotland, cap. of Dumbarton co. is situated near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde. The principal manufacture is crown-glass, in which 300 persons are employed, and about 17,000 tons of coal consumed annually. The ancient castle of Dumbarton is on a lofty and precipitous rock, and was formerly considered as the key to the West Highlands. Pop. 3,170. 15 m.W. Glasgow.

Dumboo. See *Domboo*.

Dum-dum, military station, Hind. a few miles N. of Calcutta.

Dumfries, co. Scotland, bounded N. by Lanark, E. by Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, S. by the Solway frith and the English border, and W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It contains 1,023 square miles, or 644,385 acres. Pop. in 1811, 62,960. Families, 12,694; of which number 3,862 were engaged in agriculture, and 4,435 in trade and manufactures.

Dumfries, a royal burgh in Scotland, cap. of Dumfries co. is on the Nith, about 9 miles from its influx into the Solway frith. Pop. 9,262. 76 m. S. S. E. Glasgow, 71 S. S. W Edinburgh.

Dumfries, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Prince William co. Va. on the N. side of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potomac, 33 m. S. Washington, 90 N. Richmond. Lon. 77° 28′ W. Lat. 38° 40′ N. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, and a church. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 1,743 tons.

Dummer, t. Coos co. N. H. 95 m. N. Concord. Pop. 42.

Dummersee, small lake of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Osnabruck and Diepholtz.

Dummerston, p-t Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 5 m. N. Brattleboro', 38 S. Windsor. Pop. 1,658.

Dumpalis, spacious bay on the W. coast of Celebes.

Dun le Roi, t. France, in Cher, on the Auron, 15 m. S. E. Bourges. Lon. 2° 34′ 21″ E. Lat. 46° 53′ 5″ N.

Dunaburg, t. Eu. Russia, in Witepsk, on the Dwina, 80 m. W. N. W. Potolsk, 256 S. S. W. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 26° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 5′ N.

Dunamunde, fort, Russia, on the Dwina, at the influx of that river into the gulf of Riga, 15 m. N. W. Riga. Lon. 23° 40′ E. Lat. 57° 5′ N.

Dunan Point, cape, on the S. W. coast of the isle of Skye. Lon. 6° 14′ W. Lat. 57° 9′ N.

Dunbar, s-p. Scotland, in Haddington, at the mouth of the frith of Forth. The harbor is safe, but of difficult access. West from the harbor stands the venerable ruins of the castle. Pop. in 1819, 4,499; 27 m. E. Edinburgh.

Dunbar, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,893.

Dunbarton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, at Hookset falls, below which is a bridge, 9 m. S. W. Concord, 18 N. Amherst. Pop. 1,450.

Dunbeath, r. Scotland, in Caithness, which runs into the sea, 8 m. N. E. of the Ord of Caithness.

Dunblane, t. Scotland, in Perth co. on the Allan. Pop. 2,733. 6 m. N. Stirling, 41 N. W. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 59′ E. Lat. 56° 12′ N.

Duncan, fort, Up. Canada, at the N. end of Lake Nipigon.

Duncan's Canal, inlet on an island off the N.W. coast of America, in lat. 56° 58′ N.

Duncan's Passage, strait between the Great and Little Andaman islands.

Duncannon, t. and fort, Ireland, in Wexford, 6 m. fr. Waterford.

Duncansboro', t. Orleans co. Vt. on Lake Memphramagog; 48m.N.Montpelier. Pop. in 1810,112.

Duncansbay Head, cape, Scotland, the N. E.

extremity of the island of Great Britain. Lon. 2° 53′ W. Lat. 58° 33′ N.

Duncansville, p-v. Barnwell co. S.C.

Dundaff, p-v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

Dunda Rajpour, s-p. Hind. 36 m. S. Bombay.

Dunduh Rajipore, s-p. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 72° 55′ E. Lat. 18° 19′ N.

Dundalk, s-p. Ireland, in Louth co. on Dundalk bay, in the Irish channel. Pop. 15,000. 40 m. N. Dublin. Lon. 6° 23′ W. Lat. 54° 12′ N.

Dundas, co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, between Greenville co. on the W. and St. Ormont co. on the E.

Dundas Island, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Dundee, s-p. Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the N. bank of the frith of Tay, 12 m. fr. its mouth. The harbor is commodious, and has lately been improved. About 154 vessels belong to the port, which employ nearly 1,300 seamen. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture. Considerable quantities of sack cloth and cotton bagging are also made for exportation. Pop. in 1811, 30,989; 40 m. N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 2′ 55″ W. Lat. 56° 27′ 23″ N.

Dunes, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 9 m. S.E. Agen.

Dunfermline, t. Scotland, in Fifeshire, about 2½ m. N. of the frith of Forth. It has been long famous for different branches of weaving, but particularly of table linen. The number of looms employed in this branch in 1818 was 1,500. The average value of the linen manufactured here is 120,000*l.* yearly. Quantities of cotton goods are likewise wove for Glasgow and Paisley. Dunfermline is a royal burgh. Here are the remains of the most celebrated abbey in Scotland. Pop. 6,000; 16 m. N. W. Edinburgh.

Dungannon, t. Ireland, Tyrone co. Pop. 4,000. 11 m. N. Armagh, 72 N. W. Dublin.

Dungarron, t. Ireland, on a bay, 21 m. W. S. W. Waterford. Lon. 7° 39′ W. Lat. 52° 5′ N.

Dungeness, cape, Eng. in the English channel. Lat. 50° 55′ N.

Dungeness, New, point, on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of the gulf of New Georgia. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

Dungeness Point, cape, at the E. entrance into the straits of Magellan. Lon. 68° 28′ W. Lat. 52° 26′ S.

Dunham, t. Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the S. W. branch of the Yamaska. It is a fertile tract of country. Pop. 1,600.

Dunhered. See *Launceston*.

Dunkard, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,172.

Dunkardstown. See *Ephrata*.

Dunkeld, t. Scotland, in Perth, on the N. bank of the Tay. It was formerly the capital of Caledonia. The principal manufactures are linen and yarn. Pop. 1,260; 15 m. N. Perth, 55 N. Edinburgh.

Dunkirk, s-p. in French Flanders. It is the only harbor of France in the North Sea, and the most convenient port for receiving the numerous merchantmen captured in time of war from the English and Dutch. Large sums have been spent on the fortifications, and in forming a harbor and docks. It is a place of considerable trade. It was restored to the privilege of a free port in 1816; 25 m. N.E. Calais, and 40 N. W. Lille. Lon. 2° 22′ 37″ E. Lat. 51° 2′ 9″ N. Pop. 26,000.

Dunkirk, p-v. in Pomfret, Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, 45 m. fr. Buffalo, and 45 fr. Erie. It affords the only harbor on the lake between Buffalo and Erie. At this place there is a portage between the waters of Lake Erie and those of Ohio river of only 7 miles to Casdaga Lake.

Dunkirk, t. King and Queen co. Va. 25 m. S. Portroyal, 116 fr. Washington.

Dunklin's, p-v. Newbury co. S. C.

Dunlavin, t. Ireland, Wicklow co. 10 m. N.E. Athy, 32 fr. Dublin.

Dunleary, s-p. Ireland, 5 m. fr. Dublin.

Dunlop, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 m. S. Beith.

Dunmanaway, t. Ireland, 23 m. S. W. Cork.

Dunmannus Bay, on the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 40′ W. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Dunmore Head, cape on the W. coast of Ireland, said to be the most western land in Europe. Lon. 9° 35′ W. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Dunmow, Great t. Eng. in Essex, 37 m. N. H. E. London. Pop. 2,015.

Dunmow, Little, v. Eng. in Essex. Pop. 264; 2 m. E. Great Dunmow.

Dunnet, bay and promontory, Scotland, in Caithness. Dunnet head is found, according to some observations, to be the most N. point of Britain.

Dunning, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 m. W. S. W. Perth.

Dunning, St. or *Malta*, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y.

Dunnose, cape, on the S. E. side of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1° 11′ W. Lat. 50° 37′ N.

Dunnottar, v. Scotland, in Kincardine.

Dunnsburg, p-v. Lycoming co. Pa.

Dunoon, v. Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the W. side of the frith of Clyde.

Dunse, t. Scotland, in Berwick. Pop. 2,500. 15 m. W. Berwick upon Tweed, 42 S. E. Edinburgh.

Dunstable, t. Eng. in Bedfordshire. Pop. 1,616. 20 m. S. Bedford, 33 N. N. W. London.

Dunstable, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the W. side of Merrimack river, 12 m. S. E. Amherst, 40 N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,142.

Dunstable, t. Middlesex co. Mass. on the S. side of the Merrimack, 37 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 584.

Dunstable, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 474.

Dunster, t. Eng. in Somerset. Pop. 868. 21 m. W. Bridgewater.

Dunvegan, fort, N. America, on Peace river. Lon. 119° W. Lat. 56° N.

Dunwich, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the sea coast, 30 m. N. E. Ipswich.

Dunwick, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Dupage, lake, Indiana, is the expansion of the river Des Planes, 5 miles before it meets the Kankakee.

Duplin, co. in Wilmington district, N. C. Pop. 9,744; slaves 3,599; engaged in agriculture 3,270, in commerce 2, in manufactures 9. Chief town, Sarecto. At the court-house is a post-office. 55 m. N. Wilmington.

Duplin, Old, p-v. Duplin co. N. C.

Dupplin, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 m. fr. Perth.

Duquella, a fertile province of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

Duquesne, Fort. See *Pittsburg*.

Durolde, v. S. America, in Tucuman, on the post road between Buenos Ayres and Potosi, 987 m. N. W. Potosi.

Durance, r. France, empties into the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

Durand, t. Coos co. N. H. 77 m. N. Concord. Pop. 78.

Durango, t. Spain in Biscay, 15 m. E. Bilboa.

Durango, an intendancy of Mexico. It is bounded N. by New Mexico, E. by San Luis Potosi; S. by Zacatecas and Guadalaxara, and W. by Sonora. It contains 129,947 sq. miles, and only 159,700 inhabitants.

Durango, t. Mexico, in the intendency of Durango. It is the residence of the intendant and of a bishop. 170 leagues N. W. the city of Mexico. Pop. 12,000.

Durant's bay, inlet, on the coast of N. C. in Albemarle sound. Lon 76° 16′ W. Lat. 35° 40′ N.

Durant's Island, small isl. in Albemarle sound, N. C. Lon. 76° 15′ W. Lat. 35° 46′ N.

Durant's Point, cape, on the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76° 30′ W. Lat. 36° 5′ N.

Duras, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 10 m. N. Marmande. Lon. 0° 10′ 15″ W. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Durazzano, t. Naples, 16 m. N. E. Naples.

Durazzo, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on the coast of Albania, in the gulf of Venice. Its harbor is commodious for vessels of moderate size. Pop. 5,000. 88 m. S. S. E. Ragusa. Lon. 19° 36′ E. Lat. 41° 35′ N.

Durbungah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 54′ E. Lat 26° 27′ N.

Durbuy, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Ourthe, 20 m. S. by W. Liege. Lon. 5° 22′ E. Lat. 50° 21′ N.

Duren, t. Prussian states, on the Roer, 15 m E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6° 23′ E. Lat. 50° 49′ N. Pop. 4,700.

Duretal, t. France, in Maine and Loire, 8 m. S. W. La Fleche.

Durgut, or *Casaban*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 18 m. E. Smyrna.

Durham, a county, Eng. bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, and W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland. It contains 1,040 sq. miles, or 635,000 acres, of which 144,000 acres consist of heath. Lead has been wrought here to a great extent during several centuries; and in the year 1809, 86 mines were open in different parts of the country. Abundance of iron has been obtained for a period of about 350 years. But the most important mineral is coal, which occupies a subterraneous area, 22 miles in length by half as much in breadth, and is computed to be the means directly or indirectly of giving subsistence to 26,000 persons, including the seamen employed in the vessels for exporting it. Pop. in 1811, 177,625.

Durham, city, Eng. capital of Durham county, on the banks of the river Wear, by which it is almost surrounded. Its situation is fine and picturesque. It contains a venerable cathedral, six parish churches, places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Quaker meeting-house. It is the see of a bishop, who is lord paramount of the county. Pop. in 1811, 7,953. 16 m. S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 132 S. Edinburgh, 259 N. London. Lon. 1° 33′ W. Lat. 54° 54′ N.

Durham, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the W. side of the St. Francis.

Durham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 26 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,562.

Durham, p-t. Stratford co. N. H. on Oyster river, at its junction with the Piscataqua, 11 m. W. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,538. There is a village at the falls of Oyster river, containing about 40 houses and a church. On the top of a hill in this town there is a rock, computed to be of 70 or 80 tons weight, lying so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved with the hand.

Durham, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. 7 m. S. Middletown, 18 N. E. New-Haven. Pop. 1,210.

Durham, formerly *Freehold*, p-t. Green co. N. Y. on Catskill river, 20 m. N. W. Athens, 30 S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,979. It contains 1 Methodist and 2 Presbyterian churches, and a public library of 400 volumes.

Durham, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, 12 m. S. Easton. Pop. 485.

Durlach, t. Germany, in Baden, formerly cap. of the margraviate, of Baden-Durlach. Here is the Ducal castle of Karlsburg, an elegant church, and an academy. It is remarkable for its manufactory of porcelain. 5 m. E. Carlsruhe, 15 N. E. Rastadt, and 32 N. N. W. Stuttgard. Lon. 8° 31′ E. Lat. 48° 39′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Durrenberg, v. of the Prussian states, in the dutchy of Saxony, about 1 m. fr. Merseburg, with a great salt mine. Durrenberg is likewise the name of a great salt mine in the Austrian states, in the dutchy of Saltzburg, about a league from Hallein, which yields annually nearly 300,000 cwt. of salt.

Durrow, t. Ireland, 14 m. N. N. W. Kilkenny.

Dursley, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2,580. 15 m. S. Gloucester.

Dusky Bay, on the W. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, one of the islands of New Zealand. Lon. 166° 48′ E. Lat. 45° 40′ S.

Dusseldorf, t. now subject to Prussia, on the Rhine, at the junction of the Dussel. It has a castle which contains a celebrated gallery of paintings, comprising the *chef d'œuvres* of Rubens, Vandyk, Vanderwerf, and other Flemish masters. Here are several elegant churches, extensive barracks, pleasant public walks, and an academy for paintings. 20 m. N. N. W. Cologne, 30 N. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, and 62 S. W. Munster. Lon. 6° 46′ 25″ E. Lat. 51° 13′ 42″ N. Pop. 19,000.

Dussemond, v. Prussian states, near the Moselle, 4 m. N. W. Veldentz.

Dust, or *Dustee*, r. Persia, flows through the province of Mekran into the Indian ocean.

Dutchess, co. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, bounded N. by Columbia co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam co. and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Orange and Ulster counties. Pop. 46,615; slaves 772; engaged in agriculture 7,306, in commerce 319, in manufactures 2,826. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

Dutlingen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 25 m. N. W. Constance. Lon. 8° 49′ 50′ E. Lat. 47° 59′ 2″ N. Pop. 3,760.

Dutotsburg, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.

Duty's, p-v. Sumner co. Tennessee.

Dutysville, p-v. Sumner co. Tennessee.

Duxborough, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 10 m. N. Plymouth, 38 S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,403. A number of vessels are owned here, and employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries.

Duxbury, t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 13 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 440.

Duyveland, isl. Netherlands, in the province of Zealand. Lon. 3° 51′ E. Lat. 51° 41′ N.

Dwaraca, t. in Hind. Gujerat. Lon. 69° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 21′ N.

Dwight, Arkansas Ter. a missionary station among the Cherokees established in 1820 by the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is on the W. bank of Illinois river, which empties into the Arkansas 4 miles below, and is navigable for keel boats to Dwight. The site of the settlement is a small eminence at the foot of which issues a large spring of pure water. The lands on both sides of the river are fertile, and there is a good mill-seat in the vicinity. Houses are erected for the accommodation of the mission family, and a school is opened containing in 1822, 45 pupils. 200 m. above the town of Arkansas, 130 above Little Rock, 500, as the river runs, from the mouth of the Arkansas, 100 below Fort Smith.

Dwina, a large river of Russia, which rises on the borders of the governments of Pskov and Tver, and falls into the gulf of Riga, at Dunamunde, a few miles below Riga.

Dwina, a large river of European Russia, which falls, by two arms, into the White sea, a little N. W. Archangel.

Dyberry, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 733.

Dyer's Cape, on the E. coast of N. America. Lon. 66° 10′ W. Lat. 65° 20′ N.

Dyle, r. Netherlands, unites a little below Mechlin with the Demer, to form the Ruppel.

Dysart, borough, Scotland, in Fifeshire, 14 m. N. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,729.

E.

EAGLE, t. Hockhocking co. Ohio. Pop. 348.

Eagle, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,028.

Eagle, creek, Ohio, which runs into Ohio river, 10 m. below Maysville Kentucky.

Eagle Island, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 54′ W. Lat. 54° 17′ N.

Eagle Island, in the Pacific, near the N. E coast of New-Holland. Lat. 14° 32′ S.

Eagle Island, Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 8.

Eagle River, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 92° 14′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

Eaglesham, v. Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 9 m. S. Glasgow.

Eagleville, v. in Manlius, Onondaga co. N. Y. 1½ m. E. Manlius village.

Eagleville, t. Marengo co. Alabama, on the Tombigbee, at the confluence of the Black warrior. A settlement is formed here by French emigrants.

Ealing, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 6 m. W. N. W. London.

Eardley, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river, N. W. of Montreal.

Earl, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 934.

Earl, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. on Conestago creek. Pop. 5,559.

Earl Shilton, v. Eng. 9 m. S. S. W. Leicester.

Earl's Ferry, v. Scotland, on the coast of Fife, ½ a mile from Ely.

Earlstown, v. Scotland, in Berwickshire, 34 m. S. E. Edinburgh.

Early, co. Georgia. Pop. 768; slaves 216; engaged in agriculture 114, in commerce 14, in manufactures 4.

Earne, r. Scotland, which issues from the east end of loch Earn, in Perthshire, and falls into the Tay about a mile below Abernethy.

Earthquake, lake, Missouri, 40 m. W. New Madrid, which communicates with St. Francis river.

Easington, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 7 m. N. Whitby. Another, 5 m. fr. Clitheroe.

Easingwold, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 11 m. N. N. W. York.

East Bothnia, *East Gothland*, &c. See *Bothnia*, *Gothland*, &c.

Eastbranch, r. Ohio, which runs into the little Miami 9 m. above its mouth.

East-Bridgewater, p-v. Plymouth co. Mass.

East-Chester, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 8 m. S. White Plains, 20 N. New-York. Pop. 1,021.

East-District, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 509.

Easter Island, or *Davis' land*, isl. of the Pacific, containing 14 sq. miles. Lon. 109° 29′ 20″ W. Lat. 27° 9′ 23″ S.

Easternmost Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87° 48′ W. Lat. 17° 15′ N.

Eastern Bay, bay on the E. side of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76° 20′ W. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Eastern Neck, small isl. Md. at the mouth of Chester river.

Easterton, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 4 m. above Harrisburg.

East Greenwich, p-t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. on an arm of Narraganset bay, 16 m. S. Providence, 22 N. N. W. Newport. Pop. 1,519. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and two churches.

East Guilford, p-v. in Guilford, New-Haven co. Ct.

Eastham, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 24 m. N. E. Barnstable, 89 S. E. Boston. Pop. 766.

Easthampton, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 5 m. S. Northampton. Pop. 712.

Easthampton, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y. comprises the southern promontory at the E. end of Long-Island, terminating in Montauk point, and includes Gardiner's Island. 35 m. E. Riverhead, 112 E. New-York. Pop. 1,646. Clinton Academy, established in this town, is a flourishing institution.

East Hartford, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 3,373. It contains 4 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are numerous mills and manufactures. About ¾ of a mile from the river is a wide street compactly settled, with a row of stately elms in the middle extending 2 miles.

East Haddam, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, 14 m. S. Middletown, 21 N. W. New-London. Pop. 2,572. It contains 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians.

East Hamburg, p-t. Erie co. N. Y.

East-Haven, t. Essex co. Vt. 45 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 34.

East-Haven, t. New-Haven co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 4 m. E. New-Haven. Pop. 1,237.

East Kingston, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 21 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 443.

East Lothian. See *Haddington, County of*.

East Main, that part of New Britain, or Labrador, which lies on the east side of James' bay. East Main-house, a station for the Indian fur trade, is on a river of this name flowing into Jame's bay. Lon. 78° 42′ W. Lat. 52° 15′ N.

East Manor, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 3,303.

East Meath. See *Meath*.

Easton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 10 m. N. Taunton, 22 S. Boston. Pop. 1,803.

Easton, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. S. W. Salem, 27 N. Albany. Pop. 3,051.

Easton, p-t. and cap. Northampton co. Pa. is pleasantly situated on the Delaware, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 12 m. N. E. Bethlehem, 58 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,370. It is regularly laid out and contains a court-house, jail, academy, and 2 banks. There is a bridge over the Delaware at this place, 570 feet long.

Easton, p-t. and cap. Talbot co. Md. is on Treadhaven creek, 12 miles above its junction with the Choptank, 42 . E. S. E. Annapolis, 37 S. Chester. It is the largest town on the eastern shore of Maryland, and a place of considerable business. it contains a bank, academy, arsenal, court-house. jail, 2 printing offices, and 4 houses for public worship; 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for blacks. Pop. about 1,500.

East Point, the N. E. extremity of New-Holland. Lat. 10° 42′ S.

Eastport, p-t. and port of entry, Washington co. Maine, on Moose Island in Passamaquoddy bay. The island is about 4 miles long, and has a bold shore accessible for large vessels. Common tides rise here 25 feet. It has intercourse by a ferry with Lubec 3 miles to the S. and at the N. extremity is connected with the town of Perry by a handsome bridge 1207 feet long, erected in 1820 at an expense of $10,000. The town is principally built on the southern declivity of the island, and contains a bank, printing office, and 3 churches, 2 for baptists and 1 for congregationalists. Pop. 1,937. The inhabitants are engaged in commerce, particularly the lumber trade and the fisheries. The road across the island passes over high grounds, affording an extensive view of the bay, with its numerous islands, and of the adjacent coast. 41 m. E. N. E. Machias, 279 E. N. E. Portland, 60 S. W. St. John (N. B.) Lon. 67° W. Lat. 44° 54′ N.

East river, N. Y. is the strait through which Long-Island Sound communicates with New-York bay. Its width at New-York is ¾ of a mile. It is navigable for vessels of any burden. The strait called *Hell Gate* is in this river.

East River, port of entry, Va. Amount of shipping in 1815, 1,788 tons.

East river, Florida, which runs into Pensacola bay. Lon. 86° 50′ W. Lat. 30° 34′ N.

East Sudbury, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 18 m. W. Boston. Pop. 962.

East town, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 618.

East Union, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 6 m. E. Wooster. Pop. 787.

East Whiteland, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

East Windsor, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 3,400. It contains 4 churches, 3 for congregationalists and 1 for Episcopalians. The distillery of gin here is probably the largest in the United States. In this town is *Warehouse Point*, at the head of sloop navigation on Connecticut river, 13 m. above Hartford.

Eastwood, v. Eng. in Nottinghamshire, 8 m. N. W. Nottingham.

Eaton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 84 m. S. S. E. Three-Rivers. Pop. about 600.

Eaton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 49 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,071.

Eaton, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 30 m. S. W. Utica, 120 W. Albany. Pop. 3,021.

Eaton, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 478.

Eaton, p-t. and cap. Preble co. Ohio, on St. Clair's creek within ¼ of a mile of old Fort St. Clair, 24 m. W. Dayton, 90 W. Columbus. Pop. 255. Here is a printing office.

Eaton Bray, v. Eng. in Bedford, 35 m. N. London.

Eaton's Neck, the N. extremity of Huntington, in Suffolk co. on Long Island, N. Y. where a light-house is erected.

Eatonton, p-t. and cap. Putnam co. Geo. in a very healthy situation. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and a church, which is erected on the Academy square, and is open to Christians of every denomination. The Academy consists of 2 handsome two story buildings, 150 yards apart, one for males and the other for females, and has a library and philosophical apparatus. The number of students in each department is 50. 22 m. N. W. Milledgeville.

Eatontown, v. in Shrewsbury, Monmouth co. N. J. 1 m. from the town of Shrewsbury.

Eauze, t. France, in Gers, 20 m. S. W. Condom. Lon. 0° 4′ E. Lat. 45° 55′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Ebbsfleet, (an. *Wyppedsfleet*) hamlet, Eng. in the isle of Thanet, Kent. co. at the mouth of the Stour.

Ebeltoft, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on a bay of the Cattegat, 15 m. N. N. E. Aarhuus. Lon. 10° 41′ E. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Ebenezer, creek, Geo. runs S. E. and falls into Savannah river at Ebenezer.

Ebenezer, t. Effingham co. Geo. on Savannah river, 25 m. N. N. W. Savannah. It was settled in 1735, by Protestants from Germany.

Ebenezer Academy, p-v. York co. S. C.

Ebenfort, t. and castle, Lower Austria, on the Leytha, 18 m. S. Vienna.

Ebensburg, p-t. and cap. Cambria co. Pa. watered by the Conemaugh, 75 m. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 168.

Eberach, r. Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 m. S. Bamberg.

Eberbach, t. Baden, 18 m. E. Heidelberg.

Ebersburg, t. Austria, on the Traun, 8 m. N. W. Ens.

Ebersdorf, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. E. S. E. Vienna. Pop. 1,165.

Ebersheim, v. France, on an island formed by the Ill below Schelestat.

Eberswald. See *Neustadt Eberswald*.

Ebesfalva, t. Transylvania, in Kokelburg, on the river Great Kokel. Pop. 2,900. Lon. 24° 35′ 36″ E. Lat. 46° 11′ 48″ N.

Ebher. See *Abher*.

Ebingen, t. Wirtemberg, 36 m. S. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 3′ E. Lat. 48° 13′ 40′′ N. Pop. 3,750.

Ebro, (an. *Iberus*,) r. Spain, rises on the borders of Austria, and falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa, in Catalonia. Of its two mouths, the one to the south is artificial, and of easier en-

trance than the other, which is nearly choked with mud. This river is in general very rapid, and little adapted for navigation.

Ebsdorf, t. Hanover, in the principality of Luneburg, 7 m. W. N. W. Ultzen.

Ecclesall Bierlow, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Pop. 6,569. 3 m. S. W. Sheffield.

Ecclesfechan, t. Scotland, 16 m. N. E. Dumfries.

Eccleyfield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. N. Sheffield. Pop. 5,805.

Eccleshall, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 14 m. N. W. London.

Ecclesiastical State. See *States of the Church.*

Eccleston, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. N. Warrington.

Echebrune, t. France, in Lower Charente, 6 m. S. Saintes.

Echelles, Les, t. Savoy, on the Guyer, 15 m. S. W. Chambery.

Echemin, r. Lower Canada, which falls into St. Lawrence from the S. 2 miles above Quebec.

Echinades Islands, (otherwise called *Nisia*) group of islets at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto.

Echt, v. Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 m. S. by W. Ruremond.

Echterdingen, v. Wirtemberg, 5 m. S. Stutgard.

Echternach, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Saure, 10 m. W. Treves, 18 N. N. E. Luxemburg. Pop. 3,060.

Ecija, t. Spain, in Seville, on the W. bank of the Xenil. The adjacent territory is uncommonly fertile. The town contains 6 churches, 16 convents, and 15 hospitals. 55 m. E. N. E. Seville. Lon. 5° 4′ 34″ W. Lat. 37° 31′ 51″ N. Pop. 28,000.

Eckdala, fortress, Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Luckya, now in ruins. Lon. 96° 45′ E. Lat. 24° 4′ N.

Ecker, r. Hanover, which runs into the Ocker, 10 m. S. Wolfenbuttel.

Eckeren, t. Netherlands, 4 m. N. Antwerp.

Eckernfoehrde, t. Denmark, on the coast of Sleswick, 10 m. S. Sleswick. Lon. 9° 49″ E. Lat. 54° 53′ N.

Eckero, small isl. Sweden, between the Baltic and the gulf of Finland. Lon. 19° 24′ E. Lat. 60° 15′ N.

Eckington, v. Eng. in Derbyshire, 6 m. fr. Chesterfield. Pop. 2,889.

Ecksmuhl, t. Bavaria, 16 m. W. Straubing, near which a victory was gained in April 1809, by Bonaparte over the Austrians.

Eclipse Islands, cluster of small islands, near the S. W. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 115° 10′ E. Lat. 35° 8′ S.

Ecluse, Fortde l', fort, Switz. on the Rhone, 13 m. W. Geneva.

Ecommoy, t. France, in Sarthe, 24 m. S. Le Mans. Pop. 2,700.

Ecouen, t. France, 12 m. N. Paris.

Edam, t. North Holland, near the Zuyder-zee, with a good harbor formed by the river Ey, 12 m. N. Amsterdam.

Edam, isl. on the coast of Java, 9 m. N. N. E. Batavia.

Edambavanum, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lat. 10° 27′ N.

Eday, one of the Orkney Islands. Lon. 2° 41′ W. Lat. 59° 4′ N.

Eddington, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on Penobscot river, 5 m. E. Bangor. Pop. 271.

Eddy grove, p-t. Caldwell co. Ken.

Eddystone, New, a rock in Bhem's canal, on the N. W. coast of America, in lat. 55° 29′ N. lon. 229° 15′ E.

Eddystone Rocks, reef of rocks in the English channel, in W. lon. 4° 5′ and N. lat. 50° 10′ bearing about 14 m. S. W. Plymouth, and 10 S. W. by S. from the Ramhead in Cornwall. From their position they are particularly dangerous to ships entering Plymouth Sound, and have been the occasion of numerous shipwrecks. Several lighthouses erected on these rocks have been destroyed. In 1759, Mr. Smeaton completed the present lighthouse entirely of stone. It is about 80 feet high; at times, however, the waves dash to a prodigious height over its top.

Eddyville, p-t. and cap. Caldwell co. Ken. on Cumberland river, 50 m. fr. Harpshead.

Edeleny, t. Hungary, in the county of Borshod, 33 m. N. by E. Agria. Lon. 20° 55′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ 13″ N.

Eden, r. Scotland, in Berwickshire, which falls into the Tweed, 4 m. below Kelso. Another, falls into St. Andrew's bay. Lon. 2° 51′ W. Lat. 56° 22′ N.

Eden, r. Eng. which falls into the Solway frith, about 7 m. below Carlisle.

Eden, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Libanus, 15 m N. E. Tripoli.

Eden, t. Hancock co. Maine, 36 m. E. Castine. Pop. 764.

Eden, t. Orleans co. Vt. 30 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 201.

Eden, t. Erie co. (N. Y.) S. of Buffalo. Pop. 1,065.

Edenborough, p-v. Ripley co. Indiana.

Edenderry, t. Ireland, in King's co. 29 m. W. Dublin.

Edenkoben, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 5 m. S. of Neustadt.

Edenton, port of entry, and cap. Chowan co. N. C. at the head of a bay, on the N. side of Albemarle Sound, near the mouth of Chowan river, 77 m. S. S. W. Norfolk, 85 N. N. E. Newbern. Lat. 36° 6′ N. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, academy and 2 churches, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Episcopalians. Its situation is advantageous for trade. The amount of shipping in 1815 was 6,076 tons.

Eder, (an. *Adrana*,) r. Germany, which falls into the Fulda 6 m. above Cassel.

Edessa, or *Vodina*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 44 m. W. N. W. Saloniki, and 316 W. Constantinople. Lon. 22° 2′ E. Lat. 40° 51′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Edfu, v. Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient Apollinopolis Parva, famous for two temples which present splendid monuments of the ancient architecture of Egypt. Lon. 32° 53′ 44″ E. Lat. 24° 43′ 53″ N.

Edgarton, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Duke's co. Mass. on the E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 14 m. from the main, 100 S. S. E. Boston. Lon. 70° 26′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 1,374. It has a good harbor, secured by the island of Chabbaquiddic, which is included in the jurisdiction of Edgarton. Shipping in 1815, 993 tons.

Edgcott, v. Eng. in Northamptonshire, 4 m. N. Banbury.

Edgecumbe Bay, bay on the E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 20° S.

Edgcumbe, Cape, the N. W. point of Norfolk sound, in King George IIId's archipelago. Lon. 224° 25′ E. Lat. 57° 2′ N.

Edgecombe, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on Sheepscot river, opposite Wiscasset. Pop. 1,629.

Edgecombe, co. N. C. on Tar river. Pop. 13,276; slaves 5,745; engaged in agriculture 3,973, in commerce 24, in manufactures 174. Chief town, Tarborough.

Edgefield, district, S. C. between Saluda and Savannah rivers, and Abbeville district. Pop. 25,119; slaves; 12,198; engaged in agriculture 8,872. At the court-house is a post-office.

Edgemont, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 640.

Edgeworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. fr. Bolton.

Edghill, place, Eng. in Warwick, memorable for the first battle during the civil wars. 83 m. fr. London.

Edgware, t. Eng. in Middlesex, 10 m. N. W. London.

Edikofen, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 4 m. N. Landau.

Edinbugh, or *Mid-Lothian*, co. Scotland, containing 360 sq. miles, or 230,400 acres. On the N. it is bounded by the frith of Forth, E. by Haddington co. S. by Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick, and W. by Linlithgow. Pop. 1811, 148,607.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, is about a mile and a half from the frith of Forth, and is surrounded on all sides except the north by lofty hills. It stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three eminences, which run from E. to W. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock on which the castle is placed. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly a lake, has been drained, and is now a marsh, nearly dry in summer. On the rising ground to the north of this valley stands the New Town of Edinburgh. The ravine on the south of the central ridge is also wholly covered with buildings as well as the southern eminence; and beyond the immediate precincts of the town in this quarter, numerous villas have of late years been erected. In the Old Town the buildings are crowded and irregular, and in some parts rise to the height of 11 stories. The New Town has been built within the last 50 years. It is laid out in streets and squares, and for beauty and regularity is not surpassed by any city in the world. The Old and New Towns are connected by a mound, and a bridge thrown across the valley.

Among the public buildings of Edinburgh, the principal is the castle. In the centre of the city are the buildings in which the courts hold their sittings. In one of these is the advocate's library, consisting of more than 70,000 printed volumes, and about 1,000 volumes of manuscripts. There are ten churches, and 5 chapels of ease belonging to the establishment, besides 4 places of worship for the Burghers, 3 for the Anti-burghers, 4 for the Relief, 4 for the Baptists, 2 for the Independents, a Gaelic chapel, and one each for the Methodists, Cameronians, Bereans, Glassites, Unitarians, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, and six for Episcopalians. The university of Edinburgh has long been celebrated. It was founded in 1582, and embraces at present 27 professorships, which are classed as follows. Faculty of Theology—Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages. Faculty of Law—Law of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Scots Law, and Civil History and Antiquities. Faculty of Medicine—Anatomy and Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Theory of Medicine, Midwifery, Natural History, Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence. Faculty of Arts—Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Greek, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, Logic, and Agriculture. The number of students in 1818, was 2,000. To the university is attached a library of more than 50,000 volumes, an excellent museum of natural history, and a botanic garden. As a medical school the university has attained to high repute, and is resorted to from the most remote quarters. The High-school, the principal grammar school of the city, has a rector and four masters, and above 800 scholars. The principal charitable institution is Heriot's hospital. There are several other hospitals; three charity workhouses, an asylum for the industrious blind, a Magdalene asylum, a house of industry, a society for the suppression of begging, a Royal Infirmary, a military hospital, a lying-in hospital, and two dispensaries. Edinburgh is supported chiefly by its courts of justice. Law is the leading profession; and those who derive their subsistence from this source form the chief class of its inhabitants. A considerable class also depends on the university and other seminaries. It is not in any sense a trading or manufacturing town. It is a royal borough, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. in 1811, including Leith, 102,987; exclusive of Leith, 82,624. 42 m. E. Glasgow, 396 N. N. W. London. Lon. 3° 12′ W. Lat. 55° 58′ N.

Edinburgh, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 26 m. N. W. Ballston, 50 fr. Albany. Pop. 1,469.

Edinburg, t. Elbert co. Geo. on Savannah river.

Edinburg, t. Portage co. Ohio, 6 m. S. E. Ravenna. Pop. 115.

Edinburg, t. Dearborn co. Indiana, ½ a mile fr. the Ohio. It is on elevated ground above the floods of the river.

Edisheim, t. Bavarian states, near the Rhine, 1 m. N. W. Landau.

Edisto, or *Ponpon*, r. S. C. is formed of two branches, which unite below Orangeburgh, and enters the ocean on each side of Edisto island, through 2 inlets called North and South Edisto *inlets*. It is navigable for large boats 100 miles. Through South-Edisto inlet enter all vessels from the North, that are bound to Beaufort, Asheepoo, Combahee, and Coosa.

Edisto Island, on the coast of S. C. 40 m. S. W. Charleston, with which it is connected by a good inland navigation. It is separated from Wadmalaw and John's islands, by North-Edisto inlet, which affords a good harbor for vessels of small draft. The island is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad, and contained in 1818, 236 white inhabitants, and 2,600 slaves. Here are 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, who have a large permanent fund for the support of the gospel, and 1 for Episcopalians.—The island is devoted to the culture of cotton, and is very productive. The white inhabitants reside on their plantations only during the winter, and spend the hot months in summer-houses on the margin of the sea.

Edmeston, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 18 m. W. Cooperstown, 84 fr. Albany. Pop 1,341.

Edmonton, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 6 m. N. London.

Edmund Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 51° 56′ N.

Edswol, t. Norway, 18 m. S. W. Bergen.

Edward, Cape, cape, on the W. coast of King George's Archipelago. Lon. 224° E. Lat. 57° 39′ N.

Edwards, co. Illinois, on the Wabash. Pop. 3,414; engaged in agriculture 767, in commerce 21, in manufactures 87. Chief town, Palmyra.

Edwardsburg, t. Grenville co. Up. Canada, on St. Lawrence river, 67 m. N. E. Kingston.

Edwardsville, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Illinois, on Cahokia river, 22 m. N. E. St. Louis. Lat. 38° 50′ N. Lon. 89° 55′ W. It contains a land-office, a bank, and a printing-office.

Edwith, r. Eng. which joins the Usk, at its mouth.

Eecloo, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 11 m. N. W Ghent.

Eegholm, isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt. Lon. 11° 12′ E. Lat. 55° 14′ N.

Eel river, Indiana, runs S. W. and falls into the Wabash, 200 m. above Vincennes.

Eems, small r. Netherlands, Utrecht, which falls into the Zuyder Zee.

Eeningburg, v. Netherlands in North Holland, 6 m. N. Alkmaer.

Eerste, r. Cape of Good Hope, which passes by Stellenbosch, and falls into Simon's bay.

Efbe, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. coast of Mysol. Lon. 127° E. Lat. 2° 12′ S.

Effingham, co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, between York and Leinster counties.

Effingham, t. Stratford co. N. H. 43 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,368.

Effingham, co. Geo. between Savannah and Ogechee rivers. Pop. 3,018; slaves 1,347; engaged in agriculture 1,085, in commerce 18. Chief town, Springfield.

Ega, small r. Spain, which falls into the Ebro, 3 m. below Calahorra.

Ega, t. Portugal, 7 m. S. S. W. Coimbra.

Egeln, t. Prussian States, 16 m. S. W. Magdeburg.

Egenburg, t. Lower Austria, 56 m. N. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 35′ E. Lat. 48° 27′ N.

Eger, r. which rises in Suabia, and runs into the Wernitz, 6 m. N. Donauwert.

Eger, large r. Franconia, which falls into the Elbe.

Eger, t. Bohemia, on the Eger river. Pop. 8,000. 76 m. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 19′ E. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Egerness, cape, on the S. W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 22′ W. Lat. 54° 54′ N.

Egg. See *Eigg*.

Eggharbor, Great, inlet and river, N. J. The river forms the boundary between Cape May and Gloucester counties, and runs into the inlet, in lat. 39° 22′ N. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons.

Eggharbor, Great, s-p. and port of entry, Gloucester co. N. J. on the sea coast, at the mouth of Eggharbor river, 60 m. fr. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,635. Shipping in 1815, 3,569 tons.

Eggharbor, Little, inlet, N. J. lies 17 m. N. Great Eggharbor inlet. It receives Mulicus creek which is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

Eggharbor, Little, s-p. and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J. on the sea coast, 60 m. fr. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,102. Shipping in 1815, 1,618 tons. The compact part of the town is called *Clamtown*.

Egg Island, small isl. N. J. on the N. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland county.

Egham, v. Eng. in Surrey, 18 m. W. London.

Egholm, isl. Denmark, in the Lymfiord gulf. Lon. 9° 51′ E. Lat. 57° 4′ N.

Eglisau, t. Switz. in Zurich, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 m. S. W. Schaffhausen.

Eglise, River de l', r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. 44 m. below the island of Orleans.

Eglishay, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2° 49′ W. Lat. 59° N.

Egmont, the name of 3 villages in N. Holland, on the sea coast, a few miles W. of Alcmaer.

Egmont Bay, on the S. W. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Egmont Island, in the gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 27° 54′ N.

Egmont Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 138° 30′ W. Lat. 19° 20′ N.

Egmont Island, New Guernsey, or *Santa Cruz*, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 165° 59′ E. Lat. 10° 46′ S.

Egremont, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 5 m. S. S. E. Whitehaven.

Egremont, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 15 m. S. S. W. Lenox. Pop. 865.

Eguilles, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 6 m. N. W. Aix. Pop. 3,100.

Egypt, country, Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean; N. E. by Asiatic Turkey; E. by the Red sea; S. by Nubia; and W. by the Lybian desert. It lies on both sides of the Nile, between lat. 22° and 32° N. Its length along the river is 700 miles. Its breadth is nominally 200 or 300 miles, but the only habitable part is the valley of the Nile, which is usually 15 or 20 miles wide, and bounded on each side by a chain of mountains running parallel with the river. The country beyond the mountains, both to the east and west, is a desert. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower. Lower Egypt is composed of the Delta of the Nile. Upper Egypt is the narrow belt of land extending from Cairo to Syene. The soil on the banks of the Nile is a black fat loam, and is exceedingly productive. Lower Egypt is annually overflowed, and enriched by the deposit of mud and slime, and has been celebrated, in all ages, for its fertility. In Upper Egypt, the water is conveyed to the lands by machinery. The principal productions are rice and wheat.—The climate of this country is characterized by an almost entire absence of rain. It is much hotter than that of other countries in the same latitude. In the spring, for about 60 days, it is liable to the terrible wind called the *simoon*, which threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life.—Among the diseases, are the plague, which is commonly supposed to be indigenous in Egypt, and to spread its ravages from thence as from a centre; and the ophthalmia, a severe complaint affecting the eyes.

The population of Egypt is estimated at 2,500,000. It consists of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and, till very lately, Mamelukes. The Copts appear to be the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled, in some degree, with the Persians and Greeks, but kept entirely separate, by religious antipathy, from the Arabian and Turkish invaders. They reside, almost exclusively, in

Upper Egypt, and their number has been estimated at 200,000.—The Arabs are the most numerous part of the population. The Turks are established to a considerable extent in the great cities, and their numbers and power have of late considerably increased. The Mamelukes were originally Georgian and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite Khalifs, were brought into the country, and became part of the military power of the state. They were thus enabled to rise against their masters, to massacre or expel them, and to assume the dominion of the country. During the invasion of Egypt, by the French, their strength was broken, and the Turks have recently driven them out of the country.—The government is now administered by a Turkish pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys or governors of provinces.

The objects which, above all others, attract the attention of the traveller in modern Egypt, are the stupendous monuments of ancient grandeur, with which it is covered. These are not so much distinguished for taste and skill, as for immense size. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the Pyramids. The largest of these structures measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base of 700 feet. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry. The most remarkable of the Pyramids are immediately south of Cairo, on the opposite side of the Nile. The trade of Egypt with christian nations, is carried on by Alexandria; that with the other parts of the Turkish empire by Damietta. An extensive commerce is also maintained with the interior of Africa by means of caravans.

Ehen, or *Broad River*, Eng. which runs into the Irish sea, below Egremont.

Ehenheim, Upper, t. France, on the Ergel, 12 m. S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 4,400.

Ehingen, t. Wirtemberg, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 m. S. W. Ulm. Lon. 8° 56′ 54″ E. Lat. 48° 23′ 36″ N. Pop. 3,400.

Ehningen, t. Wirtemberg, 15 m. S. S. E. Stuttgard. Pop. 4,200.

Ehrenbreistein, or *Hermannstein*, a ruined fortress of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, opposite Coblentz.

Ehrenfriedrichsdorf, or *Irbirsdorf*, t. Saxony, 3 m. W. Wolkenstein. Lon. 12° 53′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N.

Ehrenhausen, t. Lower Styria, on the left bank of the Mur, 8 m. N. Marburg. Lon. 16° 40′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 44′ 32″ N.

Ehrlibach, v. Swiss canton of Zurich, remarkable for a beautiful cascade in the rivulet of Ehrlibach, of 40 feet.

Eibenstock, t. Saxony, in Erzgeberge, on the Mulda, 7 m. S. W. Schwartzenberg. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Eichstadt, t. Bavarian states, on the Alt, 32 m. N. N. E. Augsburg. Lon. 11° 10′ 36″ E. Lat. 48° 53′ 30″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Eichstetten, t. Baden, 9 m. N. N. W. Freyburg.

Eide, t. Norway, 36 m. E. S. E. Bergen.

Eigg, isl. of the Hebrides, 8 m. fr. the main.

Eighteen-mile creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 18 m. below Gallipolis.

Eilenburg, t. Prussian states, in the dutchy of Saxony, on an island formed by the Mulda, 12 m. N. E. Leipsic.

Eimbeck, t. Hanover, on the Ilme, 48 m. S. S. W. Brunswick. Lon. 9° 49′ E. Lat. 51° 44′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, or rather Georgian islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, 10 miles long by 5 broad. There are several harbors, of which Taloo on the north coast is the best. The surface of the island is hilly and rocky, with vallies interposed. 12 m. W. Otaheite. Lon. 150° W. Lat. 17° 30′ S. The inhabitants of this island have recently renounced idolatry, and embraced christianity. See *Society Islands*.

Einigenbruck, v. North Holland, 7 m. N. Alcmaer.

Einsiedlen, v. Switz. in the canton of Schweitz, 10 m. N. E. Schweitz, 20 S. S. E. Zurich. Lon. 9° 38′ E. Lat. 47° 4′ N.

Einura, t. India, in Canara. Lon 75° 16′ E. Lat. 13° 5′ N.

Eisenach, a province of Germany, in the grand dutchy of Saxe-Weimar. Pop. 70,000.

Eisenach, the capital of the above province, is on the Nesse, near its union with the Horse, 26 m. W. S. W. Erfurt, 40 E. Weimar. Lon. 10° 20′ 15″ E. Lat. 50° 58′ 55″ N. Pop. 8,000.

Eisenartz, t. Germany, in Inner Austria. It is at the foot of a hill, which contains one of the richest iron mines known. It produces 60,000 tons of ore yearly, and gives employment to 2,500 miners and smelters. 10 m. N. Leoben. Lon. 14° 19′ 45″ E. Lat. 47° 31′ 2″ N.

Eisenberg, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Saxe-Gotha. Pop. 3,300. 20 m. W. Altenburg, 30 S. W. Leipsic. Lon. 11° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N.

Eisenburg, t. Lower Hungary, on the Raab, 28 m. W. Vesprim. Lon. 16° 48′ 31″ E. Lat. 47° 2′ 25″ N.

Eisenburg, County of, in the west part of Lower Hungary, on the borders of Austria. It is one of the most extensive, fertile, and populous counties in the kingdom. Pop. 300,000.

Eisenstadt, t. Hungary, on the Leytha, 27 m. S. Vienna. Lon. 16° 23′ E. Lat. 47° 33′ 10″ N. Pop. 2,400.

Eiskoi, t. Russia on the east coast of the sea of Azoph. 50 m. S. W. Azoph. Lon. 56° E. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Eisleben, t. Prussian states, in the province of Saxony, the birth place of Martin Luther, 2 m. S. E. Mansfeld, 12 W. Halle. Lon. 11° 31′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ W.

Eislingen, Great and *Little*, two villages, Wirtemberg, 3 m. E. Coppingen.

Ekarma, one of the smaller Kurile islands. Lon. 154° 29′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Ekaterinadara, t. Russia, in Caucasus, in Kuban Tartary, and the capital of the Tchernorskie, or Cossacks of the Black sea.

Ekaterineburg, or *Catherinenburg*, t. A. Russia, on the Isett, 148 m. S. E. Perm. The neighbouring mountains afford a variety of minerals. Here are extensive iron founderies and forges, which manufacture cannon and anchors; also an immense copper coinage which produces 12,530 pieces daily. This town is the seat of the supreme college for the administration of the mines and foundries of Siberia, Casan, Perm, and Orenburg, and takes cognizance of 114 founderies within its district. Houses 2,000. Lon. 60° 17′ E. Lat. 56° 50′ N.

Ekaterinograd, t. and fortress, A. Russia, in Caucasus. It is the strongest place on the Caucasian line of posts. 24 m. N. W. Mozdok. Lon. 43° 42′ E. Lat. 44° 15′ N.

Ekaterinoslav, t. Eu. Russia, on the Dnieper. Its cloth manufactures are accounted the finest in

Russia. Pop. 1,800. 728 m. S. S. E. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 35° 1′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 27′ 20″ N.

Ekaterinoslav, government of Russia, extending from 33° 40′ to 39° 20′ E. lon. and from 47° to 49° N. lat. between the governments of Poltawa, Charkov, Voronetz, the Donski Cossacks, Taurida, and Cherson, and containing about 35,000 sq. miles. The chief productions are corn, millet, melons, fruits, and hemp. Pop. 560,000.

Ekenas, s-p. Eu. Russia, on the N. coast of the gulf of Finland. Pop. 1,260. 50 m. S. E. Abo. Lon. 23° 18′ E. Lat. 59° 58′ N.

Ekeroe, one of the Aland isles, in the Baltic, W. of the principal island. Here is a telegraph station.

Elaase. See *Orontes*.

Elalia, a large mass of ruins in Tunis, supposed to be the *Acolla* or *Acillia* of the ancients; 90 m. S. S. E. Tunis.

Elaman, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 15 m. S. W. Racca.

Eland, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Calder, 2 m. fr. Halifax.

Elatma, t. Eu. Russia, on the Oka, 132 m. N. Tambov. Lon. 41° 42′ E. Lat. 55° 2′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Elba, isl. on the coast of Italy, opposite to the grand dutchy of Tuscany, 60 m. in circumference. Its general aspect is mountainous, and its climate salubrious. Here are cultivated vines, olives, fruits, corn, and maize. It has 2 harbors, Porto Ferrajo the capital, and Porto Longone. This island was the residence of Bonaparte from May 1814 to 26th February 1815. It now belongs to the grand duke of Tuscany. Lon. of Porto Ferrajo, 10° 19′ 35″ E. Lat. 42° 49′ 6″ N.

Elba, t. Genessee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,333.

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises amid the mountains on the borders of Silesia, and passing through Bohemia, enters Saxony, and passes successively Dresden, Meissen, Torgau, and Wittenberg, and continuing a northward course, runs through the territory of Magdeburg, and the dutchies of Mecklenburg, and Lauenburg, until it finally discharges itself into the German ocean, about 70 miles below Hamburgh. It communicates with the Havel, Trave, and Weser, by canals. The navigation of the Elbe up to Hamburgh is difficult on account of its numerous sand banks, and the occasional violence of the wind.

Elbe, r. Germany, which runs into the Eder, 2 m. S. S. E. Fritzlar.

Elberfeld, t. Prussian states, in the province of Cleves and Berg, district of Dusseldorf, in a pleasant valley on the Wupper. The inhabitants are actively employed in manufactures, particularly of linen, ribbons, lace, siamoise, and similar stuffs. 18 m. E. Dusseldorf, 20 N. E. Cologne. Lon. 7° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Elbert, co. in the Western district of Geo. between Savannah and Broad rivers. Pop. 11,788; slaves 5,159; engaged in agriculture 3,954, in commerce 150, in manufactures 132. Chief town, Elberton.

Elberton, p-t. and cap. Elbert co. Geo. on Savannah river, 23 m. N. W. Petersburg, 73 from Milledgville. Pop. 122.

Elberton, t. Effingham co. Geo. on the Ogechee 19 m. W. Ebenezer, 48 N. W. Savannah.

Elbing, r. Prussia, which issues from the lake of Drousen, near the town of Elbing, and falls into the Frische Haff. It is joined to the Nogat by means of a canal.

Elbing, t. Prussia, on the Elbing near its mouth. It supplies the adjacent countries with foreign merchandize; and has manufactures of soap, tobacco, starch, and oil. Pop. 16,800. 30 m. S. E. Dantzic. Lon. 19° 21′ 57″ E. Lat. 54° 7′ 54″ N.

Elbingerode, t. Prussian states, 6 m. S. E. Goslar. Lon. 10° 47′ E. Lat. 51° 47′ N. Pop. 2,350.

Elboeuf, t. France, on the Seine. Here is a celebrated manufactory of woollen cloths. Pop. 6,000. 10 m. S. Rouen, 65 N. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 58′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Elbridge, p-v. in Camillus, Onondaga co. N. Y.

Elburg, t. Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee, 34 m. N. N. E. Utrecht. Lon. 5° 54′ E. Lat. 52° 30′ N.

El-Carpio, v. Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 18 m. fr. Cordova.

Elche, t. Spain, in Valencia. It has manufactures of soap and leather. Pop. 15,000. 8 m. S. W. Alicant. Lon. 1° 37′ W. Lat. 38° 29′ N.

Elchingen, v. Bavarian states, on the Danube, 5 m. below Ulm.

Elda, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Elda, 20 m. W. N. W. Alicant. Pop. 4,000.

Elde, r. Germany, falls into the Elbe, near Domitz.

Eldridge, p-t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 376.

Eleanor, Point, the N. extremity of Knight's island, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 4′ E. Lat. 60° 37′ N.

Eleanor's Cove, a harbor on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 220° 51′ E. Lat. 59° 44′ N.

Eledgia, v. Armenia, where there is a hot spring, 21 m. from Erzerum.

Elephant Isle, a small island, 5 m. in circumference, between Bombay and the W. coast of India, celebrated for its wonderful cave, and mythological sculptures. Lon. 73° E. Lat. 18° 57′ N.

Elephantina, isl. in the Nile, opposite Syene, remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered.

Eletz, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, 115 m. E. S. E. Orel.

Eleven-point river, Missouri, runs into White river.

Eleusis, the modern *Lefchime*, t. Attica, 12 m. N. W. Athens.

Eleuthera, or *Alabaster Island*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands. Lat. 24° 39′ N. Lon. 76° 22′ W.

Elfdal, v. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, 65 m. N. N. W. Fahlun. Lon. 13° 58′ E. Lat. 61° 14′ 30″ N.

Elsborg, province, Sweden, on Lake Wener. Sq. miles 5,434. Pop. 152,937.

Elfsborg, New, fort, Sweden, in West Gothland, on an island at the mouth of the Moldal, 4 m. W. Gothenburg.

Elga, r. Portugal, which runs into the Tagus, near Alcantara, separating Spain and Portugal, during its whole course of about 30 miles.

Elgin. See *Moray*.

Elgin, t Scotland, cap. of Elgin co. on the Lossie, 5 m. above its influx into the German ocean. It is a royal borough. 63½ m. N. W. Aberdeen, 144 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 4′ W. Lat. 57° 58′ N. Pop. 4,602.

Elham, or *Eleham*, t. Eng. in Kent, 10 m. S. Canterbury.

Elichpoor, district, Hind. in Berar, between 20° and 22° N. lat.—Elichpoor, the capital, stands on a branch of the Burda river, and is fortified. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 21° 12′ N.

Elizabeth, t. Alleghany co. Pa. on the E. side of the Monongahela, 18 m. S. S. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,493.

Elizabeth, r. Va. is formed by the union of 2 branches, at Norfolk, and flows into Hampton Roads 8 miles below. It is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide, and at common floods has 18 feet water to Norfolk. Its entrance is defended by a fort; see *Craney Island*. The canal, connecting the waters of Albemarle sound with Chesapeake bay, communicates with the S. branch of Elizabeth river, 9 m. above Norfolk.

Elizabeth, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 295. Another, Miami co. Pop. 768.

Elizabethgrad, t. and fort, Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Ingul, 108 m. W. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 32° 27′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 30′ 17″ N.

Elizabeth's Bay, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73° 24′ W. Lat. 53° 43′ S.

Elizabeth Cape, the N. E. point at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lat. 59° 9′ N.—There is another cape of of this name, on the Main. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Elizabeth city, co. Va. between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the W. Pop. 3,789. Slaves 1,643. Engaged in agriculture 817, in commere 5, in manufactures 18. Chief town, Hampton.

Elizabeth city, p-t. and cap. Pasquotank co. N. C. on Pasquotank river, 40 m. N. E. Edenton, 50 S. Norfolk, with which it has a water communication by the canal. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, and 4 churches, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for quakers.

Elizabeth islands, on the S. coast of Mass. between Martha's Vineyard and the main land belonging to Duke's county. Lon. 70° 38′—70° 56′ W. Lat. 41° 24′—41° 32′ N. They are about 16 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenua, Pinequese, and Cuttyhunk.

Elizabeth Island, isl. in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71° 45′ W. Lat. 52° 50′ N.

Elizabethtown, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 35 m. N. E. Kingston.

Elizabethtown, p-t. and cap. Essex co. N. Y. on lake Champlain, 130 m. N. Albany. Pop. 889. It contains a court-house and jail, and a State arsenal. North-west bay, on lake Champlain, is in this town, and there is a ferry to Panton in Vermont.

Elizabethtown, p-t. and bor. Essex co. N. J. 6 m. S. Newark, 15 W. S. W. New-York. Lon. 74° 12′ W. Lat. 40° 38′ N. Pop. 3,515. It is pleasantly situated on Elizabethtown creek, which empties into Staten island sound, and contains an academy, bank, and 3 houses for public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. The Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches are handsome brick buildings. Vessels of 20 or 30 tons come up to the town, and those of 200 or 300 tons come as far as Elizabethtown Point, at the mouth of the creek, 2 miles distant. A steam-boat plies between the city of New York and Elizabethtown Point.

Elizabethtown, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. 18 m. N. W. Lancaster, 80 W. by N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,928.

Elizabethtown. See *Hagarstown*.

Elizabethtown, p-t. and cap. Bladen co. N. C. on the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river, 40 m. above Wilmington, 55 below Fayetteville.

Elizabethtown, p-t. and cap. Carter co. Ten. 25 miles E. Blountsville.

Elizabethtown, p-t. and cap. Harden co. Ken. 45 m. S. by W. Blountsville. Pop. in 1810, 181.

Elizabethtown, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana.

Elizaville, p-v. Fleming co. Ken.

Elk, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Mississippi 4 m. above the Little falls. It is 40 yards wide at its mouth and there is a short portage from its waters to the St. Anthony.

Elk, r. of the eastern shore of Maryland, is formed by the union of Big and Little Elk creeks, at Elkton, and flows into the Chesapeake 13 miles below.

Elk, r. rises on the W. side of the Cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, and flowing S. W. into Alabama, joins Tennessee river, a little above the Muscle Shoals, 40 m. W. N. W. Creeks crossing-place.

Elk, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 537.

Elk creek, Pa. unites with Penn's creek, and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Sunbury.

Elk creek, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 238.

Elk creek, Ohio, runs into the Miami, in Madison, Butler co.

Elkhorn, r. Ken. runs into Kentucky river, 8 m. below Frankfort, and is 50 yards wide at its mouth.

Elkhorn, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri.

Elk lake, between lake of the Woods and lake Superior. Lon. 93° W. Lat. 48° 41′ N.

Elkland, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 343.

Elkland, p-t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 509.

Elklick, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,687.

Elkmarsh, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.

Elkridge landing, t. Anne-Arundel co. Md. on the S. bank of the Patapsco, at the falls, 8 m. S. W. Baltimore; noted for its tobacco called *kite's foot*.

Elkrun, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,356.

Elkrun church, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.

Elkton, p-t. and cap. Cecil co. Md. at the forks of Elk river, 13 m. above its mouth at Turkey point, 12 m. S. W. Christiana-bridge, 10 N. Charlestown, 46 S. W. Philadelphia, 56 N. E. Baltimore. The tide flows up to the town, and there was formerly a brisk trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, through this place. The village is well-built, and the public buildings are a court-house and jail, a bank, and a Methodist church.

Elkton, p-t. Giles co. Ten.

Elkton, p-t. Christian co. Ken.

Ellen, r. Eng. which runs into the Irish sea at Maryport, in Cumberland.

Ellemborough, v. Eng. in Cumberland, 6 m. N. Cockermouth.

Ellerbach, r. Germany, which runs into the Moselle, 10 m. above Beilstein.

Ellery, t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

Ellesmere, t. Eng. in Salop, 16 m. N. Shrewsbury.

Ellfeld, t. Dutchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 m. N. W. Mentz.

Ellicott, t. Chatauque co. (N. Y.) S. E. of Chatauque. Pop. 1,462.

Ellicotts, or *Eleven-mile creek*, [illegible] runs into the Tonnewanta, at its entrance in[illegible]ara river.

Ellicotts cross-roads, p-v. Cumber[illegible]co. Ken.

Ellicotts mills, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.

Ellicottsville. See *Selsertown*.

Ellicottville, t. Cattaraugus co. N. Y.

Ellingen, t. Franconia, 4 m. N. Weissenburg. Lon. 10° 55′ E. Lat. 48° 59′ N.

Ellington, t. Tolland co. Ct. 13 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,196.

Elliot, t. York co. Maine. P[illegible]

Elliot, a missionary station of the American Board of Foreign Missions, among the Choctaw Indians, within the chartered limits of the State of Mississippi, 3 m. S. of Yalo Busha creek, about 30 above its junction with the Yazoo, 400 W. S. W. Brainerd, 145 fr. the Walnut Hills on the Mississippi. Lon. 89° 50′ W. Lat. 33° 30′ N. By means of the Yalo Busha, Yazoo, and Mississippi, Elliot has a water communication with New-Orleans. This establishment was commenced in 1818, and receives $1000 annually from the United States treasury. In 1822, according to the return of the Superintendant to the Secretary of War, the whole number of the family permanently settled here was 21; the schools, which are conducted on the Lancasterian plan, contained 80 scholars, children of the Choctaws, of whom 60 were boys and 20 girls. The property of the mission consisting of 70 acres of improved land, well stocked and having convenient buildings, amounted to $15,490.

Elliot's Island, small isl. in the gulf of Florida, near the coast. Lon. 8° 25′ W. Lat. 25° 32′ N.

Ellis, r. Oxford co. Maine, runs into the Androscoggin, in Rumford.

Ellis, r. Coos co. N. H. runs into the Saco, in Bartlett.

Ellisburg, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on lake Ontario. Pop. 3,531. It is well situated for trade.

Ellis's Island, a small isl. in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 81° 10′ W. Lat. 24° 50′ N.

Ellis Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 31′ N.

Ellisville, p-v. Warren co. N. C.

Ellon, v. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 m. W. Aberdeen.

Ellore, one of the north circars, on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, between 16° and 17° N. lat. Ellore, the capital, is on the N. side of the Colair lake, through which it has been proposed to carry a canal from the river Godavery to the Kistnah. Lon. 81° 10′ E. Lat. 16° 45′ N.

Ellisville, or *Lower Blue Lick*, p-v. Nicholas co. Ken.

Ellsworth, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 24 m. N. E. Castine. Pop. 892.

Ellsworth, t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. N. N. W. Plymouth. Pop. 213.

Ellsworth, p-v. and S. parish, in Sharon, Litchfield co. Ct. 12 m. W. Litchfield.

Ellsworth, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the W. side of Canfield, 14 m. S. Warren. Pop. 508.

Ellwangen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 32 m. N. Ulm. Lon. 10° 12′ E. Lat. 48° 57′ N.

Elma, t. Russia, at the conflux of the Elma and Petchora, 312 m. E. Archangel.

Elmeley, or *Elmley*, isl. Eng. at the mouth of the Thames, separated by a narrow stream from the island of Sheppey.

Elmeshorn, t. Denmark, in Holstein, 18 m. N. W. Hamburg.

Elmham, North, v. Eng. in Norfolk, 5 m. E. Dereham.

Elmina, or *St. George del Mina*, the capital of the Dutch settlements in W. Africa, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold coast. It is on a peninsula, formed by a small river which runs nearly parallel with the sea. The river, though small, will admit vessels of a hundred tons burden at high water, and they may load and unload under the walls of the castle. Pop. 15,000. Lon. 2° 30′ W. Lat. 5° 10′ N.

Elmira, or *Newtown*, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. on Tioga river, at the mouth of Elmira creek, 20 m. W. Spencer, 16 E. Painted-post. Pop. 2,955. A canal is contemplated to connect Seneca lake with Tioga river, at this place.

Elmore, t. Hind. in Cicacole. Lon. 84° 16′ E. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

Elmore, t. Orleans co. Vt. 16 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 157.

Elmser Point, cape on the N. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1° 14′ E. Lat. 50° 43′ N.

Elmsley, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada.

Elnbogen, t. Bohemia, on the Eger, 30 m. N. E. Eger, 75 N. N. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 45′ E. Lat. 50° 10′ N.

Elne, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 6 m. S. S. E. Perpignan. Lon. 2° 58′ 23″ E. Lat. 42° 36′ 34″ N.

Elora, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, remarkable for its mineral spring, and its temples cut out of the solid rock. Lon. 76° E. Lat. 19° 56′ N.

Elphin, v. Ireland, in Roscommon, 75 m. from Dublin.

Elrich, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 6 m. N. W. Nordhausen. Lon. 10° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Elsenborough, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 505.

Elsfleth, t. Grand dutchy of Oldenburg, at the conflux of the Hunter with the Weser, 17 m. E. N. E. Oldenburg. Lon. 8° 26′ 19″ E. Lat. 43° 11′ 21″ N.

Elsinore, or *Elsineur*, s-p. Denmark, in Zealand, on the W. side of the sound, nearly opposite Helsingborg in Sweden, at the part where the sound is less than 4 miles across. Elsinore has no harbor, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels anchoring here, either to pay toll or to take in stores. The product of the toll varies from £120,000 to £150,000 sterling. 20 m. N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 37′ 48″ E. Lat. 56° 2′ 15″ N.

Elsnappen, s-p. Sweden, in Westmannland, on the Baltic, 32 m. E. N. E. Nykioping.

Elster, two rivers of Germany, one of which passes by Leipsic, and falls into the Saale. The other falls into the Elbe, 6 m. above Wittenberg.

Elsterberg, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the White Elster, 15 m. S. W. Zwickau. Lon. 10° 9′ E. Lat. 50° 31′ N.

Elsterwerda, t. Germany, on the Elster, at the influx of the Pulsnitz, 26 m. N. N. W. Dresden. Lon. 13° 28′ E. Lat. 51° 25′ N.

Elstree, or *Idlestree*, v. Eng. in Hertford and Middlesex, 11 m. fr. London.

Eltham, t. Eng. in Kent, 8 m. S. S. E. London.

Eltman, t. Franconia, on the Maine, 8 m. W. N. W. Bamberg. Lon. 10° 43′ E. Lat. 49° 58′ N.

Elton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 1 m. fr. Bury.

Elton, an extensive salt lake of Russia, in Saratov. It yields about 100,000 tons annually.

Eltvil. See *Eltfeld*.

Elvas, or *Yelves*, a strong frontier t. Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, 3 leagues W. of the Spanish fortress of Badajoz, 50 m. N. E. Evora, 112 E. Lisbon. Lon. 6° 52′ W. Lat. 38° 44′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Elven, t. France, in Morbihan, 11 m. N. E. Vannes. Pop. 3,900.

Elvira, t. Illinois, on the waters of Cash river.

Ely, city, Eng. in Cambridge co. on the Ouse,

in a marshy district, called the Isle of Ely. It has a fine and venerable cathedral, which extends in length 517 feet, having a tower at the W. end 270 feet in height. The bishop of Ely has a civil jurisdiction over the isle, combined with his ecclesiastical powers, whereby he appoints a judge to determine all causes, holds assizes, and exercises other magisterial functions. Ely is the only city in England not represented in parliament. Pop. 4,249. 14 m. N. Cambridge, 66 N. London.

Ely, t. Scotland, in Fife co. on the N. shore of the frith of Forth. Pop. 886. 6 m. E. Largo.

Ely, t. Richelieu and Buckingham counties, Lower Canada, E. of Montreal.

Elyria, p-t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 174.

Elysian-fields, p-v. Amite co. Mississippi.

Else, t. Hanover, 9 m. S.W. Hildesheim. Lon. 9° 57′ E. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Embabe, v. Egypt, opposite to Boulac the port of Cairo. Near Embabe, was fought in 1798 the battle between Bonaparte and the Mamelukes, called the battle of the Pyramids.

Embarrass, r. Illinois, which runs into the Wabash, a little below Vincennes.

Embden, s-p. Hanover, on the Ems, at its influx into the North sea, at the bay of Dollart. It has a spacious and secure harbor. Lon. 7° 11′ 1″ E. Lat. 53° 22′ 3″ N.

Embden, t. Somerset co. Maine, on Kennebec river, 16 m. N. Norridgewock. Pop. 664.

Embies, small isl. France, 8 m. S.W. Toulon. Lon. 5° 47′ E. Lat. 43° 4′ 35″ N.

Emboli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, at the mouth of the Strymon, 6 m. W. Contessa, 45 E. Saloniki.

Embrun, t. France, in Upper Alps, 55 m. S. W. Grenoble. Lon. 6° 25′ 9″ E. Lat. 44° 34′ 7″ N.

Embs, t. subject to Austria, on the Upper Rhine, 10 m. S. Bregentz.

Embs, r. Holland, which runs into the Zuyder Zee.

Emdon Khal, v. Algiers, on the borders of the Sahara, 58 m. S. Seteef.

Emersonville, p-t. Gibson co. Indiana.

Emery's river, small r. Roane co. Ten. runs into Clinch river, 7 m. above Kingston.

Emfras, t. Abyssinia. Lon. 37° 38′ 30″ E. Lat. 12° 12′ 38″ N.

Emley. See *Elmeley*.

Emmanuel, co. Geo. on Ogechee river, which separates it from Burke co. Pop. 2,928; slaves 367; engaged in agriculture 1,011, in manufactures 17.

Emmaus, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.

Emmendingen, t. Baden, 19 m. S. S. E. Strasburg. Lon. 8° 42′ E. Lat. 48° 75′ N.

Emmerich, t. Prussian states, on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 m. N. E. Cleves. Lon. 6° 14′ 61″ E. Lat. 51° 49′ 52″ N.

Emmittsburg, p-v. Frederick co. Md. between Flat run and Tom's creek, the western sources of Monocasy river, 1 m. S. Pennsylvania line, 24 N. E. Fredericktown, 59 N. W. Baltimore. Lat. 39° 10′ 30″ N.

Emouy, *Amoy*, or *Hiamen*, isl. China, near the S. E. coast. Lon. 118° 22′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

Empoli, t. Tuscany, on the Arno, 18 m. S. W. Florence.

Emposta, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 14 m. S. Tortosa.

Ems, r. Germany, which runs into the bay of Dollart, in the North sea, a little below Embden.

Enara, an extensive lake of Swedish Lapland, 40 miles long and 16 broad. It communicates with the North sea. Lon. 27° 44′ E. Lat. 69° 15′ N.

Enckhuysen, s-p. Holland, on the W. side of the Zuyder Zee. The chief employment of the inhabitants is ship-building, the herring fishery, and the manufacture of salt. 8 m. N. E. Hoorn, 25 N. N. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 17′ 41″ E. Lat. 52° 42′ 22″ N.

Endeavour River, on the N. coast of New Holland. Lat. 19° 26′ S.

Endeavour Straits, channel, which separates the island of New Guinea from the N. W. coast of New Holland, about 30 miles long by 15 wide.

Endelave, small isl. Denmark, a little to the E. of Jutland. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 55° 45′ N.

Endian, t. Persia, in Kuzistan, which trades with Bassora and Bebahan. Pop. 4,000 or 5,000. Lat. 30° 18′ N.

Endingen, t. Baden, 7 m. N.W. Friburg.

Endless Mountains, a name sometimes given to the *Alleghany Mountains*.

Endracht's Land, or *Concord*, an extensive low and sterile tract of the W. coast of New Holland, in which is Dampier or Shark's bay.

Endrick, r. Scotland, which falls into Lochlomond.

Endrie, t. A. Russia, on the river Akatsch, 20 m. fr. the Caspian sea. It is the joint property of several Tartar princes, who acknowledge the authority of the Russians.

Enesei, or *Yenesei*, r. Siberia, which rises in the borders of Chinese Tartary, and taking a N. course, runs into the Frozen ocean, in lon. 82° 14′ E. lat. 72° 20′ N. after a course of more than 2,000 miles.

Eneseisk, or *Yeneseisk*, t. Siberia, in Tobolsk, on the Enesei. Lon. 91° 50′ E. Lat. 58° 16′ N.

Enfield, t. Eng. in Middlesex, 9 m. N. London.

Enfield, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 10 m. S. E. Dartmouth College, 42 N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,370. It contains a village of about 40 houses, which is on Mascony pond; and a village of Shakers.

Enfield, t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the E. side of Belchertown. Pop. 873.

Enfield, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Suffield, with which it is connected by a bridge, 16 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 2,065. Here is a settlement of Shakers.

Enfield, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

Enfield, p-t. Halifax co. N. C.

Engadine, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison country, along both sides of the Inn.

Engano, isl. in the E. Indian sea, off the S. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102° 20′ E. Lat. 10° 20′ S.

Engelholm, s-p. Sweden, in a bay, on the E. side of the Cattegat, 45 m. N. W. Christianstadt. Lon. 12° 52′ 45″ E. Lat. 56° 14′ 20″ N.

Engelsberg, t. Austrian Silesia, 22 m. W. N. W. Troppau. Lon. 7° 15′ E. Lat, 49° 54′ N.

Engen, t. Baden, 22 m. W. Constance. Lon. 8° 46′ E. Lat. 47° 53′ N.

Enger, t. Westphalia, 20 m. S. W. Minden. Lon. 8° 23′ E. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Enghien, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m. S. W. Brussels. Lon. 3° E. Lat. 50° 40′ N. Pop. 3,050.

Engia, (an. *Ægina*,) isl. of Greece, situated in the gulf of Engia, between the coasts of Livadia and the Morea. It is about 30 miles in circumference. 25 m. S. S. W. Athens. Lon. 23° 35′ E. Lat. 37° 45′ N.

Engia, Gulf of, or *Gulf of Athens*, an arm of the

Archipelago, on the E. coast of Greece. It is about 25 miles wide at the mouth, and 60 long from N. to S.

England, the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland; S. by the English channel, which divides it from France; E. by the German ocean; and W. by Wales, the Atlantic ocean, and the Irish channel. It is of a triangular figure, and extends from 50 to 55° 40′ N. lat. and from 1° 50′ E. to 6° W. lon. It is 400 miles long from N. to S. and in some places 300 broad. The superficial extent is about 50,000 sq. miles, or 32,000,000 acres. Of these it is calculated that about 10,500,000 acres are in cultivation for tillage, and about 14,200,000 in pasturage; 3,000,000 more are capable of being brought into cultivation. The population of England and Wales was about 5½ millions in 1700; in 1750, 6½ millions; in 1770, 7½ millions; in 1790, 8,675,000; in 1801, 9,168,000; in 1811, 10,488,000; and in 1821, of England 11,261,437, of Wales 717,438, total 11,978,875.

The country is divided into 40 counties, which will be found in the following table, with the population and extent of each, in 1811.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1811.	Area in square miles.
Bedford,	72,600	430
Berks,	122,300	744
Bucks,	121,600	748
Cambridge,	104,500	686
Chester,	234,600	1,017
Cornwall,	233,960	1,407
Cumberland,	138,300	1,497
Derby,	191,700	1,077
Devon,	396,100	2,488
Dorset,	128,900	1,129
Durham,	183,600	1,040
Essex,	260,900	1,525
Gloucester,	295,100	1,122
Hereford,	97,300	971
Hertford,	115,400	602
Huntingdon,	43,700	345
Kent,	385,600	1,462
Lancashire,	856,000	1,806
Leicester,	155,000	816
Lincoln,	245,900	2,787
Middlesex,	985,100	297
Monmouth,	64,200	516
Norfolk,	301,800	2,013
Northampton,	146,100	965
Northumberland,	177,900	1,809
Nottingham,	168,400	774
Oxford	125,200	742
Rutland,	17,000	200
Salop,	200,800	1,403
Somerset,	313,300	1,549
Southampton,	253,300	1,533
Stafford,	304,000	1,196
Suffolk,	242,900	1,566
Surrey,	334,700	811
Sussex,	196,500	1,461
Warwick,	236,400	984
Westmoreland,	47,500	722
Wilts,	200,300	1,283
Worcester,	165,900	674
York, East,	173,000	1,268
North,	157,600	2,112
West,	675,100	2,633
England,	9,855,400	50,210
Wales,	632,600	8,125
	10,488,000	58,335

Of the population, 1,789,531 persons were employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 1,524,227 in agriculture. The soil of England is various, but a greater proportion good, and under excellent cultivation. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans and peas. The climate is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. The general range of the thermometer is from 86 degrees in summer to 16 and 10 in winter. The prevailing winds are the west and south-west.

The manufactures of England are of prodigious extent. The manufacture of wool is one of the most ancient. At the end of the 15th century the total value of woollen, manufactured was estimated at £8,000,000; in 1783, at £16,800,000; in 1800, at £19,800,000; and it does not appear to have increased much since. The value of the woollen manufactures exported, was in 1790, £5,190,637; in 1800, £6,918,175; in 1812, £5,084,991. The cotton manufacture is of recent establishment. In 1705, the cotton imported, amounted to 1,170,881 pounds. But the invention of Sir Richard Arkwright's celebrated machinery gave a rapid extension to the cotton manufacture. In 1781, about five million pounds of cotton were imported; in 1787, 22,176,887; in 1812, (including Scotland,) 91,662,344; and in 1818, 124,996,427. The official value of the cotton manufactures, and cotton yarn, exported, in 1805, amounted to £9,857,348; and in 1815, to £17,869,102.—The hardware manufactures of iron and steel, copper and brass, are next in importance. The annual value of the iron and steel articles manufactured may be estimated at £10,000,000 annually.—The silk and linen manufactures are carried on in England, but not to any great extent. English earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, principally at the potteries of Staffordshire; and glass is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland and Bristol. China ware of a very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London, every sort of fine and elegant manufacture is carried on, such as cutlery, jewelry, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet and upholstry work, and gentlemen's carriages, clocks, watches, &c.

The commerce of England consists almost wholly in exchange of her manufactures for the raw produce of other parts of the world.—The following is an official account of the value of the whole exports and imports of England from the year 1719:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1719	£5,367,499	£6,834,716
1729	7,540,620	8,239,924
1739	7,829,373	8,843,624
1749	7,917,804	12,678,758
1759	8,922,976	13,947,788
1769	11,908,560	13,438,236
1779	10,762,240	12,352,052
1789	16,408,040	17,989,395
1799	24,483,841	31,723,727
1809	27,142,541	45,918,663
1814	24,362,124	37,647,874

There are employed in carrying on this extensive trade about 17,000 vessels, of the burden of about 2,100,000 tons, and navigated by 130,000 men and boys.

The King is considered the supreme head of the

church of England. The Episcopal establishment consists of the two archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of 24 bishops, who have the privilege of a seat in the house of peers. There is also the bishop of Sodor and Man, who is not possessed of this privilege. The archbishop of Canterbury is the primate of all England, and takes precedence of all persons, with the exception of the royal family. The bishops of London, Durham and Winchester take precedence of all the other bishops, and the others rank according to the seniority of their consecrations. The next order is that of the archdeacons, of whom there are about 60; after these are the deacons, vicars, rectors and curates, on whom devolve the substantial duties of the priesthood. The revenue appropriated to the support of the church of England may be estimated at about £3,000,000, which is principally derived from tithes.

The constitution of England is a limited monarchy. The executive powers are vested in the king, who acts through the medium of responsible advisers. The legislative power resides in the king, lords, and commons. The commons are elected by the people as their representatives, to watch over their interests, and to act as a control on the executive. Justice, both civil and criminal, is administered by judges appointed by the crown, but who hold their office independent of it. For further particulars respecting England, see *Britain*.

Englefield, v. Eng. in Berks, 5 m. W. Reading.

English Cove, bay on the S. W. coast of New Ireland, 7 m. N. N. W. Cape St. George.

English Harbor, a fine harbor in the island of Antigua, on the S. shore. Lon. 61° 27′ 30″ W. Lat. 17° 8′ 25″ N.

English Island, or *Long Island*, small isl. near the coast of Natolia, at the entrance of the gulf of Smyrna. Lon. 26° 24′ E. Lat. 38° 38′ N.

English neighborhood, v. Bergen co. N. J. on a N. E. branch of the Hackinsac, W. of Fort Lee.

English Point, cape, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 61° 45′ W. Lat. 49° 40′ N.—There is another cape of this name, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 29′ W. Lat. 46° 49′ N.

English river. See *Churchill*.

English town, p-v. Monmouth co. N. J. 18 m. E. Princeton, 21 W. Shrewsbury.

English town, p-t. Athens co. Ohio.

English turn, (*Detour des Anglois*,) a bend of Mississippi river, 18 m. below New Orleans, 87 above the Balize. It is defended by forts.

Enguais, r. of the Sahara, in Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 26° 40′ N.

Enkioping, t. Sweden, 21 m. S. W. Upsal.

Ennesal, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 6 m. E. N. E. Riom.

Ennis, or *Clare*, t. Ireland, cap. of Clare co. on the Fergus, 17 m. N. W. Limerick, 112 S. W. Dublin.

Enniscorthy, t. Ireland, in Wexford, 10 m. E. Wexford, 59 S. W. Dublin.

Enniskillen, t. Ireland, cap. of Fermanagh co. on an island in Lough Erne, 10 m. N. Wexford. Pop. 3,208.

Enns, t. Austria, 42 m. E. S. E. Passau, 80 W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 29′ E. Lat. 48° 20′ N.

Enns, r. Austria, which rises in the dutchy of Saltzburg, flows through Styria and Lower Austria, and falls into the Danube at the town of Enns. It is navigable in the lower part of its course, but in Styria it has several considerable cataracts.

Eno, r. N. C. which unites with Little river and Flat river, to form the Neuse, 17 m. below Hillsborough in Orange co.

Enon, S. Africa, in the Colony of Cape of Good Hope, a station of the United Brethren on Witte river, N. of Algoa bay.

Enoree, r. S. C. a N. W. branch of Broad river. Its mouth is 5 miles below the mouth of Tyger river.

Enos, maritime t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 28 m. N. W. Gallipoli, 63 S. Adrianople. Lon. 26° 1′ E. Lat. 40° 40′ N. Pop. 7,750. It is the entrepot of all the merchandize interchanged between Adrianople and Smyrna.

Enosburg, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque river, 35 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 932.

Enowtaukaia, v. A. Russia, in Astrakhan, 20 m. S. E. Tchernoyar.

Ensene. See *Abade*.

Entraigues, t. France, in Aveyron, at the confluence of the Truyere and Lot, 18 m. N. Rhodes.

Entraines, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 m. from Laval.

Entre Duero e Minho, the most northern province of Portugal. Its capital is Braga, but its largest town is Oporto. Pop. 900,000. It produces maize, oil, fruit and the well known port wine.

Entrevaux, t. France, on the Var, 16 m. E. N. E. Castellane. Lon. 6° 48′ 47″ E. Lat. 43° 56′ 39″ N.

Enz, small r. in Baden and Wirtemberg, which flows into the Neckar.

Enzelli, t. Persia, in Ghilan, on the S. W. coast of the Caspian sea, 6 m. N. Reshd.

Enzersdorf, small fortified t. Lower Austria, near which was the great battle of Aspern, 9 m. E. Vienna, 24 W. Presburg.

Eo, or *Miranda*, r. Spain, which separates the province of Asturias from Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, N. of Rivandeo.

Eoos, or *Middleburg*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, the most eastern of the Friendly islands. Lon. 174° 30′ E. Lat. 21° 24′ S.

Epe, v. Netherlands, in Guelderland, 10 m. N. by W. Deventer.

Eperies, t. Hungary, in Scharosch, on the Tarza, 15 m. N. Caschau. Lon. 21° 15′ E. Lat. 48° 58′ N. Pop. 7,400.

Epernay, t. France, on the Marne, 14 m. S. Rheims. Lon. 3° 58′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ N.

Epernon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir, 13 m. N. E. Chartres.

Ephesus, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and considered the metropolis of all Asia; 39 m. S. Smyrna, near the mouth of the river Cayster. Lon. 27° 37′ E. Lat. 37° 50′ N. The most eminent masters both in sculpture and painting, were natives of this city, and contributed to adorn its temples with their choicest works. But the great ornament of Epesus was the celebrated temple of Diana, which was built at the joint expence of all the states of Asia; and for its structure, size, and the splendour of its decorations, was accounted one of the wonders of the world. The temple was 425 feet in length, and 200 in breadth, supported by 127 pillars of Parian marble, and of the Ionic order, each 60 feet in height. These pillars were the works of so many kings, and 36 of them were curiously carved by Scopas, one of the most famous sculptors of antiquity.

Each pillar, with its base, was calculated to contain 150 tons of marble. It was extremely rich in its internal decorations, and contained various statues and pictures, some of which were the most perfect productions of antiquity. This celebrated edifice was destroyed during the invasion of the Goths, A. D. 260. Ephesus is now a miserable village of mud cottages, with about a dozen small square buildings of brick, and inhabited by 40 or 50 families of Turkish herdsmen, who live in extreme wretchedness, without one Christian among them; so completely has the glory of the ancient city passed away.

Ephrata, or *Dunkard's town*, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. on Cocalico creek, a branch of the Conestago, 12 m. N. Lancaster, 60 W. Philadelphia. It is settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Dunkers.

Epidaurus, v. of the Morea, in Argolis, with a good port.

Epilla, t. Spain, in Arragon, 17 m. W. Saragossa.

Epinac, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 11 m. E. N. E. Autun.

Epinal, t. France, capital of Vosges, on the Moselle, 10 m. N. W. Remiremont. Lon. 6° 34′ E. Lat. 48° 12′ N. Pop. 7,500.

Epingen, t. Baden, 18 m. S. S. E. Heidelberg.

Epirus, an extensive country in the N. W. part of Greece, stretching along the eastern side of the Adriatic, from the Acroceraunian mountains to the river Arta. It now constitutes the southern part of Albania.

Episcopi. See *Piscopia*.

Epping, t. Eng. in Essex, 17 m. N. N. E. London.

Epping, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,158.

Epsom, t. Eng. in Surrey, 15 m S. London.

Epsom, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. E. Concord, 45 N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,136.

Epworth, t. Eng. in Lincoln, situated on the isle of Axholm, 11 m. N. Gainsborough.

Erabliere, r. Indiana, runs into the Wabash on the N. side, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

Eraklea, (an. *Heraclea*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the sea of Marmora, 18 m. S. Rodosto, 46 W. Constantinople. Pop. 7,000.

Erbach, county of Franconia, in the tract called the Odenwald. Pop. about 24,200. Erbach, the capital, is 20 m. N. E. Manheim.

Erbil, (an. *Arbela*,) t. Persia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, near which Alexander the Great defeated Darius. 60 m. E. Mosul. Lon. 43° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 11′ N.

Erfurt, t. Saxony, now belonging to Prussia, on the Gera. The population, 18,000, is partly Lutheran, and partly Catholic. A university was founded here in 1392, but was suppressed in 1816. Erfurt has a well built citadel on an eminence, called Petersberg. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of woollens and silk. 12 m. W. Weimar, 110 W. Dresden, 160 E. Cologne. Lon. 11° 2′ 26″ E. Lat. 50° 58′ 45″ N.

Eri, r. Italy, in the Popedom, which falls into the Tuscan sea, 13 m. from Civita Vecchia.

Eribale, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Scotland, in Sutherland.

Ericeyra, t. Portugal, on the sea coast, 20 m. N. W. Lisbon.

Ericho, (an. *Oricum*,) harbour of Albania, in the gulf of Avlona.

Erichi, r. Scotland, in Perthshire, falls into the Isla near Cupar.

Erie, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Niagara co. E. by Genesee co. S. by Cataraugus and Chatauque cos. W. by Lake Erie and Niagara river. Pop. 15,668.

Erie, co. the N. W. corner of Pa. bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by New-York, S. by Crawford co. and W. by Ohio. Pop. 8,553; engaged in agriculture 1,484, in commerce 23, in manufactures 372. Chief town, Erie.

Erie, or *Presque Isle*, p-t. and cap. Erie co. Pa. pleasantly situated on the S. side of Lake Erie, on the Margin of a bay formed by Presque isle; 80 m. S. S. W. Buffalo, 136 N. Pittsburg, 100 E. Cleveland. Pop. 635. It contains a court-house, jail and printing office. It has an excellent harbour for small vessels, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. The trade of the town is already considerable. The shipping, in 1815, amounted to 249 tons. The portage between this place and French creek, one of the branches of Alleghany river, is only 16 miles, and a turnpike has been completed through this distance.

Erie Canal. See *New York, State of*.

Erie, Fort, a fort, with a small village, in Bertie, Lincoln co. Up. Canada, at the outlet of Lake Erie, opposite Black Rock, N. Y. 18 m. above the falls of Niagara.

Erie Lake, N. America, between 41° 20′ and 43° N. lat. and between 79° 50′ and 83° 20′ W. lon. The boundary between the United States and Upper Canada runs through the centre of the lake. It is 290 miles long from S. W. to N. E.; in the widest part 63½ broad, and in circumference 658 miles. It receives the waters of Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, through Detroit river, and discharges itself into Lake Ontario through Niagara river. Its greatest depth is 40 and 45 fathoms, and it has many good harbors. This lake is finely situated for commerce. On the N. W. it is connected by an easy navigation with the upper lakes. On the S. the rivers which flow into it interlock with the branches of Ohio river, and canals might be made in several places at a trifling expense, which would open the navigation, and connect the lake with the vast valley of the Mississippi. On the E. a grand canal is now in progress to connect it with the Hudson. Gales of wind frequently occur late in the fall, and bring with them a heavy swell, with every characteristic of a gale of wind at sea; but the lake affords a safe navigation 7 months of the year. The amount of shipping on the lake belonging to the U. States, in 1819, was 2,334 tons. From May to November, a steam-boat plies between Buffalo and Detroit through the whole length of the lake. A battle was fought here on the 10th Sept. 1813, between the American fleet under Commodore Perry, and the British fleet, in which the latter was taken.

Erieville, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.

Erimo-Kastro, t. Greene, in Livadia, on the eastern declivity of Mount Helicon.

Erin, t. Indiana on the Ohio, opposite Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky river, 10 m. below Vevay, and 12 above Madison. It is on elevated ground, and was laid out in 1815.

Erith, v. Eng. in Kent, on the Thames, 2 m. E. Woolwick.

Eritria, (an. *Erythæ*,) t. Natolia, 36 m. W. Smyrna.

Erivan, sometimes called *Persian Armenia*, a

province of Persia, between Azerbijan, Shirvan, Georgia and Asiatic Turkey. The principal towns are Erivan and Nacsivan.

Erivan, the capital of the province of Erivan, is on the Tergui, which falls into the Araxes, 3 leagues below. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. It has suffered severely from repeated seiges, which have reduced it to a ruinous condition. Lon. 44° 35′ E. Lat. 40° 20′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Erkelens, t. Prussian states, 28 m. N. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6° 13′ E. Lat. 51° 8′ N.

Erlach, t. Switzerland, 15 m. W. N. W. Bern.

Erlan, t. Hungary. The population, in number about 15,000, is of mixed descent, being Germans, Hungarians, and Rascians. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a university. The citadel is strong and stands on a lofty rock. The town suffered frequently in former times in the Turkish wars. 38 m. N. E. Buda, 120 E. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 20° 21′ 45″ E. Lat. 47° 53′ 54″ N.

Erlangen, t. Bavaria. It has a university. 11 m. N. Nuremberg, 19 S. Bamberg. Lon. 11° 4′ E. Lat. 49° 35′ 36″ N.

Erlenbach, v. Bavarian states, in the circle of the Rhine, near Kaiserslautern.

Erlenbach, v. Switzerland, 18 m. S. Berne.

Ermenonville, v. France, in Oise, 5 m. S. E. Senlis.

Ernalia, t. Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, 16 m. N. W. Satalia. Lon. 30° 24′ E. Lat. 36° 50′ N.

Erne, r. Ireland, which flows into the bay of Donegal, 3 m. below Ballyshannon.

Erne, r. Eng. which runs into the English channel, 5 m. S. S. W. Modbury.

Ernee, t. France, 12 m. W. Mayenne. Pop. 4,750.

Ernest, t. in Lenox and Haddington co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, W. of Kingston, adjoining. It is sheltered from the Lake by Amherst island.

Ernspach, t. Wirtemberg, on the Kocher, 4 m. N. Oringen.

Erouad, a fortified t. Hindostan. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 19′ N.

Erqui, Cape, on the coast of France, in Cotes du Nord. Lon. 2° 37′ W. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Erreef, or *Rif*, province of Morocco, on the Mediterranean.

Erro, r. Italy, which runs into the Bormida, 3 m. S. W. Acqui.

Errood, or *Erodu*, t. Hind. in Coimbetoor, 104 m. S. E. Seringapatam. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 19′ N.

Errol, t. Coos co. N. H. 104 m. N. Concord, 25 from Stratford on Connecticut river. Pop. 26.

Erromango, isl. one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 169° 20′ E. Lat. 13° 50′ S.

Erroor, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 39′ E. Lat. 13° 48′ N.

Erstein, t. Alsace, on the Ill, 12 m. S. Strasburg.

Ert Holmer, a group of islands in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark; 8 m. N. E. Bornholm.

Erwash, r. Eng. which falls into the Trent, 4 m. W. Nottingham.

Erwina, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.

Erwinsville, p-v. Ruthford co. N. C.

Erras, r. Portugal, which separates the province of Beira from Spanish Estremadura.

Erzerum, a pachalic of Armenia, in A. Turkey, between 38° 44′ and 45° 5′ E. lon. and between 38° 12′ and 41° 1′ N. lat. bounded N. by Tripoli, Akiska and Kars, E. by Iran, S. by Van, Kurdistan and Diarbekir, and W. by Siwas. Pop. about 300,000, consisting of Turks, Armenians and Turcomans.

Erzerum, the chief city of Armenia, and cap. of the above pachalic. Manufactures of considerable extent are established here, and an extensive trade is carried on in copper, and in articles from Persia, and the countries N. W. of Hindostan. The population amounts to 100,000 or 130,000, Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians. 250 m. N. N. E. Aleppo. Lon. 40° 57′ E. Lat. 39° 57′ N.

Erzgebirge, (*i. e.* Metalliferous Mountains,) a chain of mountains in the heart of Germany, which runs between Saxony and Bohemia, until its meet the Riesengebirge, on the frontiers of Silesia.

Erzgebirge, a circle of the kingdom of Saxony, separated from Bohemia by the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 460,000. Its principal towns are Freyberg, Altenburg, Chemnitz, and Zwickau; its chief branch of industry is the working of the mines. Here are found iron, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic; the yearly produce, though fluctuating, is computed from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.* sterling; the number of miners at 12,000.

Esaro, r. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which falls into the sea near Crotona.

Escala, La, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 22 m. E. Gerona. Lon. 2° 57′ W. Lat. 42° 7′ N.

Escalona, t. Spain, in Toledo, on the Alberche, 20 m. N. W. Toledo, 32 S. W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 37′ W. Lat. 40° 15′ N.

Escambia, r. rises in Alabama, and running into W. Florida, joins the Conecuh on the W. side. Sometimes the *Conecuh*, which is the principal stream, is called *Escambia*.

Escape Point, cape on the W. coast of the island of Revila Gigedo. Lon. 228° 30′ E. Lat. 55° 37′ N.

Escatari, small isl. Lower Canada, about 5 m. N. Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton.

Eschwege, t. Germany, in Hesse Cassel, on the Werra, 27 m. E. S. E. Cassel.

Escudo de Veragua, small isl. near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 81° 5′ W. Lat. 8° N.

Escurial, v. Spain, 20 m. N. W. Madrid, and celebrated for its palace, accounted by the Spaniards the 8th wonder of the world. This magnificent structure was erected by Philip II. in commemoration of the victory of St. Quentin, at an expense of nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The royal apartments contain the finest paintings, arranged in two adjoining galleries. The library contains a valuable collection of manuscripts and old books. There are beautiful gardens adjacent to the palace. Lon. 4° 7′ 50″ W. Lat. 40° 35′ 50″ N.

Esdraelon, city and plain in Syria, S. of Mount Tabor.

Esens, t. Hanover, 20 m. N. N. E. Emden. Lon. 7° 30′ E. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Esfere, or *Ashfera*, t. Turkestan, on a river which runs into Jihon, 20 m. S. E. Kojend.

Esgreville, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 9 m. S. E. Nemours.

Esgueira, t. Portugal, in Beira, 8 m. S. Aveiro.

Eshaness, cape on the W. coast of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands. Lon. 2° 4′ W. Lat. 60° 38′ N.

Eshref. See *Asheref.*

Eshy-Adalia, (an. *Side*,) a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of Caramania, now in ruins.

Esino, r. Italy, which falls into the gulf of Venice between Ancona and Senigaglia.

Esk, r. Scotland, which, after forming the boundary of the two kingdoms for some miles, enters England, and falls into the Solway frith.

Esk, North, r. Scotland, which runs into the sea at Musselburgh, 5 m. E. Edinburgh.

Esk, North, r. Scotland, which falls into the German ocean, about 3 m. N. Montrose.

Esk, South, r. Scotland, which falls into the North Esk below Dalkeith.

Esk, South, r. Scotland, in Forfar, which falls into the sea at Montrose.

Eski-hissar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 16 m. W. Mogla.

Eskilstuna, t. Sweden, 54 m. W. Stockholm. Lon. 16° 18′ E. Lat. 59° 20′ N.

Eskimaux. See *Labrador.*

Eskimaux Bay, bay on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57° 50′ W. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Eskimaux, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 94° 50′ W. Lat. 61° 12′ N.

Eskimaux Islands, small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

Eski-Sagra, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 60 m. E. by N. Philippopoli. Pop. said to be 20,000.

Esla, r. Spain, which falls into the Douro, between Miranda de Douro and Zamora.

Esmeraldas, t. Caraccas, on the N. shore of the Orinoco, near the junction of the Cassiquiari. Lon. 66° 3′ W. Lat. 3° 11′ N.

Esmeraldas, province on the coast of Quito, between Guayaquil and Barbacoas. Esmeraldas, the port, is in lat. 0° 53′ N.

Esne, or *Asne*, (an. *Latopolis*,) t. Egypt, on the Nile, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia; chiefly remarkable for the ruins of the ancient city. Lon. 32° 44′ 41″ E. Lat. 25° 17′ 38′ N.

Esopus, t. Ulster co. N.Y. on the Hudson, 4 m. below Kingston. Pop. 1,513. The town of *Kingston* is sometimes called *Esopus.*

Esopus, creek, Ulster co. N. Y. runs into the Hudson at Saugerties, 11 m. below Catskill.

Espartil, small isl. in the Mediterrranean, a little N. of Formentera. Lon. 1° 25′ E. Lat. 38° 48′ N.

Esperance, p-v. in Schoharie, Schoharie co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Schoharie-village, 26 m. W. Albany.

Esperance Bay, on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 121° 47′ 14″ E. Lat. 33° 55′ 17″ S.

Espichel, Cape, on the W. coast of Portugal. Lat. 38° 23′ N.

Espiers, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, department of Jemappe, 8 m. N. Tournay.

Espinosa de los Montoros, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 30 m. W. Burgos.

Espiritu-Santo. See *Spiritu Santo.*

Esposenda, t. Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, near the mouth of the Cavado, 22 m. N. Oporto. Lon. 8° 24′ W. Lat. 41° 32′ N.

Esquimaux. See *Eskimaux.*

Esseck, t. and fort, Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, on the Drave, 2 miles above its influx into the Danube. 80 m. N. W. Belgrade. Lon. 18° 42′ 5″ E. Lat. 45° 34′ 13″ N. Pop. 9,000.

Essen, t. Prussian States, in Berg, 16 m. N. N. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 57′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ 49″ N. Pop. 4,300.

Essequebo, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic in lon. 59° W. lat. 6° 45′ N. It is of very difficult navigation, owing to the banks of sand which run across the entrance.

Essequebo, a province of English Guiana, lying along the banks of Essequebo river. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, but was finally ceded to Britain at the peace of 1814. It produces coffee, cotton, cocoa, and sugar.

Essex, a maritime co. Eng. bounded N. by Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German ocean, S. by the Thames, which separates it from Kent, and W. by Hertford and Middlesex. It contains 1,473 square miles, or 942,720 acres, of which 50,000 are in woods and plantations, and 15,000 waste. It has long been famed for the excellence of its wheat. Pop in 1811, 252,473. Families, 51,643; of which number 28,517 were engaged in agriculture, and 14,182 in manufactures.

Essex, co. Up. Canada, comprises the country between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, bounded W. by Detroit river, and E. by Suffolk co. Chief town, Amherstburg.

Essex, co. the N. E. part of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from New-Hampshire, S. by Caledonia co. and W. by Orleans co. Pop. 3,284; engaged in agriculture 1,061, in commerce 4, in manufactures 87. Chief town, Guildhall.

Essex, t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Onion river, 8 m. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,089.

Essex, co. Mass. in the N. E. part of the state. Pop. 74,655; engaged in agriculture 3,604, in commerce 2,473, in manufactures 5,355. The principal towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Gloucester and Ipswich. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 86,672 tons.

Essex, t. Essex co. Mass. on Chebacco river, 2 m. above its mouth, 5 m. S. S. E. Ipswich, 12 m. N. E. Salem. The river is navigable for sloops of 60 tons. Here are built the boats called *Chebacco boats.* Essex formerly constituted the S. parish of Ipswich, and was called Chebacco. Pop. 1,108.

Essex, co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin cos. E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Washington co. and W. by Montgomery and Franklin cos. Pop. 12,811; engaged in agriculture 3,345, in commerce 37, in manufactures 558. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Essex, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 136 m. from Albany. Pop. 1,225. The *Split rock* in this town, is a rock projecting 50 yards into the Lake, the point of which, consisting of about ½ an acre and covered with trees, is removed from the main rock about 20 feet. The height of this rock on each side of the fissure is about 12 feet above the water.

Essex, co. N. J. on Hudson river, opposite New-York, bounded N. by Bergen co. E. by Bergen co. and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex co. and W. by Somerset and Morris cos. Pop. 30,793; engaged in agriculture 2,844, in commerce 253, in manufactures 3,543. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown.

Essex, co. Va. bounded N. by Rappahannock, which separates it from Richmond co. and inclosed on the other sides by Middlesex, King William, and Caroline counties. Pop. 9,909; slaves 6,046; engaged in agriculture 2,798, in commerce, 34, manufactures 571. Chief town, Tappahannock.

Essington Port, an extensive Sound on the coast of New Cornwall, in N. America. Lon. 230° 12′ E. Lat. 54° 14′ N.

Essling, v. Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, about 2 leagues below Vienna; near which a battle was fought between Bonaparte and the Austrians on the 21st and 22d May, 1809.

Esslingen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 m. E. S. E. Stutgard, 34 N. W. Ulm. Lon. 9° 23′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N. Pop. 7,200.

Essomes, t. France, in Aisne, 3 m. S. W. Chateau-Thierry.

Essonne, t. France, 15 m. S. Paris.

Essouan See *Syene.*

Estachar, *Estaker*, or *Istachar*, t. Persia, in Kuzistan, near which are the ruins of the celebrated Persepolis. These stand on a plain usually called Murdasjo, 105 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, which is said to have contained 880 villages. 30 m. N. N. E. Schiras, 160 S. S. E. Ispahan. Lon. 53° 40′ E. Lat. 30° 5′ N.

Estafort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 9 m. S. Agen.

Estaire, t. France, on the Lys, dep. of North, 14 m. W. Lille. Pop. 5,700.

Estampes, or *Loet*, small r. France, which, united with the Juine, forms the Essonne.

Estardi, *Cape*, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3° 1′ E. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

Estavayer, t. Swiss canton of Friburg, 13 m. W. Friburg.

Este, t. Venetian territory, at the conflux of the Bacchiglione and Gua. 13 m. S. W. Padua, 36 E. Mantua. Lon. 11° 39′ 50″ E. Lat. 45° 13′ 21″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Estella, t. Spain, in Navarre, 81 m. S. W. Pampeluna. Lon. 2° 5′ W. Lat. 42° 39′ N.

Estenaury. See *Oostenalah.*

Estepona, t. Spain, 25 m. E. N. E. Gibraltar.

Esterabad. See *Asterabad.*

Esther Island, isl. in Prince William's sound, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 60° 50′ N.

Esthertown, t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 7 m. above Harrisburg.

Esthonia or *Revel*, a government of Eu. Russia, extending along the south side of the gulf of Finland. It contains 10,000 square miles. Pop. 240,000. The lower orders were little else than serfs, until the present age; an imperial ukase issued in 1816, pronounced their liberation, which is to take place gradually in the course of 14 years.

Estle, or *Estell*, co. Ken. Pop. 3,507; slaves 231; engaged in agriculture 940, in commerce 1, in manufactures 50. At the court-house is a post-office.

Estopachy river, p-v. Washington co. Alabama.

Estrella, r. Guatimala, which enters the Pacific in lat. 9° 5′ N.

Estremadura, a province of Spain, bounded W. by Portugal, N. by Salamanca, E. by Toledo, and S. by Cordova. Pop. 430,000. Badajos is the capital.

Estremadura, province, Portugal, bounded N. by Beira, E. by Beira and Alentejo, S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic. Pop. 830,000. The principal products are wine, oil, honey, and fruit. The part on the Tagus looks like a continued garden.

Estremos, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tarra. It is one of the chief fortresses in the kingdom. 24 m. N. E. Evora, 48 W. Badajoz, 80 E. Lisbon. Lon. 7° 23′ W. Lat. 38° 46′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Etampes, t. France, in Seine and Oise, 28 m. S. by W. Paris. Pop. 8,000. Lon. 2° 4′ E. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Etaples, s-p. France, on the English channel, at the mouth of the Canche, 11 m. S. E. Boulogne. Lon. 1° 38′ 31″ E. Lat. 50° 30′ 44″ N.

Etaweh, fort and cap. of Etaweh district, on the E. bank of the Jumna. It carries on a considerable traffic in grain, sugar, and cotton. Lon. 78° 58′ E. Lat. 26° 46′ N.

Etive, *Loch*, inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyle.

Etlingen, t. Germany, in Baden, on the Alb, 5 m. S. W. Durlbach. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 48° 55′ N.

Etna, mt. in the E. part of Sicily, in the Val de Demona, celebrated from the most remote antiquity for its volcanic eruptions. Its height is about 11,000 feet, and its circumference very large. The ascent being very gradual, the sides of the mountain exhibit extensive tracts under different temperatures. The lower region is very fertile. In the upper part, vegetation entirely disappears, and the surface presents a dreary expanse of snow and ice. The approach of an eruption is indicated long beforehand by the emission of a pale smoke from the crater; this is followed, after some time, by clouds of black smoke, which progressively increase in volume. After the lapse of weeks, perhaps of months, the lava begins to boil over the top of the crater, or to burst from some part of its sides; the interior commotion now ceases, and the lava flows slowly down the sides of the mountain. It is pressed forward by the fresh liquid continually issuing from the mountain, and burns up every thing before it, but the inhabitants have at times diverted or absorbed it by digging canals. The whole number of eruptions on record is 31. Those of 1669 and 1755 were particularly destructive; and in the last, in 1809, no less than 12 new openings appeared about half way down the mountain, and continued for several weeks to throw out lava, which covered the adjacent lands to a depth of 30 or 40 feet.

Etna, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 194.

Etolia, province of ancient Greece, bounded W. by the Achelous, S. by the gulf of Lepanto. It is now subject to Albania.

Eton, t. Eng. in Buckingham co. on the Thames, opposite Windsor; celebrated for a royal seminary of education, called Eton College, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440. It consists of a provost, a vice-provost, 7 fellows, 2 school-masters, 2 conducts, 7 clerks, 10 choristers, and 70 scholars. In addition to students on the foundation, a number of youth, chiefly the sons of noble or opulent families, are educated here, amounting at an average, to 300 or 350 yearly. Pop. 2,279. 22 m. N. W. London.

Etowah, r. Geo. which rises among the Alleghany mountains, in the N. part of the State, and flowing S. W. joins the Oostenalah, in the Cherokee country, to form the Coosa.

Etowee. See *Etowah.*

Etruria, the ancient name of a country in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern grand dutchy of Tuscany.

Etruria, hamlet, Eng. in Stafford, celebrated for the extensive pottery established there by Wedgewood, 1½ m. fr. Newcastle-under-line.

Etten, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 m. W. S. W. Breda.

Ettenheim, t. Braden, 19 m. S. S. E. Strasburg.

Ettrick, r. Scotland, which joins the Tweed, 3 m. above Melrose.

Eu, t. France, 18 m. N. E. Dieppe. Lon. 1° 23′ 18″ E. Lat. 50° 2′ 52″ N.

Evangelists, 4 small islands at the W. extremity of the straits of Magellan. Lon. 67° 16′ W. Lat. 52° 45′ S.

Evans, p-t. Erie co. N. Y.

Evansham, t. and cap. Wythe co. Va. on the E. side of Reedy creek, a branch of the Kenhawa, 40 m. W. Christiansburg, 240 W. S. W. Richmond.

Evansville, p-t. Monroe co. Alabama.

Evaux, or *Evaon*, t. France, in La Creuse, 25 m. E. Gueret. Lon. 2° 11′ 18″ E. Lat. 46° 10′ 42″ N.

Eubœa. See *Negropont*.

Euclid, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 8. m. N. E. Cleaveland. Pop. 809.

Evercttshouse, p-v. Lewis co. Ken.

Everghem, t. East Flanders, 3 m. N. Ghent.

Evershot, t. Eng. in Dorset, 9 m. fr. Dorchester.

Evesham, borough and t. Eng. in Worcester co. on the Avon, 14 m. S. E. Worcester, 96 W. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 52′ W. Lat 52° 7′ N. Pop. 3,068.

Evesham, p-t. Burlington co. N. J. in the forks of Moore's creek, 16 m. E. Philadelphia, 25 S. Burlington. Pop. 3,977.

Evian, t. Savoy, on the lake of Geneva, 23 m. N. E. Geneva.

Eukillogee, a central district in the Cherokee country. In 1821 the united Brethren established a mission here. 30 m. from Spring place.

Eulalia, t. Potter co. Pa. Pop. 133.

Eule, t. Bohemia, 12 m. S. by E. Prague.

Eulengebirg, mountain of Silesia, which separates the country of Glatz from the circle of Reichenbach.

Eumme Faredge. See *Faredge*.

Evora, fortified t. Portugal, cap. of Alentejo. It is the seat of an archbishop, and had formerly a university. 65 m. E. Lisbon, 125 N. Seville. Pop. 10,000.

Evora-Monte, small t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 15 m. N. E. Evora.

Eupatoria, or *Kaslov*, t. Russia, in Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea. The principal trade of the Crimea, in salt, corn, leather, &c. passes through this town. 68 m. S. W. Perekop. Lon. 33° 14′ E. Lat. 45° 40′ N.

Eupen, t. Prussian states, in the province of the Lower Rhine, on the Weeze, 4 m. E. N. E. Limburg, 20 E. Liege. Pop. 10,000.

Euphrates, r. in Whidah, on the slave coast of Africa.

Euphrates, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, rises in two streams from the mountains of Armenia, near Erzerum. At Korna, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris, and the united stream falls into the gulf of Persia, about 50 m. S. E. Bassora. Length 1,500 miles.

Eure, r. France, which falls into the Seine, a little above the Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, Department, France, bounded N. by Lower Seine, E. by Oise, S. by Eure-and-Loire and Orne, and W. by Calvados. Evreux is the capital. Sq. m 2,433. Pop. 421,481.

Eure-and-Loire, departunent of France, west of Paris, and bounded N. W. by Eure, E. by Seine-and-Oise and Loiret, S. by Cher-and-Loiret, W. by Orne and Sarte. Chartres is the capital. Sq. m. 2,431. Pop. 266,000.

Evreo-Castro, t. Eu. Turkey, between Aita and Lepanto, on the ruins of Calydon.

Evreux, t. France, cap. of Eure, on the Iton, 25 m. S. Rouen, 65 W. by N. Paris. Pop. 9,300.

Euripo, channel, which separates the island of Negropont from Livadia.

Erron, t. France, in Mayenne, 13 m. S. S. E. Mayenne.

Europe, one of the four grand divisions of the globe. It is bounded N. by the Arctic ocean; E. by Asia; S. by the Mediterranean; and W. by the Atlantic. It extends from 36° to 71° N. lat. It is about 3,000 miles long from E. to W. and 2,500 broad from N. to S. and contains 3,387,108 sq. miles. It lies almost wholly within the temperate zone, and enjoys a fine healthful climate. It is the smallest of the four grand divisions, but is distinguished above all the rest for learning and science, for excellence in the useful and elegant arts, and for the intelligence, refinement, activity and enterprize of its inhabitants. This is pecaliarly true of Great Britain, France, and Germany.—The population is about 180,000,000. The inhabitants are all christians, with the exception of the Turks and scattered settlements of Jews. The christians in Europe are composed of three great bodies, the Catholics computed at 100 millions, the Protestants at 45, and the Greek Christians at 32 millions.

Eurotas, r. of the Morea, which runs past Misitra.

Eustis, lake, Missouri Ter. the S. W. head of Yellowstone river. It is near the head of the Wallaumut, which runs into Columbia river.

Eutaw Springs, a small r. S. C. which runs into the Santee. Near its source a battle was fought in 1781, which, in effect, terminated the war in this state.

Eutin, t. Germany, 20 m. N. Lubeck. Lon. 10° 31′ E. Lat. 54° 10′ N. Pop. 2,360.

Eutrach. See *Aitrach*.

Euxine Sea. See *Black Sea*.

Euxton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 209 m. N. W. London.

Ewell, t. Eng. in Surrey, 12 m. S. London.

Ewes, r. Scotland, joins the Esk, at Langholm.

Ewingville, p-t Christian co. Ken.

Exchequer Islands, group of islands in the S. Pacific. Lon. 142° 26′ E. Lat. 1° 29′ S.

Exe, r. Eng. which passes Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, and falls into the sea at Exmouth. It is navigable by vessels of considerable burthen to Topsham.

Exea, (an. *Setia*,) t. Spain, in Arragon, 24 m. E. Tudela. Lon. 1° 9′ W. Lat. 42° 6′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Exeter, city, Eng. and cap. of Devonshire, on the Exe, 10 miles from the English channel. It has 19 parish churches, and a large and magnificent cathedral. Among the other public buildings are the Guildhall, and the asylum for lunatics. Vessels of 150 tons burden can come up to the town. Exeter sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 16,827; in 1811, 18,896. 78 m. S. W. Bristol, 173 W. S. W. London.

Exeter, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 20 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 582.

Exeter, r. N. H. rises in Sandown, and running E. meets the tide at Exeter. It here takes the

name of *Swamscot*, and running N. communicates with the Piscataqua, through Great Bay.

Exeter, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua, which is navigable to this place for vessels of 500 tons, 15 m. S. W. Portsmouth, 15 N.W. Newburyport 50 N. Boston. Pop. 2,114. It contains a court-house; jail; bank; academy; and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has a woollen and 2 cotton factories, a manufactory of ordnance and small arms, and numerous other mills and manufacturing establishments. Before the revolution, ship-building was a profitable business, but it is now discontinued.

Phillips Exeter Academy, founded in this town by the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. in 1781, is the best endowed academy in New-England. It has funds to the amount of $80,000, a well selected library of 700 volumes, and a handsome philosophical apparatus. It has a principal, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, an assistant, and about 80 students. The building is an elegant edifice, 76 feet by 36, and 2 stories high. The funds are appropriated in part to the support of indigent students.

Exeter, t. Washington co. R. I. 24 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 2,581.

Exeter, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 10 m. N. W. Cooperstown, 73 W. Albany. Pop. 1,430.

Exeter, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 820.

Exeter, t. Berks co. Pa. on the N. side of the Schuylkill, below Reading. Pop. 1,381.

Exeter, t. New Hanover co. N. C. on the N E. branch of Cape-Fear river, 36 m. N. Wilmington.

Exeter, t. Harrison co. Indiana. Pop. 1,155.

Exideul, t. France, in Dordogne, 18 m. N. E. Perigueux.

Exilles, t. Piedmont, on the borders of France, at a narrow pass, 8 m. S. W. Suza, 17 N. E. Briancon, 33 W. Turin. Pop. 1,400.

Exin, or *Keyn*, t. Prussian Poland, on the Netze, 24 m. W. S. W. Bromberg. Lon. 17° 29′ 54″ E. Lat. 52° 59′ 40″ N.

Exmes, t. France, 9 m. E. Argentau, 72 W. Paris.

Exmouth, t. Eng. in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Exe, 8 m. S. Exeter.

Exuma, one of the Bahama islands, 25 miles long and 3 broad. Lon. 75° W. Lat. 23° 20′ N.

Exuma Sound, a large channel among the Bahama islands, extending from N. W. to S. E. between Cat island or Guanahani to the E. and a range of small islands and rocks to the W. and S. W.; the entrance is S. of the island of Eleuthera.

Eyafiord, bay and district on the N. coast of Iceland. Lat. 65° 50′ N.

Eybenschuts, or *Ewanice*, t. Moravia, 20 m. N. E. Znaym. Lon. 16° 17′ E. Lat. 49° 8′ N.

Eybenstock, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, 7 m. S. W. Schwartzenberg. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Eyder, r. Denmark, which divides Sleswick from Holstein, and falls into the North Sea, in Lat. 54° 17′ N. The tide ascends as far as Rendsburg, after which the canal of Keil begins, and completes the communication between the North Sea and the Baltic.

Eyderstadt, district in the W. part of Sleswick. Pop. 12,500. The capital is Tonningen.

Eye, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 20 m. N. Ipswich.

Eymouth, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, t. Scotland, in Berwick, at the mouth of the Eye, 5 m. N. W. Berwick, 53 E. Edinburgh.

Eyeos, a people of Africa, whose territories lie to the N. E. of Dahomey.

Eyrlandt, small island near the island of Texel.

Eygues. See *Aigues*.

Eyguieres, t. France, in mouths-of-the-Rhone, 17 m. E. by S. Tarascon.

Eylau, t. E. Prussia, on the lake of Arschen. It is famous for a severe battle fought on the 8th Feb. 1807, between the French and Russians. 20 m. S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20° 38′ 55″ E. Lat. 54° 22′ 50″ N.

Eylau Deutsch, t. lies in W. Prussia, on the lake of Genserich, 84 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg.

Eymoutiers, t. France, on the Vienne, 18 m. E. by S. Limoges.

Eynapoor, t. Hind. in Bejapoor. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 16° 50′ N.

Eynsham, parish, Eng. 6. m. N. W. Oxford.

Eysagh, r. Tyrol, which falls into the Adige, below Botzen.

Eyraville. See *Malone*.

F.

FAABORG, s-p. Denmark, on the coast of the island of Funen, 17 m. S. Oldensee. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 55° 6′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Fabius, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 17 m. S. E. Onondaga, 130 W. Albany. Pop. 2,494.

Fabomit Lake, Canada. Lon. 88° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

Fabriano, t. of the Ecclesiastical State, in Italy, 33 m. S. W. Ancona. Pop. 4,000.

Facata or *Fucata*, s-p. Japan, in the island of Ximo, 27 m. W. N. W. Taisero.

Facile Harbor, a port of New Zealand, in Dusky bay, on the W. coast of Resolution Island. Lon. 166° 18′ E. Lat. 45° 40′ S.

Factories, p-v. Hampden co. Mass.

Fadool, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132° 37′ E. Lat. 5° 51′ S.

Faensa, city of the Popedom, in Romagna, 20 m. S. W. Ravenna. Lon. 11° 21′ 35″ E. Lat. 44° 17′ 19″ N. Pop. 12,500.

Faeoe, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 52′ N.

Faggiano, t. Naples, 6 m. E. S. E. Taranto.

Fagnano, v. Italy, in the Veronese, 5 m. E. Mantua.

Fahlun, province. See *Stora Kopparberg*.

Fahlun, mining t. Sweden, cap. of Dalecarlia. The population, formerly above 7,000, does not

now exceed 4,200, the great copper mines having become less productive. 110 m. N. N. W. Stockholm. Lon. 13° 34′ 54″ E. Lat. 60° 35′ 15″ N.

Faecchio, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 17 m. W. N. W. Benevento. Pop. 2,850.

Faido, t. Switz. on the Ticino, 12 m. N. Belinzona.

Faifo, or *Haifo*, t. Cochin China. Lon. 108° 10′ E. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Failsworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. fr. Manchester. Pop. 2,875.

Faioum. See *Fayoum*.

Fair Banks, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

Fairbluff, p-v. Columbus co. N. C.

Fairfax, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 25 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,204.

Fairfax, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lamoil river, 18 m. N. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,359.

Fairfax, co Va. bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William co. and W. by Loudon co. Pop. 11,404. Slaves, 4,673. Engaged in agriculture, 2,896; in commerce, 44; in manufactures, 292. Chief town, Centreville. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 15 m. from Washington.

Fairfax, p-t. and cap. Culpeper co. Va. 40 m. W. N. W. Fredericksburg, 76 fr. Washington.

Fairfield, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec, opposite Clinton, 9 m. S. Norridgewock, 25 N. Augusta. Pop. 1,609.

Fairfield, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. 26 m. N. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,573.

Fairfield co. Ct. bounded N. by Litchfield co. S. E. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New-York. Pop. 42,739. Engaged in agriculture, 7,157, in commerce 472, in manufactures 3,083. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury.

Fairfield, p-t. and port of entry, Fairfield co. Ct. is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, 21 m. W. S. W. New-Haven, 54 N. E. New-York, Lon. 73° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 8′ N. Pop. 4,151. It contains a court-house; an academy; and 6 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. There are 4 villages within the town, Fairfield, Greenfield Hill, Green's farms or Saugatuck, and Mill river. There are 3 harbors, Black Rock, Mill River and Saugatuck. With the exception of New-London, Black Rock is the best harbor in the Sound. The amount of shipping in Fairfield district in 1816, was 7,033 tons.

Fairfield, New. See *New Fairfield*.

Fairfield, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 m. N. Herkimer, 75 W. Albany. Pop. 2,610. In this town, there is an academy, and a medical school connected with it.

Fairfield, t. Essex co. N. J.

Fairfield, t. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohanzy creek, 25 m. E. Salem. Pop. 1,869.

Fairfield, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 553.

Fairfield, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,652.

Fairfield, or *Miller's*, p-t. Adams co. Pa. 8 m. W. Gettysburg.

Fairfield, p-v. Rockbridge co. Va.

Fairfield, district, S. C. between Wateree and Broad rivers. Pop. 17,174. Slaves 7,748. Engaged in agriculture 6,265, in commerce 30, in manufactures 227. Chief town, Monticello.

Fairfield, p-v. Columbia co. Geo.

Fairfield, or *Roberts'*, p-v. Putnam co. Geo.

Fairfield, p-v. Nelson co. Ken. 10 m. fr. Bairdstown.

Fairfield, co. in the central part of Ohio. Pop. 16,633. Engaged in agriculture 2,883, in commerce 28, in manufactures 284. Chief town, Lancaster.

Fairfield, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 832.

Fairfield, t. Highland co. Ohio, N. of Hillsborough. Pop. 2,100.

Fairfield, t. Jefferson co. Ohio.

Fairfield, p-t. Greene co. Ohio, 11 m. N. W. Xenia.

Fairfield, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,807. In this township is *Hamilton*, the seat of justice for the county.

Fairfield, t. Licking co. Ohio, 4 m. N. Newark.

Fairfield, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 342.

Fairfield Head, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 5 m. from Leeke.

Fairford, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Colne, near its confluence with the Thames, 22 m. E. S. E. Gloucester.

Fairhaven, bay, on the N. W. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 10° E. Lat. 79° 50′ N.

Fairhaven, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 116.

Fairhaven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Poultney river, 9 m. N. N. E. Whitehall, 43 W. Windsor. Pop. 714.

Fairhaven, t. Bristol co. Mass. on the E. side of Accushnet river, opposite New-Bedford. Pop. 2,733.

Fairhaven, v. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhaway, 4 m. above Gallipolis.

Fairhead, promontory, on the N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 2′ W. Lat. 55° 44′ N.

Fair Isle, isl. Scotland, between the Orkney and the Shetland islands. Lat. 59° 32′ 30″ N.

Fairlee, p-t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 35 m. above Windsor. Pop. 1,143, including West-Fairlee.

Fairlee, West, t. Orange co. Vt. W. of Fairlee.

Fairley, s-p. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 m. S. W. Greenock.

Fairley Road, channel, Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, between the islands of Cumbray and the coast of Ayrshire.

Fairport, t. Geauga co. Ohio, at the mouth of Grand river, on lake Erie, 15 m. N. Chardon, 32 N. E. Cleveland, 180 from Columbus.

Fair River, Canada, which runs from Wapessaga to lake St. John.

Fairtown, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2,279.

Fairvale, p-v. in Granville, Washington co. N. Y.

Fairview, p-v. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 536.

Fairview, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,764.

Fairview, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 25 m. E. Cambridge.

Fairweather, cape, on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 58° 25′ W. Lat. 51° 34′ S.

Fairweather, Cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 222° 20′ E. Lat. 58° 50½′ N.

Fairweather, Mount, high mountain, on the N. W. coast of America, about 12 m. N. E. cape Fairweather.

Fakenham Lamasta, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 7 m. fr. East Dereham.

Falais, t. France. The castle of Falais, though in ruins, is one of the finest in France. 15 m. S. by E. Caen. Lon. 0° 7′ W. Lat. 48° 54′ N. Pop. 14,000.

Falcon Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Ivica. Lon. 1° 20′ E. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Falcon, Cape, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 13′ E. Lat. 40° 45′ N.

Falconieri, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily.

Falcsi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth, 32 m. E. N. E. Birlaf.

Fale, r. Eng. in Cornwall, flows into the sea at Falmouth.

Faleme, r. W. Africa, the largest tributary of the Senegal, empties 20 m. W. Gallam.

Fales, creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 11 m. above Portsmouth.

Falkenau, t. Bohemia, 12 m. N. E. Egra. Lon. 12° 37 E. Lat. 50° 9′ N.

Falkenberg, s-p. Sweden, on the Cattegat, 52 m. N. Helsingborg. Lon. 12° 20′ E. Lat. 56° 53′ 45″ N.

Falkenstein, county, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to Austria.

Falkenstein, or *Elleford*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, 2 m. S. Auerbach.

Falkioping, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland, 56 m. E. Uddevalla. Lon. 13° 16′ E. Lat. 58° 12′ N.

Falkirk, t. Scotland, in Stirling co. near the great canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held near this place. They are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses. Pop. 4,000. 8 m. W. Linlithgow, 24 W. Edinburgh.

Falkland, t. Scotland, in Fife co. 10 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 2,317.

Falkland Isles, two large islands, and several smaller ones, in the Atlantic ocean, E. of the straits of Magellan, between lat. 51° 5′ and 52° 46′ S. lon. 57° 40′ and 61° 10′ W. They were ceded to Spain in 1774. The soil is a mere bog, and the land beaten by almost perpetual storms. They have been called by many different names.

Fall, r. R. I. which rises in Watuper pond, and runs into Taunton river.

Fall creek, r. Tompkins co. N. Y. which flows into the S. end of Cayuga lake. There is a cataract in this river, 1 mile from its mouth, of 90 feet perpendicular, and the whole descent of the water, within 1½ miles, is estimated at 350 feet.

Fallen City, or *Old Jerusalem*, range of rocks among the Virgin isles, in the West-Indies. Lon. 62° 53′ W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Falling springs, r. Va. which rises 20 m. S. W. of the Warm spring, and flows into Jackson river. It has a fall of 200 feet perpendicular, and a person may walk dry between the sheet of water and the rock.

Falling waters, p-v. Berkeley co. Va.

Fallowfield, t. Washington co. Pa. on the W. side of the Monongahela, 25 m. S. E. Washington. Pop. 2,020.

Fallowfield, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 742.

Fallowfield, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 857.

Fallowfield, West, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 864.

Fallriver, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.

Falls, t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, opposite Bordentown, 28 m. N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,880.

Falls, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,112.

Falls, t. Hockhocking co. Ohio. Pop. 1,001.

Fallstown, p-t. Iredel co. N. C.

Falmouth, s-p. Eng. in Cornwall, at the mouth of the Fal. There is a good harbor here, defended by two castles; and a fine and spacious roadstead, capable of receiving the largest fleets. It is the regular station of the packet boats which carry foreign mails to Spain, Portugal, and America. Pop. 5,307. 95 m. S. W. Exeter, 289 W. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 4′ W. Lat. 50° 9′ N.

Falmouth, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on Casco bay, 5 m. N. Portland. Pop. 1,679. It formerly included Portland, Westbrook, and Cape Elizabeth.

Falmouth, s-p. and p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 19 m. S. W. Barnstable. 72 S. Boston. Pop. 2,370.

Falmouth, t. Lancaster co. Pa. 20 m. S. Lancaster.

Falmouth, p-t. Stafford co. Va. on the N. side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, 23 m. S. W. Dumfries, 56 S. S. W. Washington. Lon. 77° 30′ W. Lat. 38° 18′ N. It is at the foot of the falls, and has considerable trade.

Falmouth, p-t. Pendleton co. Ken. on Little Licking river. Pop. 121.

Falmouth, s-p. Antigua, 7 m. S. E. St. Johns. Lon. 61° 28′ W. Lat. 17° 9′ N.

Falmouth, s-p. Jamaica. Lon. 77° 33′ W. Lat. 18° 31′ N.

Falmouth, t. in Hants, Nova Scotia, on the S. E. side of the basin of Mines, 28 m. N. W. Halifax.

False Bay, New Zealand. Lon. 185° 38′ W. Lat. 46° 33′ S.

False Cape, Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87° 45′ W. Lat. 20° 52′ N.

Falster, isl. of the Baltic, between 11° 34′ and 12° 10′ E. lon. and 54° 32′ and 54° 58′ N. lat; and belonging to Denmark. Pop. 16,500.

Falsterbo, s-p Sweden, in Schonen, 22 m. S. S. W. Lund. Lon. 12° 47′ E. Lat. 55° 23′ N.

Faluga, isl. near Sardinia, 12 m. S. Cape Argentera.

Faluga, t. Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, 25 m. S. Bagdad.

Falun, r. Switz. which runs into the lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun.

Famagusta, s-p. Cyprus, on the east coast, built on a rock. It is surrounded by strong walls, and a deep ditch, 20 paces in breadth, cut out of the solid rock. The walls are thick, and flanked by 12 enormous towers, whose sides are four paces thick, and their interior four in diameter. It serves as a prison for the malefactors of this island and other parts of the Turkish dominions. It was formerly a famous city, but ruin and desolation are now seen in every street, and the population is reduced to a few hundred. Lon. 33° 30′ E. Lat. 35° 10′ N.

Famars, v. France, dep. of the North, 3 m. S. Valenciennes.

Famia, (an. *Apamea*,) t. Syria, 90 m. N. Damascus. Lon. 36° 43′ E. Lat. 35° N.

Famine, Port, fort, on the N. E. side of the straits of Magellan. Lon. 70° 20′ W. Lat. 55° 44′ S.

Fanjeaux, t. France, in Aude, 13 m. W. Carcassonne.

Fannet, p-t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,747.

Fano, s-p. Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Adriatic. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 7,500. 16 m. E. N. E. Urbino, 32 N. W. Ancona. Lon. 12° 59′ 53″ E. Lat. 43° 51′ N.

Fano, (an. *Calypso*,) small isl. N. W. of Cape Sidero, in the island of Corfu. Pop. 500. Lon. 19° 32′ E. Lat. 39° 45′ N.

Fano, Cape, promontory, Norway, in lat. 70° 30′ N.

Fanoe, isl. Denmark, near North Jutland, opposite to the town of Rypen. Lon. 9° 43′ E. Lat. 55° 25′ N.

Fanshaw, Cape, N. W. coast of America, on the N. side of Frederick's sound. Lon. 226° 44′ E. Lat. 57° 11′ N.

Fantees, a numerous and powerful people, on the Gold coast of Africa, from Cape Coast Castle to the frontier of Acra, about 100 miles. Their power has since 1811 been almost entirely broken, by repeated and formidable invasions of the Ashantees.

Faon, t. France 14 m. E. by S. Brest.

Faoua, t. Lower Egypt, on the W. or Rosetta branch of the Nile. Lon. 31° E. Lat. 31° 10′ N.

Faouet, t. France, in Morbihan, 28 m. W. by S. Pontivy. Lon. 3° 24′ W. Lat. 48° 2′ N.

Faquier, co Va. inclosed by Loudon, Prince William, Stafford, Culpeper, and Frederick counties. Pop. 23,103. Slaves 11,167. Engaged in agriculture 6,772, in commerce 76, in manufactures 524. Chief town, Warrentown. A medicinal spring has recently been discovered in this county near Rectortown.

Fara, t. Ecclesiastical State, 22 m. N. N. W. Rome.

Faradeese, t. Tunis, 30 m. S. Tunis.

Farcham, s-p. Eng. at the N. W. extremity of Portsmouth harbor, 12 m. S. E. Southampton, 73 S. W. London. Pop. 3,325.

Fareskour, t. Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 7 m. S. Damietta.

Farewell, Cape, S. point of West Greenland, on the N. side of the entrance of Davis's straits, Lon. 42° 42′ W. Lat. 59° 37′ N.

Farewell Cape, cape, New Zealand. Lon. 186° W. Lat. 40° 33′ S.

Farewell, Cape, Greenland. Lon. 42° 45′ W. Lat. 59° 38′ N.

Farim, small kingdom, W. Africa, on the river Cacheo, or St. Domingo.

Farley-mills, p-v. King-and-Queen co. Va.

Farleysville, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.

Farmer, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y.

Farmington, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 30 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,983.

Farmington, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 26 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,716.

Farmington, p-t. Hartford co. Conn. on Farmington river, 10 m. W. Hartford, 30 N. New-Haven. Pop. 3,042. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Farmington river, rises in Massachusetts, and runs S. E. to Farmington in Connecticut, where, meeting with mountains, it turns N. and after running 15 miles is joined by Salmon river; it then breaks through the mountains and has a cataract of 150 feet, after which it is called Windsor river, and joins the Connecticut, 4 miles above Hartford.

Farmington, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 9 m. N. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 4,214. Clifton springs are in this town, and are resorted to for their medicinal qualities. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Farmington, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. N.W. Warren. Pop. 368.

Farmington, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Farmoutiers, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 9 m. N. Rosoy.

Farmville, p-v. Prince Edward co. Va. on the Appomattox, 72 m. S. W. Richmond.

Farndale, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 17 m. from Kirbymoorside.

Farnese, t. Italy, in the Popedom, 6 m. N. E. Castro.

Farnham, t. Eng. in Surrey, on the Wye, celebrated for its hop plantations. Pop. 2,911. 9 m. from Alton, 27 N. E. Winchester, 38 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 47′ 52″ W. Lat. 51° 13′ 7″ N.

Farnham, t. Bedford and Richelieu counties Lower Canada, S. E. of Montreal.

Farnham, p-v. Richmond co. Va.

Farnley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2½ m. fr. Leeds.

Farnley Tyas, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. from Huddersfield.

Farnworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. S. E. Bolton.

Faro, island, Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from Gothland by a narrow strait. Lon. 19° 39′ 55″ E. Lat. 57° 56′ N.

Faro, s-p. Portugal, in Algarva, near Cape Santa Maria. It is the see of a bishop; and carries on considerable traffic. 18 m. S. W. Tavira, 130 S. E. Lisbon. Lon. 7° 51′ 57″ W. Lat. 37° 2′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Faroe, or *Faroer Islands*, a group of islands in the Northern ocean, between Iceland and Shetland, and between 61° 15′ and 62° 20′ N. lat. They belong to Denmark, and consist of 25 islands, of which 17 are inhabited. Pop. in 1812, 5,209. Barley, rye, and pease are imported from Denmark. The chief wealth of the islands consists in sheep; fishing is also an important source of subsistence.

Faroe, small isl. Denmark, near the S. coast of Zealand. Lon. 12° E. Lat. 54° 57′ N.

Farr Bay, on the N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 2′ W. Lat. 58° 34′ N.

Farringdon, t. Eng. in Berks, 17 m. N. E. Oxford.

Farruch, Cape, on the coast of Majorca. Lon. 3° 19′ E. Lat. 39° 47′ N.

Fars, or *Persia Proper*, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by Kirman and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian gulf. The principal towns are Schiras the capital, and Bushire the chief port on the Persian gulf.

Farshoute, t. Upper Egypt, 20 m. S. Girge.

Farsley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. fr. Leeds.

Fartac, Cape, or *Fartash*, cape, on the S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 51° 4′ E. Lat. 15° 30′ N.

Fartach, s-p. Arabia, 132 m. S. E. Hadramaut.

Farther India, or India beyond the Ganges, includes all the countries between Hindoostan and China. It is bounded N. by Tibet and China; E. by the China sea; S. by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra; and W. by the bay of Bengal and Hindoostan. It comprehends the Birman empire, Assam, Malacca, Siam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonquin, and Laos.

Fasana, t. Istria, 4 m. N. N. W. Pola, 50 S. Trieste.

Fasano, t. Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 6 m. S. Monopoli. Pop. 7,100.

Fatatenda, t. W. Africa, on the Gambia, about 500 m. fr. its mouth. Lon. 13° 8′ W. Lat. 15° 20′ N.

Fate, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,775.

Fatteconda, t. W. Africa, cap. of Bondou. Lon. 10′ 20′ W. Lat. 14° 20′ N.

Fattick, s-p. W. Africa, 60 m. N. of the Gambia.

Favani, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 9 m. S. S. E. Squillace.

Favara, s-p. Barca, in Africa, 30 m. E. S. E. Derne.

Fauche, r. Illinois, runs into the Illinois from the E.

Favelone, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 4 m. fr. Squillace.

Faverges, t. Savoy, 17 m. S. by E. Annecy.

Faverney, v. France, in Upper Saone, 11 m. N. Vesoul.

Faversham. See *Feversham*.

Faughman, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 553.

Favignana, (an. *Ægusa*,) one of the Ægades islands, 5 m. fr. Sicily, 9 W. by S. Trapani.

Fauquembergues, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. S. W. St. Omer.

Fauquemont, t. Netherlands, 12 m. W. Aix la Chapelle.

Fauquenont, t. France, 20 m. E. Metz.

Fauquier. See *Faquier*.

Favorable Lake, N. America. Lon. 93° 10′ W. Lat. 52° 48′ N.

Faussembault, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, 10 m. W. Quebec.

Fauxvillers, t. Netherlands, 24 m. N. W. Luxemburg.

Faway. See *Fowey*.

Fawcettstown, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 15 m. S. E. New Lisbon, 5 below the Pennsylvania line.

Fawn, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 803.

Fawn Grove, p-t. York co. Pa.

Fay, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 9 m. N. E. Savenay.

Fay Billot, Le, t. France, in Upper Marne, 12 m. S. E. Langres.

Fayal, one of the Azore islands, about 27 miles long, and 9 broad. Lon. 28° 41′ W. Lat. 38° 31′ N. Its good harbor, and its situation in the route of the homeward bound ships from India, has made it much frequented. Pop. estimated at 22,000. The principal town is called Villa Orta or Horta.

Faye, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 11 m. S. Angers.

Fayence, t. France, noted for its manufactures of earthenware, 14 m. N. E. Draguignan. Lon. 6° 3′ E. Lat. 43° 44′ N.

Fayette, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 20 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 828.

Fayette, t. Seneca co. N. Y. between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, having Seneca river on the N. 18 m. N. Ovid, 7 m. E. Geneva. Pop. 2,869. It is well situated for trade. Here is a printing-office.

Fayette, co. in the S. W. part of Pa. Pop. 27,285. Engaged in agriculture 4,485, in commerce 93, in manufactures 1,958. Chief towns, Union and Brownville.

Fayette, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 2,000.

Fayette, co. in the central part of Ken. Pop. 17,901. Slaves 7,633. Engaged in agriculture 3,911, in manufactures 424. Chief t. Lexington.

Fayette, co. Ohio, W. of Pickaway co. Pop. 6,316. Engaged in agriculture 1,793, in commerce 6, in manufactures 25. Chief town, Washington.

Fayette, t. Gallia co. Ohio.

Fayette, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 436.

Fayette, co. Indiana. Pop. 5,950. Engaged in agriculture 841, in commerce 9, in manufactures 252.

Fayetteville, p-t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. C. 60 m. S. Raleigh, 95 N. N. W. Wilmington, 159 N. E. Columbia. Lon. 79° 58′ W. Lat. 35° 3′ N. It is advantageously situated near the W. bank of Cape Fear river, at the head of boat navigation. The river is here crossed by a handsome bridge 1,100 feet in length. The town is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, academy, 3 banks, 2 printing-offices and 3 houses of public worship. The inhabitants are principally Scotch Highlanders.—Large quantities of tobacco, cotton, wheat, staves, naval stores, and other produce, are brought to this place, and carried down the river to Wilmington, in boats containing each about 120 barrels. Fayetteville is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the State. Its growth has been very rapid, but has received some severe checks from fire. The inhabitants now begin to use brick for building. The country in the immediate vicinity is elevated; the soil is dry, sandy, and not fertile, except on the water courses.

Fayetteville, p-t. and cap. Lincoln co. Ten. on Elk river, 30 m. N. Huntsville, 80 S. Nashville. The public buildings are a court-house, bank, academy and church.

Fayoum, a province of Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley nearly environed by a circuit of hills. This territory formed the ancient Arsinoe, described by Strabo, as possessed of the highest fertility, and cultivated like a garden. It now suffers from the depradations of the Arabs, but still yields grain in abundance. Cloths are made here of woollen, linen and cotton. About 8,000 shawls are said to be exported monthly; and rose water is manufactured, and sent to all parts of Egypt, and to Syria. The communication with Cairo is carried on weekly by caravans. Fayoum, or Medina Fayoum, the capital, is in lon. 30° 39′ E. lat. 29° 27′ N.

Fayston, t. Washington co. Vt. 15 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 253.

Faseley, t. Eng. in Stafford, 2 m. fr. Tamworth.

Feale, r. Ireland, which, uniting with the river Gall, in Kerry, takes the name of Cashin, and falls into the mouth of the Shannon, 11 m. above Kerry-head.

Fearing, t. Washington co. Ohio, 4 m. N. Marietta. Pop. 811.

Fearn, v. Scotland, in Ross, 22 m. fr. Inverness.

Fecamp, s-p. France, 15 m. N. N. E. Montivillers, 9 S. W. Dieppe. Lon. 0° 23′ 3″ E. Lat. 49° 45′ 24″ N. Pop. 7,000.

Fedala, s-p. on the W. coast of Morocco, 40 m. S. S. W. Salee.

Federal point, point, N. C. near the New Inlet. Here is a beacon. 80 m. W. by S. Cape Look out, 30 N. W. by N. Frying pan shoals.

Federalsburg, v. in Dorchester and Caroline cos. Md. on Marshy hope creek, 20 m. N. E. Cambridge.

Feeding hills, p-v. in West-Springfield, Hampden co. Mass. 5 m. W. Springfield.

Feejee Islands, in the Pacific ocean, in about 19° S. lat. and 180° E. lon. Sandal wood is plentiful. The inhabitants are cannibals. See *Friendly Islands*.

Feestown, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio.

Fehrabad, or *Fahrabad*, v. Persia, in Mazanderan, near the S. coast of the Caspian sea, at the mouth of the river. The environs produce sugar, cotton and silk. 126 m. W. Asterabad, 230 N. Ispahan. Lon. 53° 12′ E. Lat. 35° 56′ N. Pop. about 16,000.

Feira, t. Portugal, in Beira, 13 m. S. Oporto. Pop. 4,000.

Fcium. See *Fayoum.*

Felanitche, t. Majorca. Pop. 6,800. Lon. 0° 14′ W. Lat. 39° 32′ N.

Feldkirch, t. Switzerland, on the river Ill, 40 m. N. N. E. Coire. Lon. 9° 35′ 15″ E. Lat. 47° 14′ 20′ N.

Feldkirchen, t. Carinthia, 13 m. N. W. Clagenfurt.

Feldsperg, t. Austria, 28 m. N. N. E. Vienna. Lon. 16° 43′ E. Lat. 48° 44′ N.

Feliciana, co. Louisiana, bounded W. by the Mississippi, S. East Baton Rouge, N. by the State of Mississippi and E. by Florida. The part of the county on the Mississippi and extending 30 miles E. is generally very fertile and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The remaining part is principally covered with pine timber. Pop. 12,732. Slaves 7,164. Engaged in agriculture 5,802, in manufactures 16. The settlers are almost entirely Americans. Chief t. St. Francisville.

Feliciana, p-t. Feliciana co. Louisiana, E. of Baton Rouge.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari islands, anciently called *Phœnicusa*. Lon. 14° 21′ E. Lat. 38° 34′ N.

Felissano, t. Piedmont, near the Tanaro, 8 m. W. Alessandria.

Fell's Point. See *Baltimore.*

Felletin, t. France, on the Creuse, 21 m. S. S. E. Gueret. Lon. 2° 15′ E. Lat. 45° 53′ N.

Fellin, t. Livonia, 110 m. N. E. Riga. Lon. 25° 40′ E. Lat. 58° 16′ 30″ N.

Felo Cape, the S.W. point of Sicily. Lon. 12° 27′ E. Lat. 37° 46′ N.

Feloops, a people of W. Africa, on the S. side of the Gambia.

Felsoe-Banya, t. Hungary, 4 m. from Neutstadt. Lon. 23° 42′ 10″ E. Lat. 47° 38′ N.

Feltow, t. Prussian States, 9 m. S. W. Berlin.

Feltre, t. Venetian territory. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5,200. 53 m. N. W. Verona, 83 N. Padua. Lon. 11° 55′ 24″ E. Lat. 46° 0′ 43″ N.

Feltrino, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic 4 m. S. E. Ortona.

Felu, cataract in Senegal river, W. Africa, 60 m. above Gallam.

Feludje, or *Peluch*, small isl. in the N.W. part of the gulf of Persia, 10 m. E. Koueit. Lon. 48° E. Lat. 29° 45 N.

Femern, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, opposite to the coast of Holstein. Pop. 7.600.

Femme Osage, p-t. St. Charles co. Missouri.

Fenestrange, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Sarre, 19 m. E. Chateau-Salins. Lon. 6° 37′ E. Lat. 46° 52′ N.

Fenestrelle, fort, France, 7 m. S. S. E. Susa, 20 N. N. W. Pignerol.

Fenny, r. Hind. which forms the boundary between the districts of Tippera and Chittagong, and falls into the sea in lat. 22° 50′ N.

Fenny Stratford. See *Stratford.*

Fenwick, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 4 m. E. Kilmarnock.

Ferabad. See *Fehrabad.*

Fercula, district, Africa, in the N. part of the Sahara, bordering on Tafilet, 50 m. W. Sigilmessa.

Ferdinand, t. Essex co. Vt. 60 m. N. E. Montpelier.

Ferdinand, t. St. Louis co. Missouri.

Fere, La, t. France, in Aisne, at the confluence of the Oise and the Serre. An action took place here between the French and allies on the 1st of March 1814. 14 m. N. W. Laon, 22 N. Soissons, 90 N. by E. Paris. Lon. 3° 24′ E. Lat. 49° 40′ N. Pop. 2,600

Fere Champenoise La, t. France. It was the scene of an action between the French and the allies on the 25th March 1814. 20 m. S. Epernay.

Fergus, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 m. S. Ennis, in Clare.

Ferguson, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,189.

Ferguson's ferry, p-v. Johnson co. Illinois.

Ferhabad. See *Fehrabad.*

Ferlach, Upper and *Lower*, 2 villages of Carinthia, on the Drave. Pop. of the two, 2,850. 6 m. S. Clagenfurt. Lon. 14° 17′ E. Lat 46° 24′ N.

Fermanagh, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Tyrone and Donegal, E. by Tyrone and Monaghan, and S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It contains 694 square miles, and 111,250 inhabitants.

Fermanagh, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 2,529.

Fermin Point, cape on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 242° 3′ E. Lat. 33° 42′ N.

Fermo, s-p. Ecclesiastical States, on the gulf of Venice. It is the see of an archbishop. 26 m. S. S. E. Ancona. Lon. 13° 41′ 41′ E. Lat. 43° 10′ 18′ N.

Fermosella, t. Spain, in Salamanca, where the Tormes falls into the Douro, 48 m. W. Salamanca. Pop. 3,000.

Fermoy, t. Ireland, in Cork co. on the Blackwater. 107 m. from Dublin. Pop. 5,088.

Fernambuco. See *Pernambuco.*

Fernandez, or *Juan Fernandez*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 110 leagues W. Chili. This island is celebrated for having been the solitary residence for several years of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, from whose adventures upon it De Foe wrote the popular novel of Robinson Crusoe. Lon. 78° 52′ W. Lat. 33° 40′ S.

Fernandina, s-p. on Amelia island, Florida. The harbour is defended by a fort.

Fernando Po, one of the Guinea islands belonging to the Portuguese. Pop. 2,000. 150 m. N. Prince's island. Lon. 8° 49′ E. Lat. 3° 28′ N.

Ferness, cape on the Eday, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2° 43 W. Lat. 59° 2′ N.

Ferney, v. France, on the frontier of Switzerland, 5 m. N. N. W. Geneva. It was for many years the residence of Voltaire.

Ferns, v. Ireland, in Wexford, 15 m. N. Wexford.

Ferolito, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, 18 m. S. Matera.

Fernandina, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, on the Basienta, 15 m. S.W. Matera.

Ferrara, Dutchy of, or the *Ferrarese*, a province of the Ecclesiastical States, having the Adriatic on the E. and the Po on the N. the portion of it beyond that river having been annexed to Lombardy in 1815. It lies low, and being frequently overflowed by branches of the Po, is marshy and unhealthy. Pop. 171,000.

Ferrara, city, Italy, capital of the Ferrarese, and the see of an archbishop, situated on a marshy plain near a branch of the Po, on the road from Venice to Bologna. The churches and convents are very numerous; the cathedral is a very ancient fabric. Ferrara has a drawing academy, and a collection of minerals and antiquities, attached to its once famous university. Here are shown manuscripts of Ariosto, Tasso, and Guarini; also the houses which they respectively occupied. 40 m. S. E. Mantua, 67 N. Bologna. Lon. 11° 36′ E. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Pop. 24,000.

Ferreanah, t. Tunis, in Africa, supposed by Dr.

Shaw, to occupy the site of the ancient *Thala*. 130 m. S. W. Tunis.

Ferreira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 13 m. W. Beja.

Ferret, Cape, cape on the W. coast of France. Lon. 1° 14′ 45″ W. Lat. 44° 53′ 15″ N.

Ferriby, North, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, where the wealthy merchants of Hull retire during the summer.

Ferrier, Point, cape, New Albion. Lon. 242° 3′ E. Lat. 33° 42½′ N.

Ferrintosh, or *Fairntosh*, v. Scotland, in Rossshire.

Ferrisburg, t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter creek, 22 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,581.

Ferriters. See *Blaskets*.

Ferriter's Cove, bay on the W. coast of Ireland, between Sybil-head and Smerwick harbor.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westerly of the Canary islands. It contains about 7 square leagues. Pop. 5,000. It was once supposed to be the most westerly point of the old world, and was employed by all geographers as their first meridian. Lon. of the W. point, 18° 10′ W. Lat. 27° 45′ N.

Ferrol, s-p. Spain, on the N. coast of Galicia, in the bay of Corunna. The harbor, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe. The entrance is very narrow, and commanded by forts, and which may even be shut by a stoccado. It is now the first maritime arsenal in the kingdom. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent, and solid workmanship. The marine barracks afford accommodation for 6,000 men. The establishments here are all naval; there is an academy for the Guardas Marinas; a mathematical school for marine artillerists; a nautical, and even a pilot school. Ferrol is not a place of trade, the harbor being frequented only by coasting barks; and the manufactures confined to sail cloth. Pop. about 10,000. 21 m. N. E. Corunna, 36 N. W. Lugo. Lon. 8° 11′ W. Lat. 43° 29′ N.

Ferrol, Cape, a cape on the N. W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N.

Ferry, v. Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the frith of Tay, 3 m. E. Dundee.

Ferrybridge, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Ayre, 15 m. N. Doncaster.

Ferryden, v. Scotland, in Forfar, 1 m. S. Montrose.

Ferry-hill, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Ferry Port on Craig, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Tay, 4 m. E. S. E. Dundee.

Ferrytown of Cree. See *Creetown*.

Fersina, r. Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, 2 m. N. Trent.

Ferte Alais, or *Aleps, La*, t. France, on the Juine, 34 m. S. Paris. Lon. 2° 30′ E. Lat. 48° 29′ N.

Ferte Bernard, La, t. France, in Sarthe, 18 m. N. E. Le Mans. Lon. 0° 44′ E. Lat. 48° 11′ N.

Ferte Chaudron, La, t. France, in Nievre, 10 m. N. W. Moulins.

Ferte Gaucher, La, t. France, which was the scene of a severe action, on 26th March 1814, between the French and allies. 14 m. S. Chateau-Thierry. Lon. 3° 22′ E. Lat. 48° 47′ N.

Ferte Maces, La, t. France, 23 m. W. Alencon. Pop. 3,400.

Ferte Milon, La, t. France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 60 m. N. E. Paris.

Ferte sur Aube, La, t. France, in Upper Marne, the scene of an action between the French and allies on the 27th and 28th February 1814. 15 m. W. Chaumont en Bassigne. Lon. 4° 42′ E. Lat. 48° 6′ N.

Ferte sous Jouarre, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, at the conflux of the Marne and the Morin. 10 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 3,700.

Fethord, t. Ireland, in Tipperary, 8 m. S. E. Castel.

Fetio, (an. *Ephatæ*,) t. Thessaly, 45 m. S. E. Larissa.

Fletislaw, or *Kladowo*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube, 8 m. E. Orsova.

Fetlar, or *Fitlar*, one of the more northern Shetland islands. Lon. 1° 6′ W. Lat. 60° 58′ N.

Fettercairn, v. Scotland, in Kincardine.

Fetu, or *Affetu*, district on the Gold coast of Africa, in which is Cape Coast Castle.

Feversham, t. Eng. in Kent. The manufacture of gunpowder is carried on to a great extent. The works belong to government. Between 12,000 and 13,000 barrels are annually manufactured. Pop. 3,872. 9 m. W. Canterbury, 47 E. London. Lon. 0° 54′ E. Lat. 51° 19′ N.

Feugerolles, t. France, in Loire, 5 m. S. St. Etienne.

Fez, country, N. Africa, bounded N. by the straits of Gibraltar, E. by Algiers, S. by Morocco, and W. by the Atlantic. It is now annexed to Morocco, and forms the most valuable portion of that empire. See *Morocco*.

Fez, a large city of Morocco, in Africa, built in 793, and once the capital of all the Western Mahometan states. Leo Africanus describes it in the twelfth century as containing 700 temples and mosques. Such was the veneration in which it was held, that when the road to Mecca was shut up, pilgrimages were made to Fez, as a city almost as sacred. It was no less famous for learning. Its numerous schools for philosophy, physic, and astronomy, were resorted to from all the Mahometan kingdoms of Spain and Africa. The situation of the city is singular. It lies in a valley, which is formed by surrounding hills into a species of funnel, and the higher parts of which are covered with trees, orange groves and orchards. A river winds through the valley, refreshing the fields, turning various machinery, and supplying water to all the city. Fez stands in the hollow parts of this valley; and the gardens seen around it form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city stands New Fez. The finest edifice is the mosque of Carubin, which is a mile and a half in circumference. The city contains 200 caravansaries or inns. The markets are immensely crowded. Pop. according to Mr. Jackson, 380,000, according to Ali Bey, 100,000. Lon. 5° 20′ W. Lat. 33° 50′ N.

Feza, city, Persia, in Fars, supposed to be the ancient *Pasa Sarda*, 56 m. W. Darabjerb.

Fezzan, a country of interior Africa, S. of Tripoli. It forms, as it were, a great island in the midst of an immense desert of sand. The cultivated plain is about 300 miles long, and 200 broad. The heat of summer is intense, scarcely supportable even by the natives. The winter on the other hand, is bleak and cold. The population, estimated by Hornman at 70,000 or 75,000, is composed partly of the natives of the bordering desert, and partly of merchants from Egypt, Tripoli, Bornou, Cassina, and other distant parts of Africa. The king pays a small tribute to Tripoli, but in other

respects is entirely independent, and rules his dominions with absolute sway. Fezzan derives its chief importance from that favourable situation, which renders it a grand depot for the immense interior commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. A British resident has lately been appointed at the court of Fezzan, and the British government have determined to make vigorous efforts, to penetrate by this route into the interior of Africa.

Fiano, t. Italy, on the Tiber, 15 m. N. Rome.

Fiano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 9 m. S. Teramo.

Fianona, s-p. Istria, on the gulf of Quarnero, 36 m. S. E. Trieste. Lon. 14° 18′ E. Lat. 45° 49′ N.

Ficheruolo, t. of the Popedom, on the Po, 13 m. W. N. W. Ferrara.

Fidalgo, Port, inlet, N. W. coast of America, in Prince William sound. Lat. 60° 55′ N.

Fiddich, r. Scotland, in Banff, which falls into the Spey.

Fides, t. Lower Austria, on the Theya, 6 m. S. W. Bohemian Wadhofen.

Fiego, or *Fijoogo*, s-p. Japan, on the S. coast of Niphon, 48 m. S. W. Meaco.

Field's mills, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Fier, r. Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near Seissel.

Fiesole, (an. *Fæsulæ*.) t. Tuscany, 3 m. N. E. Florence.

Fife, a maritime co. Scotland, bounded N. by the Tay, E. by the German ocean, S. by the frith of Forth, and W. by the counties of Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross. It contains 504 square miles. It is very populous and fertile, and abounds with minerals. Pop. 101,272. Families, 26,352, of which number, 5,073, are engaged in agriculture, and 15,564 in trade and manufactures.

Fifeness, cape, Scotland. Lon. 2° W. Lat. 56° 17′ N.

Fifteen-mile creek, r. which rises in Pennsylvania and runs into the Potomac in Maryland.

Figalo, Cape, cape on the coast of Epirus, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta. Lon. 20° 32′ E. Lat. 39° 20′ N.

Figari, Porto, di, t. Corsica, 17 m. S. W. Porto Vecchio.

Figeac, t. France, in Lot, on the Seille, 27 m. E. Cahors, 46 N. E. Montauban. Lon. 2° 8′ E. Lat. 47° 37′ N. Pop. 6,450.

Fighig, t. and district, Africa, within the nominal dominions of the emperor of Morocco, and a rendezvous for the Mecca and Tombuctoo caravans. 240 m E. S. E. Mequinez.

Fighting Island, small isl. of Michigan Territory, in Detroit river, a little above Gross isle.

Figlino, t. Tuscany in the Val d'Arno, 16 m. S. S. E. Florence.

Figueira, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 10 m. S. W. Montemor o Velho.

Figueras, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the French frontier. It has a strong and magnificent castle. 20 m. N. Gerona, 25 S. Perpignan. Pop. 4,600.

Figueri, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 46′ E. Lat 41° 8′ N.

Filadelfia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 m. W. Squillace.

Filhne, t. Prussian Poland, 26 m. N. W. Posen.

Filek, t. Hungary, 40 m. S. E. Cremnitz.

Filey, t. Eng. on the coast of York, 2 m. N. Hunmanby.

Filippo d'Argirone, t. Sicily, in Val di Demone, on the Juretta, 9 m. S. Nicosia. Pop. 6,000.

Filipopoli. See *Philippopoli*.

Filoquia, (an. *Argos Amphilochium*,) t. Albania, on the gulf of Arta, 25 m. S. E. Arta.

Filoti, t. Eu. Turkey, 8 m. W. Joannina.

Fimarella, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17° 12′ E. Lat. 39° 36′ N.

Finale, s-p. in the Genoese territory, 35 m. S. W. Genoa. Lon. 8° 24′ E. Lat. 44° 10′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Finale de Modena, t. Modena, on the Panaro, 23 m. N. E. Modena.

Fincastle or *Monroe*, p-t. and cap. Botetourt co. Va. on Catabaw creek, which runs into James river, a few miles below the town; 55 m. W. by N. Lynchburg, 36 E. Lexington, Ken. 175 W. Richmond. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 60 houses.

Finchley, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 7 m. N. London.

Finchtown, t. St. Ormont co. Up. Canada.

Findhorn, r. Scotland, which falls into the Moray frith, 4 m. below Forres.

Findhorn, s-p. Scotland, in Elgin, at the mouth of the Findhorn, 5 m. N. Forres.

Findleysville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Finham, t. France, 22 m. N. by W. Toulouse.

Finholloway, r. Geo. which runs into the Alatamaha, in Wayne co.

Finisterra, Cape, the N. W. point of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9° 13′ 30″ W. Lat. 42° 56′ 30″ N.

Finisterre, a department in the western extremity of France. Quimber is the capital, though Brest is a much larger place.

Finland, an extensive country in the north of Europe, bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the Russian governments of Archangel and Olonetz; S. by the gulf of Finland, and W. by the gulf of Bothnia. It extends from 60° to 66° N. lat. The whole of this country, except the district of Wyborg, formerly belonged to Sweden, and was divided into Finland proper, and East Bothnia, but in 1808 the whole was annexed to Russia, and now constitutes the government of Finland. It contains 89,520 square miles, and 1,115,000 inhabitants. The pasturages are extensive and good; the exports of the country consist in tar, pitch, wood, iron, and copper. The Finnish language is quite different both from Russian and Swedish; this language is spoken also in Lapland, Esthonia, and in part of Livonia. In religion the Finlanders are Lutherans. The capital is Abo.

Finley, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,967.

Finmark, an extensive province of Norway, bordering on the Northern ocean. It belongs to Norrland. Pop. 27,000. The inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from fishing. To this province belong several islands, on one of which, Magerue, is the north cape, the most northern promontory of Europe.

Finn, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Foyle near Strabane.

Finnes, t. France, 17 m. W. Rheims. Lon. 3° 42′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Fino, Cape, Genoa, on the coast of the Riviera di Levante. Lon. 8° 6′ E. Lat. 44° 19′ N.

Finow, small r. Brandenburg, which falls into the Oder.

Finsterwalde, t. Prussian states, 36 m. N. Dresden.

Fintry, v. Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 8 m. S. W. Stirling.

Fionda, or *Phionda*, (an. *Phaselis*,) city of Asia Minor, on the W. coast of the gulf of Satalia. It is called *Tekrova* by the Turks. Here are the 3 ports and the lake, described by Strabo; the ruins of a theatre, and the remains of several large buildings. 26 m. S. Adalia.

Fiorentino, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma, 23 m. N. Terracina. Lon. 13° 6′ E. Lat. 41° 42′ N.

Fiorentino, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 7 m. S. Lucera.

Fiorenzuola, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 10 m. S. St. Severo.

Fiorenzuola, t. and fort of the dutchy of Piacenza, 22 m. N. W. Parma. Pop. 3,000.

Firan, small island in the Red sea. Lon 41° 30′ E. Lat. 17° 13′ N.

Firelands, a tract of country, Ohio, which includes the 5 western-most ranges of townships in the *Connecticut reserve*.

Firenzuola, t. Tuscany, 22 m. N. Florence, 23 S. Bologna.

Fireplace, p-v. in Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Firminy, t. France, in Loire, 6 m. W. St. Etienne.

Firozobad, the name of part of the city of Delhi.

Firozobad, t. Hind. in Agra, on the Jumna. Lon. 78° 20′ E. Lat. 27° 9′ N.

Firozeh, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 75° 13′ E. Lat. 29° 17′ N.

First Moon, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,035.

First Sight Island, one of the Solomon islands. Lon. 149° 10′ E. Lat. 7° 15′ S.

Fischhausen, t. East Prussia, on the Frische-Haf, 5 m. W. Konigsberg.

Fishkill, r. N. Y. which joins Wood creek 2 miles from its entrance into Oneida lake. Another creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga lake into Hudson river. Its mouth is opposite the mouth of Battenkill. On the banks of this creek the British army under Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777.

Fish River, Great, r. Africa, which rises in the Sneuwberg mountains, and falls into the Indian sea. Lon. 27° 20′ E. Lat. 33° 30′ S.

Fish River, r. Florida, which runs into Mobile bay. Lon. 87° 50′ W. Lat. 30° 30′ N.

Fisher's field, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 16 m. E. Charlestown, 23 W. Concord. Pop. 874. Sunapee pond lies partly in this town.

Fisher's Island, isl. in Long Island sound, annexed to Southold, Suffolk co. N. Y. 5 m. S. W. Stonington, Ct. It is 9 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. 100.

Fisher's store, p-v. Clarke co. Alabama.

Fisherrow, t. Scotland, 5 m. E. Edinburgh.

Fishguard, or *Fisgard*, s-p. Wales, in Pembroke co. 16 m. from St. David's.

Fishing bay, bay, Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. in Dorchester and Somerset cos. It receives the Wicomico and Nanticoke, besides other smaller rivers. The entrance is between Goldsborough and Devil's islands.

Fishing creek, t. Columbia co. Pa. on the Susquehannah. Pop. 502.

Fishing creek, p-v. Tyler co. Va.

Fishing creek, p-v. Wilkes co. N. C.

Fishingford cross-roads, p-v. Bedford co. Ten.

Fishing creek, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Fishkill, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 10 m. below Poughkeepsie, 65 N. New York. Pop. 8,203. The village of Fishkill is about 5 m. E. of the river, on Fishkill creek. The other settlements in the town are Hopewell, New Hackinsac, Middlebush, and Wappinger's creek. The number of churches is 6. Here are numerous mills and manufactures and 2 landings, at which considerable trade is carried on.

Fishkill landing, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

Fish lake, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Don, 2 m. from Thorn.

Fish river, r. Alabama, which runs into the E. side of Mobile bay.

Fisko, small isl. of the Baltic. Lon. 20° 45′ E. Lat. 60° 28′ N.

Fismes, t. France, 14 m. W. Rheims. Lon. 3° 42′ E. Lat. 49° 19′ N.

Fitchburg, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. on Nashua river, 25 m. N. Worcester. Pop. 1,736.

Fitchville, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 156.

Fittre, or *Fiddri*, large lake of Central Africa, in a kingdom of the same name, called also *Lussi Cougu*, and *Dar Cooka*. The kingdom lies S. of Bogherme, and is now subject to Bornou.

Fitful Head, cape of Mainland, one of the Shetland isles, near the N. extremity. Lon. 1° 44′ W. Lat. 59° 50′ N.

Fitzherbert's Island, small isl. in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 81° 50′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ N.

Fitzhugh's Sound, narrow channel of the Pacific ocean, between Culvert's island and the W. coast of America.

Fitzjames, formerly *Warthi*, t. France, in Oise, 3 m. N. E. Clermont.

Fitzwilliam, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 13 m. S. E. Keene. Pop. 1,167.

Five Fingers Point, New Zealand, the N. promontory at the entrance of Dusky bay.

Fivizzano, t. Tuscany, 13 m. N. N. E. Carrara. Pop. 3,200.

Fiume, s-p. Austrian empire, at the bottom of the gulf of Quarnero, on the Adriatic. The harbour, though difficult of entrance, is very commodious. 5 m. W. N. W. Buccari, 36 S. E. Trieste. Pop. 12,000. Lon. 14° 26′ 22″ E. Lat. 45° 20′ 10″ N.

Fiume, one of the circles of the newly erected Austrian kingdom of Illyria. Pop. 131,500.

Fiume Grande, r. Sicily, which forms the E. boundary of the Val di Mazzara.

Fiumicino, s-p. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, at the mouth of the W. branch of the Tiber, 2 m. S.W. Porto.

Flaach, v. Swiss canton of Zurich, at the conflux of the Rhine and Thur, 8 m. S. W. Schaffhausen.

Fladstrand, s-p. Denmark, in Jutland. It is a common shipping place to Norway. 30 m. N. N. E. Aalborg. Lon. 10° 33′ 30″ E. Lat. 57° 27′ 3″ N.

Flagg-spring, p-v. Campbell co. Ken.

Flamborough, t. Eng. in Yorkshire.

Flamborough, t. York co. Up. Canada, on Burlington bay, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario.

Flamborough Head, lofty promontory, Eng. on the coast of York. Lon. 0° 19′ E. Lat. 54° 9′ N.

Flanders, country, Europe, included partly in France, but chiefly in the new kingdom of the Netherlands. French Flanders forms the department of the North. The part belonging to the Netherlands is divided into East and West Flan-

ders, which are separated from each other by a line running almost due S. from Sluys. East Flanders contains 1,080 square miles. Population 600,000. Its capital is Ghent. The surface is level in the north, while to the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is in general a heavy loam, and very fertile. The chief productions are corn, pulse, flax, madder, tobacco, fruit; and the pasturages are also excellent. West Flanders has a considerable tract of coast, in the central part of which is Ostend. Its extent is 1,500 square miles. Pop. 520,000; its surface is in general level, except the sand hills on the coast. Here also the soil is fertile, and the agriculture good. The manufactures are very considerable in lace and fine linen.

Flannan Islands, several islands of the Hebrides. Lon. 7° 25′ W. Lat. 58° 26′ N.

Flatbush, p-t. and cap. Kings co. Long Island, N. Y. on New York bay, 5 m. S. by E. New York city. Pop. 1,027. The public buildings are, a court-house, an academy called Erasmus Hall, and a church. A battle was fought near this town, 27th August, 1776, in which the Americans were defeated by the British, with great loss.

Flat creek, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee, 6½ m. from Greenville.

Flat Holm, isl. in the Bristol channel. Lon. 3° 5′ W. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Flatlands, t. Kings co. N. Y. on New York bay, 2 m. S. Flatbush. Pop. 512.

Flat Point, cape at the southern extremity of Sumatra. Lon. 102° 38′ E. Lat. 0° 50′ S.

Flatow, t. Prussian Poland, 25 m. W. N. W. Bromberg. Lon. 17° 2′ 27″ E. Lat. 53° 21′ 53′ N.

Flattery Cape, on the N.W. coast of America, in lat. 18° 23½′ N. and in lon. 124° 52′ W.

Fleche, La, t. France, in Sarthe, on the Loir, formerly celebrated for its college, which is now discontinued. Pop. 5,000. 22 m. N. E. Angers. Lon. 0° 8′ E. Lat. 47° 42′ N.

Fleckeroe, isl. Norway, near Christiansand. Lon. 8° 18 E. Lat. 58° 4′ N.

Fleet, r. Eng. which runs into the Trent, 8 m. N. Newark.

Fleet, r. Scotland, which falls into Wigton bay.

Fleming, co. in the E. part of Ken. Pop. 12,186. Slaves 1,144. Engaged in agriculture 2,960, in commerce 16, in manufactures 406.

Flemings, p-v. Wayne co. Indiana.

Flemingsburg, p-t. and cap. Fleming co. Ken.

Flemington, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 23 m. N. N. W. Trenton, 9 S. Pittstown, 53 N. E. Philadelphia.

Flensborg, s-p. Denmark, in Sleswick, on a bay of the Baltic, 16 m. N. Sleswick. Pop. 15,000. Lon. 9° 27′ 40″ E. Lat. 54° 47′ 18″ N.

Fletcher, t. Franklin co. Vt. 22 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 497.

Fleurance, t. France, on the Gers, 4 m. S. Lectoure. Lon. 0° 15 E. Lat. 43° 51′ N.

Fleurus, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, near the Sambre, and the scene of repeated battles. Pop. 2,020. 7 m. N. E. Charleroi.

Flinders Island, isl. on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 134° 27′ E. Lat. 33° 41′ S.

Flinn, t. Jackson co. Indiana.

Flinn's fork, p-v. Caldwell co. Ken.

Flint, co. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish sea, N. E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, and S. E. and S. W. by Denbighshire. The principal manufactures are copper and brass, which are carried on to a large extent near Holywell. Pop. in 1811, 46,518. Families 9,740; of which number 4,086 were employed in agriculture, and 3,009 in trade and manufactures.

Flint, t. Wales, in Flint co. on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. 1,433. 7 m. from Holywell.

Flint, r. Ontario co. N. Y. which runs into Canandaigua r. at the village of Vienna in Phelps.

Flint, r. Geo. which rises between N. lat. 33° and 34° and running S. joins the Chatahoochee to form the Appalachicola. The Creek Indians have a number of villages on this river.

Flint Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Cape Breton island. Lon. 59° 40′ W. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

Flitsch, t. Austrian empire, 18 m. W. S. W. Villach.

Flix, t Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 20 m. S. Lerida, 25 N. Tortosa. Lon. 0° 22′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Flixton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. W. Manchester.

Flodden, v. Eng. in Northumberland, near to which a bloody engagement was fought between the English and Scotch, September 1513. 5 m. N. Wooler.

Florac, t. France, in Lozere, on the Tarn, 13 m. S. Mende. Lon. 3° 40′ E. Lat. 44° 19′ N.

Florence, the capital of the grand dutchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities of Italy, stands in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno. Its streets and squares are adorned with pillars, fountains, and statues. The number of churches is uncommonly great, and they contain many excellent paintings. The cathedral is a building of great extent and magnificence. The dome of this building is much admired; also the adjoining tower, 290 feet in height, which is light and graceful in its architecture, and adorned with statues. The church of St. Lorenzo contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medicis; and the adjoining convent holds the library of the same family, valuable chiefly for its manuscripts. But the grand collection of works of art is in the Mediœan gallery, known throughout Europe as the gallery of Florence; it is more than 500 feet long, and replenished with busts, statues, and paintings. The last are arranged so as to exhibit the history of the art from the 11th to the 17th century. Here is the celebrated Venus de Medicis, and other beautiful specimens of art, carried off for a time by the French, but restored in 1815. The university of Florence dates from 1438. In 1542 was instituted the Academia Florentina. Here are also schools, and an academy of the fine arts. Dante, Machiavel, Guicciardini, Americus Vespucius, and other distinguished characters, were natives of Florence. Florence is surrounded by a wall, and has two citadels. It is the see of an archbishop, and was a place of great trade from the 13th to the 15th century. 50 m. S. Bologna, 130 N. N. W. Rome. Lon. 11° 15′ 45″ E. Lat. 43° 46′ 41″ N. Pop. 75,000.

Florence, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 17 m. N. W. Rome. Pop. 640.

Florence, p-t. and cap. Lauderdale co. Alabama, on the N. bank of the Tennessee, at the foot of the Muscle shoals on the road from Nashville to New-Orleans. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain 100 feet above the river, and is well supplied with water. It lies opposite a fine island in the river, between which and the town is the usual channel for boats, and is one mile above the

mouth of Cypress creek, which also affords a good harbor. 60 m. N. by E. Cotton-gin-port.

Florence, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 405.

Florensac, t. France, 16 m. E. by N. Bezeirs.

Florenville, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 11 m. N. Neufchateau.

Flores, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 234° 3′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Flores, isl. one of the Azores, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. Pop. 13,000 or 14,000. Lon. 31° W. Lat. 39° 34′ N. Chief town, Lagens.

Flores, or *Ende*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 200 miles long, by 40 or 50 broad. Lon. 120° to 123° E. Lat. 8° to 9° S.

Florida, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 30 m. N. N. E. Lenox. Pop. 431.

Florida, p-v. in Warwick, Orange co. N. Y. 4½ m. from the village of Warwick. It has about 60 houses, a church, and an academy.

Florida, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 11 m. S. Johnstown, 35 N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,743. It contains 5 churches.

Florida, a territory of the U. States, bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico. Formerly the name of Florida was applied to the whole country east of the Mississippi, and bounded as follows: N. by the river St. Mary from the sea to its source, thence W. to the junction of Flint river with the Appalachicola, thence up the Appalachicola to the parallel of 31° N. lat. thence due W. along that parallel to the Mississippi. The river Appalachicola divided this country into East and West Florida. The part lying between the Mississippi and Pearl river, is now included in the state of Louisiana; the part between Pearl river and the Perdido belongs to the states of Mississippi and Alabama; and the part east of the Perdido is the country that is now properly called Florida. It is about 350 miles long and 240 wide, and the number of square miles is estimated at 50,000. It lies between 25° and 31° N. lat. and between 80° 30′ and 87° 20′ W. lon. The surface of Florida is in general level and not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by numerous ponds, lakes and rivers, particularly the St. John's river, which runs through nearly the whole length of the peninsula from S. to. N. A quarry of stone commences at the island of Anastasia and extends to the S. not exceeding 3 miles in width. The stone is a concretion of shells; it is soft when the quarry is first opened, but becomes hard upon exposure to the air, and is of excellent use in building. The southern part of the peninsula is a mere marsh, and terminates at Cape Sable in heaps of sharp rocks interspersed with a scattered growth of shrubby pines. The Gulf stream setting along the coast has here worn away the land, forming those islands, keys and rocks, known by the general name of Martyrs and Pinerais and by the Spaniards called cayos, between which and the mainland is a navigable channel. These islands contain some settlements and many good harbors. The eddies which set towards the shore from the Gulf stream cause many shipwrecks on this part of the coast, furnishing employment for the Bahama wreckers. The rivers and coasts of Florida yield a variety of fish among which are the sheepshead, mullet, trout and bass, and abundance of shell fish, as oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c. The soil of Florida is in some parts, especially on the banks of the rivers, equal to any in the world; in other parts, it is indifferent; and there are large tracts which are represented to be of little value. The country, however, has been but imperfectly explored, and few agricultural experiments have been made. Much of the land, which, on a superficial view, has been supposed to be not worth cultivating, it is believed may be turned to very profitable account. Owing to its proximity to the sea on both sides this peninsula has a milder climate than the country to the W. of it, in the same latitude. The productions are corn, rice, potatoes, cotton, hemp, olives, oranges, and other tropical fruits, and it is supposed that coffee and the sugar cane will flourish here. The pine barrens produce grass, which supports an immense number of cattle. The forests yield fine live oak, pitch, tar, and turpentine, and lumber has been exported for nearly a century. Among the most fertile lands are Forbes' purchase and the Alachua Savannah. The climate, from October to June, is generally salubrious; but the months of July, August and September, are extremely hot and uncomfortable; and during this season, fevers are prevalent. At St. Augustine however, the climate is delightful, and this place is the resort of invalids.

Florida has often changed masters. Until 1763 it belonged to Spain. It was then ceded to Great Britain; but in 1783, was restored to Spain, with whom it remained till 1821, when it was ceded to the United States. The white population is composed of Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. Their number is supposed not to exceed 10 or 15,000, and their settlements are confined to the coast and the banks of the principal rivers. The Seminole Indians formerly possessed the most fertile districts, but in the recent contest with the U. States, they have been scattered and slaughtered. The principal island is Amelia island. The principal towns are St. Augustine and Pensacola. The acquisition of Florida is very important to the United States, as it secures the outlet of several navigable rivers; excludes foreign powers from a long line of vulnerable frontier; gives us numerous ports in the Gulf of Mexico; brings near the W. India islands, and adds some valuable articles to the list of our agricultural products.

Florida, p-t. Highland co. Ohio.

Florida, Cape, the most easterly point of Florida. Lon. 80° 37′ W. Lat. 25° 44′ N.

Florida, Gulf of, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of the island of Cuba, and through which the gulf stream passes.

Florida Keys, or *Martyr's Islands*, a number of rocks and sand banks at the S. extremity of E. Florida. The great sand bank extends from the peninsula of Florida inward to the Gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook.

Florida, Rio, r. New Spain, which discharges itself into the Conchos.

Florida Stream, channel which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida and the gulf of Mexico.

Florissant, p-t. St. Louis co. Missouri on Missouri river, opposite St. Charles, 16 m. N. W. St. Louis, and 12 m. above Bellefontaine.

Flotte, t. France, on the isle of Rhe, 7 m. W. La Rochelle. Pop. 3,000.

Flougherty's creek, Va. flows into the Yioughiogony a little below the Great Crossings. It passes within a mile of Will's creek a water of the Potomac.

Flowertown, See *White Marsh*.

Floya, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 6 m. N. E. Rome. Pop. 1,498. Iron ore is found here.

Floyd, co. Ken. Pop. 8,207; slaves 197; engaged in agriculture 2,463, in commerce 4, in manufactures 20. Chief town, Prestonville. At the court-house is a post office.

Floyd, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,776; engaged in agriculture 570, in commerce 38, in manufactures 196.

Floyd's, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.

Fluelen, v. Switzerland, canton of Schweitz, on the lake of Lucern, 2 m. N. Altorf.

Flushing, s-p. Netherlands, in the isl. of Walcheren, on the N. side of the Scheldt, at its mouth, 28 m. N. E. Ostend. Lon. 3° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ N. Pop. 5,700. The approach to the harbor is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside of the town are two basins, one of such size and depth as to contain a fleet of men of war. Flushing is a noted resort of English smugglers both in peace and war.

Flushing, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y. on Long Island 15 m. E. New-York. Pop. in 1810, 2,230. The village stands on a bay of Long Island sound, and has considerable trade. Flushing is the summer residence of many genteel families from the city of New-York.

Flushing, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 12 m. W. St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,197.

Fluvanna. See *James river*.

Fluvanna, co. Va. inclosed by Albemarle, Louisa, and Goochland counties, and by James river which separates it from Buckingham co. Pop. 6,704; slaves 3,206; engaged in agriculture 1,980, in commerce 72, in manufactures 109. Chief town, Columbia.

Fluvia, r. Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, near Ampurias. Lat. 42° 10′ N.

Fly Island, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 150° 20′ W. Lat. 15′ S.

Foca, small isl. W. Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar river.

Fochabers, t. Scotland, in Banff, on the Spey, 9 m. E. Elgin.

Fo-chan, t. China, near Canton, and on the banks of the same river, at the head of the tide.

Fochea, (an. *Phocea*,) s-p. Asia Minor, in Natolia, at the mouth of the Hermus, in the gulf of Smyrna, 26 m. N. W. Smyrna. Lon. 26° 39′ E. Lat. 38° 44′ N.

Focsani, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Milkow, which divides it into two parts, the one in Wallachia, the other in Moldavia, 54 m. W. N. W. Galacz. Lon. 27° 13′ E. Lat. 44° 42′ N.

Foeldvar, t, Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocrn. Pop. 2,500. Lon. 18° 26′ 3″ E. Lat. 46° 48′ 25″ N.

Fogaras, t. Transylvania, on the Aluta, 28 m. W. Cronstadt. Lon. 24° 29′ 30″ E. Lat. 45° 48′ 47″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Foggia, t. Naples, in Capitanata, without walls citadel, or gates. The square of Foggia, and several of its streets, are undermined with vaults, where corn is stored and preserved from year to year. 42 m. N. E. Benevento. Lon. 15° 38′ E. Lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Foggy, Cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 54′ N.

Foggy Island, near the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 10′ N. Lon. 202° 45′ E.

Fohr, small isl. Denmark, on the W. coast of Sleswick. Pop. 5,600. Lon. 8° 31′ E. Lat. 54° 44′ N.

Foix, t. France, cap. of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 34 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 3,600.

Fo-kien, province, China, bounded N. by Tche-kiang, E. by the Chinese sea, S. by Quang-tong, and W. by Kiang-si. Considerable commerce is carried on between Fokien and Japan, Formosa, the Philippine islands, Java, Cambodia, and Siam. Fou-tchoou is the capital. Pop. 15,000,000.

Foldenfiord, large bay of Norway, in Nordland.

Folcshill, t. Eng. in Warwick, 2 m. N. E. Coventry. Pop. 3,480.

Foligno, t. Ecclesiastical States, 10 m. N. N.W. Spoleto, 15 S. E. Perugia. Pop. 7,000.

Folkingham, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, 27 m. S. Lincoln.

Folkstone, or *Folkestone*, t. Eng. in Kent, with a spacious harbor. The sea is making rapid encroachments here. Pop. 3,697. 7 m. S. W. Dover, 72 E. S. E. London.

Folly landing, port of entry, Va. Amount of shipping in 1816, 3,447 tons.

Fon. See *Bancock*.

Fondi, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano. It is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state. Pop. 5,000. 40 m. W. Capua, 56 E. Rome.

Fond du Lac, a large bay at the W. end of Lake Superior, which receives the river St. Louis. The American Fur Company have an establishment on the river, 21 m. above its mouth.

Fong-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, on a mountain, near the Yellow river, 340 m. S. Pekin. Lon. 117° E. Lat. 32° 52′ N.

Fonia, kingdom of W. Africa. on the Gambia.

Fons, t. France, in Lot, 12 m. S. St. Cere. Lon. 2° 2′ E. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Fonseca Bay. See *Amapalla*.

Fontainebleau, t. France, 42 m. S. S. E. Paris. Here is a celebrated royal palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France. In its neighbourhood is a forest of nearly 30,000 acres. Fontainebleau has given name to several treaties. Pop. 9,000. Lon. 2° 41′ E. Lat. 48° 24′ N.

Fontaine l' Eveque, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 6 m. W. Charleroi, 25 E. Mons. Lon. 4° 21′ E. Lat. 50° 23′ N. Pop. 2,468.

Fontaine Francaise, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 10 m. W. N. W. Gray. Pop. 1,050.

Fontanella, t. Lombardy, in the Bergamasco, on the Oglio and the Pamenengo, 9 m. N. N. E. Crema. Pop. 2,000.

Fontarabia, (an. *Ocaso*,) strong t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the frontiers of France. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and is situated on a small peninsula, on the Bidassoa, 15 m. S. S. E. Bayonne. Lon. 1° 47′ W. Lat. 43° 21′ N.

Fontenay, v. France, 23 m. S. Auxerre.

Fontenay le Comte, t. France, on the Vendee, 26 m. N. E. La Rochelle. Lon. 0° 50′ W. Lat. 46° 30′ N. Pop. 6,520.

Fontenoy, v. Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 m. S. E. Tournay.

Fontevrault, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 6 m. E. Saumur. Pop. 1,467.

Fooladoo, mountainous district, Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between Kaarta, Konkodoo, Jallonkadoo, and Manding.—See *Foulahs and Foota Jallo*.

Foota Jallo, country, W. Africa, situated about the sources of the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and

the Niger. It is about 350 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. The inhabitants are Foulahs. See *Foulahs*. The principal towns are Teemboo and Laby.

Foota Torra, country, W. Africa, between the higher parts of the Senegal and Gambia, and W. of Bondou. It is occupied by Foulahs.

Forbes' purchase, a tract of land in Florida, including nearly the whole of the country between the Apalachicola and the Oke-loch-onne rivers, and extending S. to the gulf of Mexico. It comprehends some of the best lands in Florida.

Forbes's Islands, 3 islands off the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 12° 25′ S.

Forcado Rio, r. W. Africa, runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 6° N.

Forcalquier, t. France, in Lower Alps, 20 m. S. W. Sisteron, 34 N. E. Aix. Lon. 5° 55′ E. Lat. 43° 58′ N. Pop. 2,547.

Forcheim, t. Bavaria, at the conflux of the Wiesent and Regnitz, 14 m. S. Bamberg, 21 N. Nuremberg. Pop. 2,300.

Ford, v. Scotland, 10 m. S. E. Edinburgh.

Fords, p-t. Amite co. Mississippi.

Fords, t. and cap. Marion co. Mississippi, on Pearl river.

Fordingbridge, t. Eng. in Southampton, on the Avon, 12 m. S. Salisbury. Pop. 2,259.

Fordon, t. Prussian Poland, on the Vistula, 7 m. E. by N. Bromberg. Pop. 1,479.

Fordwich, v. Eng. in Kent, on the Stour, which is navigable by small vessels. 4 m. N. E. Canterbury, 58 E. London.

Foreland, North, cape, Eng. forming the N. E. extremity of Kent. Here is a light-house. Lon. 1° 29′ E. Lat. 51° 25′ N.

Foreland, South, cape, Eng. on the E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Lon. 1° 25′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Forelands, West, North, and *East*, 3 points, in Cook's inlet, N. W. coast of America. Lat. 61° 4′ N.

Foreland, South, formerly called *Point Pelee*, Up. Canada, a point of land, extending into lake Erie, in Essex co. On the E. side is a good harbor.

Forest, isl. Up. Canada, at the mouth of lake Ontario, separated by a narrow channel from Grand island, 9 m. S. Fort Frontinac.

Forest, (*Black*,) or *Schwarts-wald*, large forest, in the S. W. part of Germany. It is a mountainous tract, and runs from N. to S. along the right side of the Rhine, principally in the grand dutchy of Baden.

Foresterton, v. Burlington co. N. J. 15 m. E. Philadelphia, 11 S. Burlington.

Forest Towns, The, 4 towns in the Black Forest, in the grand dutchy of Baden. They are Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Lauffenburg, and Waldshut.

Forests, Departments of the, the name until 1814 of a department of the French empire. It now forms the chief part of the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, in Netherlands.

Forester's Island, in the Pacific, 15 m. from the coast of Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lon. 226° 38′ E. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Foret, Baye de, bay, on the W. coast of France. Lon. 3° 53′ W. Lat. 47° 53′ N.

Forfar, or *Angus*, co. Scotland, bounded N. by Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German ocean, S. by the frith of Tay, and W. by Perth co. It contains 977 sq. miles, or 625,901 acres. The principal manufacture is linen, of which nearly 11,000,000 yards are annually exported. Grain, fish, and linen, are the chief exports. Pop. in 1811, 107,578; families, 24,750, of which number 4,980 were engaged in agriculture, and 13,616 in manufactures and trade.

Forfar, t. Scotland, cap. of Forfar co. It is a royal borough. Pop. 4,151. 14 m. N. Dundee, 54 N. Edinburgh.

Forges les Eaux, t. Normandy, 8 m. E. Rouen. Lon. 1° 30′ E. Lat. 49° 38′ N. Pop. 1,201.

Forio, t. Naples, in the island of Ischia. Pop. 7,300.

Fork, p-v. Richland co. S. C.

Forked-deer, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, between Obrian and Hatchy rivers.

Forked-deer, p-v. Madison co. Ten.

Forks, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,659.

Fork Shoals, p-v. Greenville co. S. C.

Forli, t. Italy, in the Popedom, at the confluence of the Ronco and the Montone. It is the see of a bishop, and is surrounded by walls. It was entered in 1797 by the French. 14 m. S. S. W. Ravenna, 33 S. E. Bologna. Lon. 12° 1′ E. Lat. 44° 13′ N. Pop. 15,520.

Forlimpopoli, t. Italy, in the Popedom, in Romagna, between Forli and Cesena, 3 m. N. Bertinero. Pop. 5,800.

Formby, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. fr. Liverpool.

Formentera, (an. *Pithyusa Minor*,) the second of the Pithyusa islands, separated from Ivica, by a channel 4 miles wide. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 1° 23′ 20″ E. Lat. 38° 37′ 6″ N.

Formenton, Cape, the N. E. point of Majorca. Lon. 3° 13′ E. Lat. 39° 57′ N.

Formery, t. France, in Oise, 24 m. N. W. Beauvais.

Formiche, small islands in the Tuscan sea. Lon. 10° 25′ E. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Formigas, or *Ants*, rocks and islets in the Atlantic to the N. E. of St. Mary island of the Azores. Lon. 24° 52′ W. Lat. 37° 17′ 10″ N.

Formigny, t. France, 25 m. N. W. Caen.

Formosa, Bay, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 2° 45′ S.

Formosa, Cape, Malacca, 30 m. S. E. Malacca.

Formosa, Rio, r. W. Africa, which runs into the gulf of Benin. According to Rechard's theory, it is the termination of the Niger. Lon. 4° 20′ E. Lat. 5° 40′ N.

Formosa, called also *Warang*, isl. W. Africa, in the Archipelago of the Bissagos, 30 miles long, 18 broad. It is fertile, but wants water. Lon. 16° 10′ W. Lat. 11° 30′ N.

Formosa, isl. in the Chinese sea, separated from Fo-kien in China, by a strait about 60 miles wide. It is 240 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad in the widest part. The air is pure and wholesome, and the soil fertile, producing corn, rice, tobacco, sugar, pepper, &c. Lon. 120° to 122° E. Lat. 22° 5′ to 25° 20′ N.

Foronovo, v. Parma, on the Bardone and near the Taro, 8 m. W. S. W. Parma.

Forres, t. Scotland, in Moray co. It is a royal borough. Pop. 2,925. 12 m. W. Elgin, 212 N. Edinburgh.

Forsta, t. Prussia, on the Neisse, 54 m. N. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,491.

Forster's Harbor, bay, in Hudson's strait. Lon. 73° 30′ W. Lat. 62° 18′ N.

Fort Adams. See *Loftus heights*.

Fort Amanda, fort, Allen co. Ohio, on a branch

of the Auglaize, 49 m. N. E. Greenville, 129 N. Cincinnati.

Fort Ann, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on lake George, 10 m. N. Sandyhill, 60 N. Albany. Pop. 2,911. The village is on Wood creek, at the head of navigation, and contains about 40 houses. At this spot, stood Fort Ann, often mentioned in the history of American Wars.

Fort Armstrong, military post, U. S. on Rock island, at the foot of rapids in the Mississippi, 2 miles above the mouth of Rock river, 400 m. above St. Louis. In its neighbourhood are a large body of Indians, of the Sack and Fox tribes, who are warlike, and well furnished with horses and fire-arms.

Fort Augustus, fort, Scotland, in Inverness, at the extremity of Lochness; now dismantled. 32 m. S. W. Inverness, 144 N. Edinburgh.

Fort Brown, fort, Paulding co. Ohio, 16 m. S. Fort Defiance.

Fort Brown, Michigan. See *Green Bay*.

Fort Carlos, fort, on an island between the gulf of Venezuela, and lake Maracaybo, 20 m. N. Maracaybo.

Fort Charlotte. See *Lerwick*.

Fort Chippewyan, N. America on Athapescow lake. Lon. 110° W. Lat. 58° N.

Fort Churchill, fort, and settlement, on the W. coast of Hudson's bay. Lon. 95° W. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

Fort Claiborne, p-t. Monroe co. Alabama, on the E. side of the Alabama, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 m. above its junction with the Tombigbee, 25 E. St. Stephens. Its site is on a high bluff commanding a fine prospect.

Fort Clarke, fort, Illinois, on the W. side of Illinois river. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

Fort Covington, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. on St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 235 m. N. Albany. Pop. 979. The village of *French mills* stands on the creek, at the head of navigation.

Fort Crawford. See *Prairie du Chien*.

Fort Crevecoeur, fort, on the coast of Florida. Lon. 85° 30′ W. Lat. 29° 51′ N.

Fort Culonge, fort, Lower Canada, on the Ottawa river, 170 m. W. Montreal.

Fort Dauphin, fort, on the S. E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° E. Lat. 25° S.

Fort Dearborn, military post of the U. S. on the S. side of Chicago river, ½ a mile from its entrance into lake Michigan, 20 m. from the S. end of the lake, 220 from Fort Howard. Lat. 41° 53′ 11″ N. It is on a tract of land, 6 miles square, relinquished by the Potawattamy Indians to the U. S. Besides the garrison and other persons in the employment of the Government, there are here a few families of French, intermarried with Indians.

Fort Defiance, fort, Williams co. Ohio, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, 50 m. S. W. Fort Meigs, 16 N. Fort Brown.

Fort Defiance, p-v. Wilkes co. N. C.

Fort Dummer. See *Hinsdale*.

Fort Edward, p-t. in Argyle, Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, near the great bend, 16 m. from lake George, 22 from lake Champlain, 50 N. Albany. Pop. 1,631. It is the depot for the lumber which is rafted down the river. The New-York Northern canal from lake Champlain, opens into the Hudson at this place, through a lock. A dam has here been recently finished across the river, for the purpose of supplying the canal with water. It is 900 feet long and 30 feet high. The old fort is now demolished. In the American wars, it was an important military station, controlling the communication between the Hudson, lake Champlain, and lake George.

Fort Erie. See *Erie*.

Fort Ferree, fort, Ohio, in Upper Sandusky, on Sandusky river, 40 m. S. Fort Stephenson.

Fort de Fuentes, fort, Italy, at the point where the Adda enters the lake of Como.

Fort Gaines, fort, Geo. on the E. side of Chatahoochee river, between lat. 31° and 32° N.

Fort George, fort, Scotland, in Inverness, on the S. side of Moray frith, 12 m. N. E. Inverness, 165 N. Edinburgh. Lat. 57° 32′ N.

Fort George, v. and fort, in Newark, Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Niagara river, ½ a mile from its mouth. The village contained, before the late war, a council-house, court-house, and jail, and 2 churches. The bank of the river, at the site of the fort, is 34 feet high.

Fort George, v. in Caldwell, Warren co. N. Y. at the S. end of lake George, 59 m. N. Albany. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen. It was built of stone, and stood near Fort William-Henry.

Fort George, isl. on the E. coast of Florida, N. of the entrance of St. John's river.

Fort Gratiot, military post, Michigan territory, on St. Clair river, which defends the entrance into lake Huron. It stands a little below the mouth of the lake. Opposite the fort, and for a mile below, there is a strong current in the river.

Fort Harmar. See *Marietta*.

Fort Harrison, p-t. and cap. Sullivan co. Indiana, on the E. side of the Wabash, 65 m. above Vincennes.

Fort Hawkins, p-t. Jones co. Geo. on a healthy spot about 1 m. E. of Oakmulgee river, 30 m. W. Milledgeville. In the vicinity are several ancient mounds.

Fort Howard, a military post of the U. S. in Green bay settlement, Michigan Territory, at the mouth of Fox river, 184 m. S. W. Mackinaw, 220 N. Chicago, 360 by Fox and Ouisconsin rivers to Prairie du Chien. The present fort is on a low sandy spot, on the N. side of Fox river, ½ a mile from its mouth; but a new stone fort is now constructing, on a beautiful rising ground, on the S. side of the river, 3 miles above the old fort. The number of the garrison is 600.

Fort Independence, fort, on Castle island, in Boston harbor.

Fort Jackson, p-t. Montgomery co. Alabama, in the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

Fort James, fort, Geo. on the W. side of the Alatamaha.

Fort Jefferson, v. Darke co. Ohio, 5 m. S. Greenville.

Fort Jennings, fort, Ohio, 18 m. S. Fort Amanda.

Fort Knox, fort, Indiana, on White river.

Fort Lawrence, fort, Geo. on the W. side of Flint river, 31 m. S. W. Fort Hawkins.

Fort Ligonier, fort, Pa. 50 m. E. Pittsburg.

Fort Loramie, fort, Ohio, on the head waters of the Great Miami. Lon. 84° 17′ W. Lat. 40° 16′ N.

Fort Louis, or *Fort Vauban*, an important barrier fortress in the N. E. part of France, on an island formed by the Rhine, 12 m. E. Haguenau, 18 N. N.E. Strasburg.

Fort Macarthur, fort, Logan co. Ohio, 24 m. N. Urbanna.

Fort Macintosh, fort, Pa. on the Ohio, 25 m. N. W. Pittsburgh.

Fort Malden. See *Amherstburg.*

Fort Massac, fort, Randolph co. Illinois, on the Ohio, 38 m. fr. the Mississippi.

Fort Meigs, p-t. Wood co. Ohio, on the S. E. bank of the Maumee, a few miles from its mouth, 70 m. S. Detroit, 36 N. W. Fort Stephenson. In 1813, the British and Indians laid siege to this fort, but were obliged to abandon it.

Fort Meuron, Up. Canada, station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the N. bank of a river which empties into Lake Superior at Fort William 20 miles below.

Fort Miller, p-v. in Argyle, Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson.

Fort Mitchell. See *Coweta.*

Fort Montgomery, p-t. Clarke co. Alabama, 12 m. E. N. E. Fort Stoddert.

Fort Moose, fort, at the S. extremity of James Bay, in Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Moose river.

Fort Pickering, fort, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, at Chickasaw bluff.

Fort Portage, fort, Upper Canada, on the Ottawa river, 120 m. W. Montreal.

Fort Portage, Ohio, 18 m. S. Fort Meigs.

Fort Recovery, Ohio, on a branch of the Wabash, 23 m. N. Greenville.

Fort Royal, s-p. on the S. coast of Martinico island. Lon. 61° W. Lat. 14° 34′ N. Pop. about 10,000.

Fort Royal, fort, on the W. coast of Martinico isl.

Fort Royal, s-p. Jamaica, on the S. side of the island, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It once contained 2,000 houses; but, in June 1692, a dreadful earthquake buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town; but about ten years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire, and in 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Though once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West Indies, it is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It still contains, however, the royal navy-yard, the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. 10 m. S. W. Kingston. Lon. 77° W. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

Fort St. Clair, Preble co. Ohio, ¼ m. fr. Eaton.

Fort St. David, t. Hind. on the coast of the Carnatic, the emporium of the country for fine dimities and printed cottons. 15 m. S. S. W. Pondicherry, 100 S. S. W. Madras. Lon. 79° 57′ E. Lat. 11° 46′ N.

Fort St. George. See *Madras.*

Fort St. Juan, fort, Mexico, in New Leon, on the del Norte. Lon. 101° W. Lat. 29° N.

Fort St. Julian, fort, Portugal, on the N. side of the Tagus, 9 m. below Lisbon.

Fort St. Mary, fort, Allen co. Ohio, on St. Mary's river, 12 m. S. Fort Amanda.

Fort St. Mary's, fort, Louisiana, on the E. side of the Mississippi, 6 m. S. E. New Orleans.

Fort St. Philip, p-t. and fort, Plaquemine co. Louisiana, on the E. side of the Mississippi, at the Plaquemine bend, 30 m. above the Balize.

Fort St. Stephens. See *St. Stephens.*

Fort Schuyler. See *Utica.*

Fort Seneca, p-t. Seneca co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, 30 m. fr. its mouth.

Fort Smith, or *Belle Point*, U. S. fort and the seat of justice of Crawford co. Arkansas, on the S. side of the Arkansas at the junction of the river Poteau. The Arkansas is navigated by steamboats from its mouth to this place, a distance of more than 500 miles. The fort is built on a fine minence about 50 feet above the level of the river, and the surrounding country is very fertile. The number of the garrison is about 70.

Fort Stanwix. See *Rome.*

Fort Stephenson, fort, Ohio, on the W. side of Sandusky river, 18 m. fr. its mouth.

Fort Stoddert, p-t. and cap. Baldwin co. Alabama, on the W. side of Mobile river, at the head of sloop navigation, 44 m. above its mouth. The settlements around it are numerous and wealthy.

Fort Strother, Alabama, on the W. side of Coosa river, 60 m. above Fort Williams, 107 above Fort Jackson.

Fort Victoria. See *Bancot.*

Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the junction of St. Mary's river with the Maumee, opposite the mouth of St. Josephs. The Baptist mission which was maintained here is now fixed among the Putawatamies and the Ottawas in Michigan territory.

Fort William, fort, Scotland, in Inverness, at the E. extremity of Loch Linnhe; now dismantled. 39 m. N. W. Tyndrum, 128 N. W. Edinburgh.

Fort William. See *Calcutta.*

Fort William, Up. Canada, station of the N. W. Fur Company, on the N. bank of the Kaministiquia, which is here half a mile wide, and empties into Lake Superior a mile below the fort. Lon. 90° W. Lat. 48° N.

Fort Williams, Alabama, on the E. side of the Coosa, 57 m. above the junction of the Tallapoosa.

Fortescue Bay, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 39′ S.

Fortessa, isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14° 48′ E. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Forteventura, or *Fourteventura*, one of the Canary islands, 50 miles long, and 24 broad. It contains large sandy plains, similar to those in the neighbouring part of the African continent. In those spots which are well watered, vegetation is most luxuriant, and corn is produced in abundance. Pop. about 9,000. Lon. 14° W. Lat. 28° S.

Forth, r. Scotland, and the largest in Great Britain, rises in the N. W. part of Stirlingshire, and runs into the German ocean by a broad mouth, called the Frith of Forth, about 20 m. below Edinburgh. The tide flows up between 70 and 80 miles, and the river is connected by a navigable canal with the Clyde.

Fortified Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, off the coast of Canara. Lon. 74° 27′ E. Lat. 14° 16′ N.

Fortrose, t. Scotland, in Ross co. on the N. side of the Moray frith, 10 m. N. E. Inverness, 167 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 4° 5′ W. Lat. 57° 34′ N.

Fortune, bay, in the S. W. part of Newfoundland.

Forza, La, t. Sicily, 3 m. S. Messina.

Fos di Novo, t. Sardinian states, 55 m. E. S. E. Genoa.

Fossa Nuova, v. Italy, on the ruins of the ancient *Appii Forum*, 2 m. S. Piperno.

Fossano, t. Piedmont, on the Stura, and on a canal which unites that river with the Po. Pop. 14,000. 10 m. N. E. Coni, 25 S. Turin.

Fossato, t. Italy, 55 m. W. Ancona.

Fosse au Mortier, lake of France, 11 m. from Mezieres.

Fosses, t. Netherlands, 7 m. S. W. Namur.

Fossombrone, (an. *Forum Sempronii*,) t. Italy, in Urbino, 110 m. N. Rome. Pop. 3,500.

Foster, p-t. Providence co. R. I. 15 m. W. Prov-

idence. Pop. 2,900. It is watered by several streams, and has numerous sites for mills and manufactories.

Fostersferry, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Fotheringay, v. Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 10 m. fr. Stamford.

Fotheringay, p-v. Montgomery co. Va.

Foucault, seigniory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on Missisique bay.

Fougeray, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 21 m. N. E. Redon. Pop. 4,200.

Fougeres, t. France, on the Coucsnow, 25 m. S. E. Avranches, 28 N. E. Rennes. Pop. 7,300.

Fougerolles, t. France, in Mayenne, 17 m. N. W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,814.

Fouin, territory, W. Africa, N. of Ardrah.

Foula, one of the Shetland islands, supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, 16 m. from Mainland. Lat. 60° 6′ N.

Foulahs, a race of negroes, very widely diffused throughout W. Africa. Their most powerful kingdom is Foota Jallo, south of the Gambia; they possess also Fooladoo, near the sources of the Senegal; Bondou and Foota Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdom of the Seratic, on the lower part of the Senegal; Masina, on the Niger, between Bambarra and Tombuctoo; and Wassela, S. of the upper part of the Niger. Besides these kingdoms, in which they hold the entire sovereignty, detached districts of all the kingdoms in this part of Africa, are occupied by Foulahs, who pay to the sovereign a rent or tax for the use of the land. The Foulahs are of a graceful and manly form, and of a peculiarly polished and insinuating air. They are Mahometans, but do not observe the rules of that religion with strictness. The employment is chiefly pasturage. They are celebrated for the mildness and gentleness of their demeanour; so that in many parts of Africa, it is considered infamous to injure a Foulah. They are hospitable, humane, and industrious.

Foul Bay, on the S. coast of Java. Lon. 113° 45′ E. Lat. 8° 36′ S.

Foulis, Wester, v. Scotland, in Perthshire.

Foulkstown, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Foulness, isl. Eng. on the coast of Essex, 5 m. from Rochfort.

Foul Point, cape, on the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132° 36′ E. Lat. 0° 46′ S.

Foulsham, v. Eng. 11 m. N. Dereham.

Foulweather, Cape, cape, N. W. coast of America. Lon. 236° 4′ W. Lat. 44° 49′ N.

Fourah, bay, Sierra Leone, within the jurisdiction and in the immediate vicinity of Freetown.

Fouras, t. France, near the mouth of the Charente, 11 m. S. la Rochelle.

Fourche a Cado, t. Arkansas Territory, on a branch of Wachitta river. It contains about 75 families. Here is a saline, from which the settlements south of Arkansas river are supplied with salt.

Fourcorners, p-v. Lincoln co. Maine.

Fourcorners, p-v. Oswego co. N. Y. 14 m. from Rotterdam.

Fourcorners, p-v. Huron co. Ohio.

Fourcroy's Island, small isl. off the S. W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 137° E. Lat. 36° 26′ S.

Foure, or *Fore*, v. Ireland, in Westmeath, 40 m. N. W. Dublin.

Fourmentieres, t. France, in Mayenne, 3 m. N. E. Chateau Gontier.

Four mile branch, p-v. Barnwell co. S.C.

Fournis, cluster of islands in the Archipelago, between Samos and Nicaria.

Fournoyer, fief, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 32 m. E. Quebec.

Fourque, t. Macedon, 9 m. N. Cassandra, 56 S. S. E. Saloniki.

Fousserat, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 6 m. W. Rieux, 27 S. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,407.

Fowey, s-p. Eng. in Cornwall, on the W. bank of the Fowey. The harbor is spacious and secure. Pop. 1,319. 22 m. E. N. E. Truro, 59 S. W. Exeter, 239 W. S. W. London.

Fowey, or *Foway*, r. Eng. in Cornwall, which rises about 4 m. S.E. Camelford, and runs into the English channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

Fowler, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 606.

Fowler, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Warren. Pop. 410.

Fowler's Bay, bay, on the S. coast of New Holland, in lon. 132° 27′ E. lat. 32° 1′ S.

Foxborough, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 m. S. W. Dedham, 26 S. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,004.

Fox, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 264.

Fox, Cape, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

Fox creek, r. N. Y. which runs into Schoharie creek, at Schoharie.

Foxcroft, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 211.

Fox Islands. See *Aleutian Islands*.

Fox Islands, 2 islands in Lake Michigan, 57 m. S. W. Mackinaw.

Fox Islands, small islands on the S. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59° 10′ W. Lat. 51° N.

Fox River, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 m. N. N. W. Cape Rosieres.

Fox river, Illinois. See *Dupage*.

Fox river, Illinois, falls into the Wabash, 15 m. above its mouth.

Fox river, a large river, which falls into the S. W. end of Green Bay, in Michigan Territory. It is one of the best routes of communication between the lakes and the river Mississippi. From the mouth of the river, for about 20 miles, there are some obstructions in the navigation, but boats surmount these, and ascend to the portage 180 miles. The portage between Fox and Ouisconsin rivers is 1¾ miles, over a level prairie, which is sometimes inundated, and passed in boats. Fox river, in its course, expands into many large lakes, the largest of which is Winnebago. In some of these lakes, and in many parts of the channel of the river, wild rice abounds. Several villages of the Winnebago Indians are scattered along the banks of the river. The mouth of the river is 400 yards wide, and 3 fathoms deep. Here is a fort, (see *Fort Howard*,) and a settlement of whites, (see *Green Bay*.) The N. fork of Fox river, and also the du Loup one of its northern branches, are connected by short portages, with the rivers of Lake Superior.

Foxford, t. Ireland, in Mayo, on the Moy, 12 m. fr. Castlebar.

Foyers. See *Fyers*.

Foyle, r. Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a fine spacious bay, called Lough Foyle.

Foz, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, at the confiux of the Zatas and the Tagus, 24 m. N. E. Lisbon.

Fraga, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Cinca, 53 m. E. S. E. Saragossa, 30 S. Balbastro.

Fragola, t. Italy, 7 m. N. N. E. Naples. Pop. 12,700.

Frails, rocks, on the S. coast of Ireland, 12 m. S. W. Carnsore point. Lon. 6° 34′ W. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Framingham, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 m. W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,037.

Framlingham, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 18 m. N. E. Ipswich.

Frampton, t. Dorchester and Hertford counties, Lower Canada, on Chaudiere river, 40 m. S. Quebec.

Francaise, La, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 11 m. N. by W. Montauban. Pop. 3,203.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in Otranto, 15 m. E. N. E. Tarento, 20 W. Brindisi. Pop. 11,000.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 12 m. W. N. W. Taormina.

France, country, Europe, bounded N. W. by the English channel; N. E. by the Netherlands; E. by Germany and Switzerland; S. E. by Italy; S. by the Mediterranean and Spain; and W. by the bay of Biscay. It lies between 43° and 51° N. lat. and is particularly fortunate in its frontier, having strong natural barriers in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges; it is open only on the side of the Netherlands. Its length, from E. to W. is 650 miles; its breadth, from N. to S. about 560; its superficial extent about 200,000 sq. miles, or 128,000,000 acres.

Before the revolution, France was divided into 32 provinces. Different provinces had different rates of taxation, and custom-houses were erected along the frontier roads, as if they had been distinct governments. All these are now done away, local privileges are abrogated, taxes equalized, and the whole country divided into departments, with similar rights and privileges. Each department is divided into arrondissements, each arrondissement into cantons, and each canton into communes. The number of departments (including Corsica) is 86, of arrondissements, 368, of cantons, 2,669, of communes, 38,990. The foreign possessions of France are in the W. Indies, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Cayenne; in Africa, Goree, and the factories at the mouth of the Senegal; in the Indian ocean, the isle of Bourbon; on the mainland of India, Pondicherry and some smaller factories.

In regard to climate and soil, France, though on the whole a favored country, labors under many inequalities. The principal productions in the north are wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and potatoes; in the south, corn, particularly maize, also vines, mulberries, and olives. The annual produce of the iron mines is computed at 200,000 tons a year. Coal mines are not wanting, but the common fuel is wood. Notwithstanding the wars and civil troubles of the revolution, the population has been in a state of progressive increase: in 1789, France contained 26,300,000 inhabitans, in 1805, 27,700,000; and in 1817, above 29,000,000.

The constitution of France, since 1814, resembles in its forms that of Britain, the king being a limited monarch, and infallible in the eye of the law, the responsibility for public measures resting with his ministers. The royal title is king of France and Navarre; and females are still excluded from the succession to the crown. The French cabinet consists of the keeper of the seals, the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of police, of war, of the navy and colonies, of the home department, and the head of the king's household. The royal prerogative is nearly the same as in England; but in France, the king exclusively has the right of bringing in bills in parliament. The chamber of peers comprises above 200 members, who posses privileges similar to those of the peerage in England; their number is unlimited: the grant of titles is vested in the king; the dignity hereditary. No clerical dignitaries have seats in the legislature. The house of commons, or chamber of deputies, are elected by the people: the number returned may in some measure be altered at the will of the king; at present it is only 256. The only qualification for a voter is the payment of 12*l.* of annual taxes. For a deputy, the requisites are, that he shall be of the age of 40, and pay taxes to the amount of 40*l.* a year. One fifth of the chamber of deputies is re-elected annually, the whole being thus changed in five years. There is considerable freedom of the press in France, with the exception of the newspapers, which are subjected to the previous inspection of government officers.

The French funds have risen very considerably since 1815, though they are still greatly below the price of stocks in England and Holland. The national debt amounts, after completing the contributions to the allies, to nearly 200 millions sterling. The annual expenditure is 29,394,000*l.*; of which sum 11,500,000 are on account of the national debt, 7,000,000 for the army, and 2,000,000 for the navy.—The revenue is 30,380,000*l.*; of which about 10,000,000 arises from a tax on houses and lands, 7,000,000 from a tax on sales of lands and houses, and only 1,600,000 from customs.—The following computation of the rent of land and houses in France, is founded on an official report made to the French government in 1817. France contains, exclusive of Corsica, 128,172,992 English acres. Of these, the following are liable to taxation:

	Eng. acres.	*Rents.*
Arable land, -	55,600,000	£24,007,640
Land in underwood,	12,656,790	2,938,520
Meadow land, -	8,612,345	7,390,400
Pasture land, - -	8,703,703	1,812,800
Vineyards, - -	4,881,481	3,442,560
Land in orchards,	886,419	1,071,480
Forest land, - -	1,135,800	201,520
Total rent of land, -		£40,864,920

The remainder is either wholly uncultivated, or so little productive as not to be subject to taxation.

Buildings liable to taxation.		*Rents.*
Dwelling-houses, small and great, - -	5,431,000	£20,207,720
Mills, - - -	76,000	738,000
Manufacturing establishments, - - -	35,600	300,360
Churches and other buildings not liable to taxation, - - -	58,000	

The French army, which under Bonaparte was in peace above 400,000, and in war nearly 600,000 effective men, is now on a very different footing: many of the old soldiers perished in the disastrous years of 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815; others received their discharge, in consequence of their attachment to their late commander; and considerable difficulty has been experienced in carrying the army to a peace establishment of 120,000 men. The total military force, legions, guards, and artillery, is about 90,000 men. The navy consists of about 40 ships of the line, and 40 frigates. Brest and Toulon are the great naval ports, but Roche-

fort is likewise a station of consequence, as is also Cherburg, since the immense expenditure on its basins and docks.

The inhabitants of France are Catholics, with the exception of from two to three millions of Protestants, and about 66,000 Jews. Before the revolution, there were 18 archbishops, and 112 bishops: these were subsequently reduced to 9 archbishops, and 41 bishops. It is now in contemplation to increase their number.—Before the revolution, there were in France, 23 universities. The present plan of education embraces a regular gradation of schools, from universities down to primary schools. The following is the return made in 1815, of the public seminaries and number of pupils throughout France:

	Seminaries.	*Pupils.*
Universities, - - - - -	26	6,329
Lycées, or royal colleges, - -	36	9,000
Secondary schools, - -	368	28,000
Divinity schools of the 2d class, -	41	5,233
Boarding schools, - -	1,255	39,623
Primary schools, - - -	22,300	737,379

Literary associations are very numerous in France: at the head of these stands the institute at Paris, divided since 1815 into 4 academies.

The chief commercial harbors of France are Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Havre de Grace, St. Maloes, and L'Orient. Marseilles trades partly with the West Indies, more with the Levant; Bordeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has also a share of the colonial and wine trade. Havre is the seaport of Paris. The other ports are inconsiderable.—In manufactures, the French have long been noted for the durability and fineness of their woollens: linen is also a staple article, particularly in the north of France. In hardware they are greatly deficient; but in silk they support, particularly at Lyons, their former reputation. The cotton manufactures are of late introduction, and maintain with difficulty a competition with England. There is very little paper money in France; almost all business being transacted by gold and silver.

France, Isle of, before the revolution, a province of France. It comprised Paris, and is now divided into the departments of the Aisne, Oise, Seine, Seine-and-Oise, and Seine-and-Marne.

France, Isle of. See *Mauritius.*

Frances, or *Port Francis*, harbour, Venezuela, near Cape Codera.

Francestown, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on Contoocook river. 12 m. N. W. Amherst, 20 S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,479.

Franche Comte, or *Upper Burgundy*, before the revolution, a province of France adjacent to Switzerland. It now forms the three departments of the Doubs, Jura and Upper Saone. Its capital was Besancon.

Franchimont, t. Netherlands, 13 m. S. E. Liege.

Francis, t. St. Genevieve co. Missouri.

Francis, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 48° 44′ N.

Francisco Rio, large r. Brazil, which rises in Minas Geraes, and after a course of about 800 miles, falls into the Atlantic in lat. 6° 55′ S. forming the boundary between the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco.

Francois, t. Wayne co. Missouri.

Francois, Cape, the N. point of Kerguelen's land.

Francois, Cape. See *Cape Henry.*

Franconia, one of the 10 circles into which the German empire was formerly divided, containing 11,000 square miles, and 1,500,000 inhabitants. It is now divided between Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, the house of Hesse, and the house of Saxe. Nuremburg is the centre of its manufactures and its principal city.

Franconia, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 14 m. N. E. Haverhill. Pop. 373. There are two manufactures of iron in the N.W. part of this town, on a branch of the Ammonoosuck river. The New-Hampshire Iron Factory Company was incorporated in 1805, and is composed principally of Boston and Salem gentlemen. Their establishment is very extensive, consisting of a blast furnace, an air furnace, a steel furnace, a forge and a trip-hammer shop. About 12 or 15 tons of iron are made in a week. The ore is obtained from a mountain about 3 miles from the furnace, and is considered the richest in the United States; and the mine is said to be inexhaustible. There is also a large bed of coal belonging to the company within a short distance of the works. The other factory belonging to the Haverhill and Franconia Company is not so extensive.

Franconia, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 847.

Francourville, t. France, 10 m. N. Paris.

Franeker, t. Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 3,900. It has an Athenæum, or academy for the education of youth. 9 m. W. Leeuwarden, 5 E. Harlingen.

Frankenberg, t. Saxony, on the Zschopau, 7 m. N. N. E. Chemnitz, 9 W. Freyberg. Lon. 12° 59′ E. Lat. 50° 50′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Frankenberg, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder, 35 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,681.

Frankenhausen, t. Germany, in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 26 m. N. Erfurt. Lon. 11° 10′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Frankenstein, t. Prussian-Silesia, on the Bautza, 9 m. W. Munsterburg. Lon. 16° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 25′ N. Pop. 4,150.

Frankenthal, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, 12 m. N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 3,500.

Frankford, t. Sussex co. N. J. bordering on Newtown. Pop. 2,008.

Frankford, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on a small creek, which runs into the Delaware, 1½ miles below; 5 m. N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,405. It contains 2 churches, 1 Episcopal and 1 Lutheran. The Society of Friends have established in this town their Asylum for the Insane, and have erected a spacious and commodious building.

Frankford, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,274.

Frankford, p-t. Hampshire co. Va. on a creek which runs into the Potomac, 13 m. N. W. Romney, 4 S. of the Potomac.

Frankfort on the Maine, a large city of Germany, and now the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, is on both sides of the Maine, 20 m. above its influx into the Rhine. Pop. 41,500, of whom about 9,000 are Jews. The Catholics have here 9 churches, the Lutherans 7, the Calvinists 2. The Jews lived formerly in a quarter blocked up at one end and regularly shut at night, but since 1796 they are at liberty to live in other parts of the town. Frankfort is the seat of an extensive printing business; but its great distinction is its commercial activity, aided by the navigation of the Rhine and Maine, as well as by the two great fairs held here annually in spring and autumn. Frankfort has long been a free city. Its constitu-

Fredericktown, city and cap. Frederick co. Md. on a branch of Monocasy creek, 43 m. N. N. W. Washington, 42 W. Baltimore. Lat. 39° 24′ N. The city stands in a fertile valley 3 miles from the Monocasy and 5 from Catoctin mountain. It is regularly laid out, the principal streets cross each other at right angles and are generally paved. The public buildings are an elegant court-house, a jail, bank, brick market-house, academy, and 7 houses of public worship. Pop. about 5,000. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. Great quantities of leather, shoes, hats, saddles and gloves are sent to Baltimore.

Fredericktown, p-t. Knox co. Ohio, 7 m. N. Mount Vernon, 40 N. E. Columbus.

Fredericton, formerly *St. Anne*, t. York co. and capital of New-Brunswick, at the head of sloop navigation, on St. John river, 80 miles from its mouth. Pop. 500. It is situated on a plain, and is regularly laid out in spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. The public buildings are a market-house, a Methodist chapel, a Baptist meeting-house, and an elegant province-hall, for the accommodation of the General Assembly and the courts of justice.

Fredonia, formerly, *Canadaway*, p-v. in *Pomfret*, Chatauque co. N. Y. on Canadaway creek, 4 miles from its mouth. The village is built on each side of the creek. The road from Buffalo to Erie, passes through it, and renders it a great thoroughfare. It is 45 m. from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie. A newspaper is published here.

Freedom, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 28 m. N. E. Augusta. Pop. 788.

Freedom, t. Cattaraugus co. N. Y.

Freedom, t. Dutchess co. N. Y.

Freedom, p-t. Baltimore co. Md.

Freehold. See *Durham, N. Y.*

Freehold, or *Monmouth*, p-t. and cap. Monmouth co. N. J. 15 m. W. Shrewsbury, 20 S. E. New-Brunswick. Pop. 5,146. Here is an academy. In this town was fought the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778.

Freehold, Upper, t. Monmouth co. (N. J.) W. of Freehold. Pop. 4,541.

Freeman, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 38 m. N. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 517.

Freeman's store, p-v. Jones co. Ga.

Freeport, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, at the head of Casco bay, 20 m. N. E. Portland, 134 N. by E. Boston. Pop. 2,177.

Freeport, t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 1,288.

Freeport, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.

Freeport, p-t. Harrison co. Ohio, 18 m. W. Cadiz. Pop. 1,194.

Freeren, t. Prussian Westphalia, 28 m. N. W. Osnabruck. Lon. 6° 31′ 16″ E. Lat. 52° 29′ 33″ N.

Freetown, the principal settlement in the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa. It is on the S. side of Sierra Leone river, near its mouth, and contained in 1822, exclusive of the military, 4,785 inhabitants, of which number 88 were Europeans.

Freetown, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. on the E. side of Taunton river, 9 m. S. E. Taunton, 40 S. Boston. Pop. 1,863.

Freetown, t. Courtlandt co. N. Y. Pop. 663.

Freewill Islands, three small islands in the E. Indian ocean, called by the natives Pegan, Onata, and Onella. Lon. 137° 51′ E. Lat. 0° 50′ S.

Fregolo, v. Piedmont, near Alessandria.

Frehel, Cape, cape on the N. coast of France, 12 m. W. St. Malo. Lon. 2° 18′ 36″ W. Lat. 48° 41′ 10″ N.

Freisingen. See *Freysingen*.

Frejus, t. France, on the Argens. Here Bonaparte landed on his celebrated return from Elba in 1815. 30 m. S. W. Nice, 40 N. E. Toulon. Lon. 6° 44′ 28″ E. Lat. 43° 25′ 52″ N. Pop. 2,200.

Fremona, the remains of a convent, in Abyssinia, 60 m. N. E. Sire.

Frenay, t. France, in Sarthe, 9 m. N. W. Mamers. Lon. 0° 6′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ N.

French broad river, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in S. Carolina, and crossing the western part of N. Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river. It is navigable for boats nearly the whole of its course in Tennessee. About 30 miles from its mouth is a large medicinal Warm Spring.

French camps. See *Newell*.

French creek, r. Chester co. Pa. which flows into the Schuylkill.

French creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Allegheny, 80 m. N. by E. Pittsburg. It was the usual French route from Lake Erie to the Ohio.

French creek, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 277.

French creek, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 521.

Frenchman's Bay, Maine, lying between Mount Desert Island and the peninsula of Goldsborough. Lon. 68° W. Lat. 44° 20′ N. It communicates with Blue-hill bay. Shipping in 1816, 5,812 tons.

French mills. See *Fort Covington*.

French river, r. in Upper Canada, which rises in Lake Nepising, and after a course of 75 miles, enters Lake Huron, in lat. 45° 53′ N. It has a communication with the Ottawa river by short portages.

French or *Stoney river*, r. which rises in Massachusetts, and joins the Quinebaug in Thompson, Ct.

Frenchton, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va.

Frenchtown, landing, Cecil co. Md. on the E. side of Elk river, 1 m. S. Elkton.

Frenchtown, p-t. Monroe co. Michigan Territory.

French village, v. Illinois, 5 m. E. St. Louis.

Freneuse, lake, New-Brunswick, through which St. John river passes.

Fresca, Capo del, cape on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 28′ E. Lat. 39° 45′ N.

Frescati. See *Frascati*.

Freshford, t. Ireland, 7 m. S. W. Kilkenny.

Freshwater, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, 6 m. S. E. Pembroke haven. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Freshnay, t. France, on the Sarthe, 22 m. N. by W. Le Mans.

Fresnada, La, t. Spain, in Arragon, 12 m. S. S. E. Alcaniz.

Fresnillo, t. Mexico, 30 m. N. W. Zacatecas. Lon. 101° 58′ W. Lat. 23° 22′ N.

Fresnoy, Baye de, bay on the N. coast of France. Lon. 2° 1′ W. Lat. 48° 36′ N.

Freswick, r. Scotland, which runs into the sea near Wick.

Fretteval, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher, on the Loire, 6 m. N. E. Vendome.

Freudenberg, t. Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine, 9 m. W. N. W. Siegen. Pop. 1,300.

Freudenstadt, t. Wirtemberg, in the Black Forest, 24 m. E. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 2,408.

Freudenthal, t. Austrian Silesia, 17 m. W. Troppau. Lon. 17° 21′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N. Pop. 2,823.

Freyberg, a celebrated mining town of Saxony, the capital of the Erzgebirge. The mine officers here have the superintendance of all similar establishments throughout the kingdom. A mining academy was founded in 1765, and has been made illustrious by the names of Werner, Charpentier, Lampe, and others. There are attached to it a library, a cabinet of minerals, and a collection of models. The whole of the neighboring district is full of mines of copper, tin, silver, and lead. Those in a state of activity amount to 250, employing about 5000 workmen. 18 m. S. S. W. Meissen, 19 W. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 8,737.

Freyberg, or *Prsibrom*, t. Moravia, 36 m. E. Olmutz. Lon. 18° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 34′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Freyburg, or *Friburg*, t. Baden, at the foot of a mountain, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 34 m. S. S. E. Strasburg, 30 N. N. E. Bale. Lon. 7° 54′ E. Lat. 48° 2′ N. Pop. 7,916. It is the seat of a university, which has 300 students.

Freyburg, t. Silesia, 7 m. W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16° 16′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N.

Freyburg, t. Prussian states, in Thuringia, 16 m. S. Halle.

Freye Aemter, a district of Switzerland, on the W. side of the Reuss, formerly divided between several cantons, now united to the canton of Aargau. Pop. 20,000.

Freyenstadt, t. Bavaria, 20 m. S. E. Nuremberg, 31 N. W. Ratisbon. Lon. 11° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 9′ N.

Freyenwald, t. Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. 32 m. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 10′ E. Lat. 52° 49° 31″ N.

Freysingen, t. Bavaria, once the capital of an independent bishopric, on the Iser, 17 m. N. N. E. Munich. Pop. 3,500.

Freystadt, t. Silesia, in Glogau, 24 m. W. N. W. Gross Glogau. Lon. 15° 31′ 45″ E. Lat. 51° 52′ 15″ N.

Freystadt, t. Upper Austria. It has a great trade in salt with Bohemia. 13 m. N. Enns, 82 W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 25′ E. Lat. 48° 30′ N.

Friars bay, harbor in Campo bello island, New-Brunswick, opening into Passamaquoddy bay.

Friars head, mountain, on the E. coast of Ceylon, affording a good land mark for seamen. Lon. 76° 7′ E. Lat. 12° 49′ N.

Frias, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 20 m. N. N. E. Burgos.

Fribourg, a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne, and the Pays de Vaud. Extent, 2,836 square miles. Pop. 68,000. Fribourg, the capital, is on the Sane, in a singularly wild and romantic position, part being built on the summit of rugged rocks, and part in a plain. 16 m. S. W. Berne, 27 N. E. Lausanne. Lon. 7° 9′ E. Lat. 46° 48′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Fribus, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, 9 m. W. Joachimsthal.

Fricenti, t. Naples, 12 m. N. W. Conza, 18 S. E. Benevento. Lon. 15° 2′ E. Lat. 40° 59′ N.

Frickthal, district of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, on the S. side of the Rhine, extending from Augst to Botsberg. Pop. 20,000.

Friedberg, t. Bavaria, 4 m. S. E. Augsburg, 28 W. N. W. Munich. Pop. 3,200.

Friedberg, t. Prussian states, 25 m. S. E. Gorlitz. Lon. 15° 27′ E. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Friedberg, t. Austrian Silesia, 45 m. N. W. Troppau. Lon. 16° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Friedeberg, t. Hanover, in Bremen, on the Elbe. 37 m. N. W. Hamburgh. Pop. 4,516.

Friedeberg, t. New Mark of Brandenburg. Pop. 2,350. 45 m. N. E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Lon. 15° 40′ E. Lat. 52° 56′ N.

Friedeberg, Hohen, t. Silesia, 5 m. S. W. Striegau.

Friedek, t. Austrian Silesia, 10 m. S. W. Teschen. Pop. 2,300. Lon. 18° 28′ E. Lat. 49° 52′ N

Frederick's Fiord, bay, W. Greenland. Lon. 48° 20′ W. Lat. 62° 12′ N.

Friedland, t. E. Prussia, in the circle of Konigsberg, on the Alle, famous for the battle gained by Bonaparte over the Russians and Prussians, on the 14th of June, 1807, which led to the peace of Tilsit. The loss of the allies was 20,000 men. Lon. 21° 1′ E. Lat. 54° 26′ N.

Friedland, (*Markish*,) t. Grand dutchy of Posen. Lon. 17° 5′ 56″ E. Lat. 53° 20′ 18″ N.

Friedland, t. Mecklenburg, 14 m. N. E. New-Brandenburg. Lon. 13° 30′ E. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

Friedland, t. Upper Silesia, 20 m. S. W. Oppeln. Lon. 17° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Friedlingen, t. Baden, near the Rhine, between Huningen and Basle.

Friedrichsfelde, v. Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 4 m. from Berlin.

Friedrickshamn, t. Russia, in Finland, on a peninsula in the gulf of Finland. The harbor is at Rotschensalm, at the mouth of the Kymmene, about 10 m. below the town. It is naturally strong, is well fortified, and is the station of part of the Russian fleet. 53 m. W. by S. Wyborg, 108 W. S. W. Petersburg. Lon. 28° 18′ E. Lat. 60° 36′ N.

Friedrickswrt, fort, Denmark, in Holstein, at the entrance of the Kieler-Wyk, 6 m. N. by E. Kiel.

Friedrichsrode, t. Upper Saxony, 9 m. S. Gotha. Pop. 1,476.

Friedrichs-sund, t. Denmark, in Zealand, 28 m. N. W. Copenhagen.

Friedrichsthal, t. Saxony, 40 m. N. Dresden. Lon. 13° 51′ E. Lan. 31° 31′ N.

Friendly Cove, harbor in Nootka Sound, on the N. W. coast of America.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, consisting of more than 150. The following are the most important. Tonga, Tongataboo or Amsterdam, Eooa, Annamooka or Rotterdam, the Hapaee islands, Maorga or Howe's islands, and the Feejee islands. The island of Tongataboo bears an unrivalled authority over the whole group, Feejee not accepted.—Yams, plantains, and cocoa-nuts are the principal productions cultivated by the natives.—In the descriptions of those navigators who first visited the Friendly Islands, the natives were represented as possessing many social qualities, and much gentleness of character; but the accounts of subsequent visitors have shewn them capable of the greatest excesses of cruelty and revenge. Lon. 184° 46′ to 185° 45′ E. Lat. 19° 40′ to 21° 30′ S.

Friendship, t. Lincoln co. Maine, 30 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 587.

Friendship, t. Alleghany co. (N. Y.) S. W. of Angelica. Pop. 662.

Friendship, p-t. Anne-Arundel co. Md. 78 m. fr. Washington.

Friesach, t. Lower Carinthia, on the Metnitz. 6 m. N. E. Gurk.

Friesland, a name which in former ages comprised all the country from the Scheldt to the Weser, including not only the seven united provinces, but a part of Germany. At present the name is applied to two distinct territories, called East and West Friesland, one in Germany, the other in Netherlands, and separated from each other by the province of Groningen.—West Friesland is a province of the Netherlands, having the Zuyder Zee on the W. and the German ocean on the N. It contains nearly 1200 sq. miles, and 176,500 inhabitants. Like the rest of the Netherlands, it is secured against the sea by large dykes. The land is much fitter for pasture than tillage.—The German principality, called East Friesland, forms the N. W. part of the kingdom of Hanover. Its extent is 1,155 sq. miles. Pop. 120,000. Towards the sea it is low and swampy, but is secured from inundation by large dykes. It formerly belonged to Prussia, but in 1814 was ceded to Holland.

Fringy Basar, t. Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Dallasery. Lon. 90° 23′ E. Lat. 23° 33′ N.

Frio, cape, on the coast of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. Lon. 41° 36′ W. Lat. 23° 3′ S.

Frische Haf. See *Haf*.

Frischhausen, t. E. Prussia, on the sea coast, 22 m. W. Konigsberg.

Frischling, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frische Haf.

Fritzlar, district, Hesse-Cassel, partly in Lower, partly in Upper Hesse. Sq. miles, 137. Pop. in 1812, 15,328, chiefly Catholics. Fritzlar, the capital, is on the Edder, 13 m. S. S. W. Cassel. Lon. 9° 13′ E. Lat. 50° 8′ N.

Friuli, formerly an extensive province of Italy, bounded N. by Carinthia, and S. by the gulf of Venice. It was divided into Austrian and Venetian. The former contained 2,500 sq. miles, and about 120,000 inhabitants; and Trieste was the chief town. Venetian Fruili contained 370,000 inhabitants. Austrian Friuli now constitutes the circle of Goritz in the kingdom of Illyria; and Venetian Friuli, the legation of Udina in the Lombardy part of the Austrian dominions.

Frobisher's Straits, narrow sea, which lies N. of Cape Farewell in West Greenland. Lon. 42° W. Lat. 63° N.

Frodingham, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 12 m. N. Beverly.

Frodsham, t. Eng. in Cheshire, near the confluence of the Weaver and the Mersey, 10 m. N. E. Chester.

Frog's Point, or *Neck*, in West Chester co. N.Y. on the coast of Long Island sound, 9 m. from Harlaem Heights.

Frome, r. Eng. in Dorset, which passes Dorchester, and flows into the sea, below Wareham; another river of this name, joins the Avon at Bristol; another runs into the Severn near Berkley in Gloucestershire.

Frome, t. Eng. in Somerset co. on the Frome. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres from English and Spanish wool, averaging 600,000 yards annually. Pop. in 1817, 10,133. 13 m. S. Bath.

Fromentieres. See *Fourmentieres*.

Fronteira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 m. N. Estremos.

Frontera, San Juan de la, t. S. America, on the frontier, between Chili and the province of Cuyo, 94 m. N. by E. Mendoza. Lon. 68° 36′ W. Lat. 31° 17′ S.

Frontignan, t. France, famous for the wine called Frontignac, 12 m. S. S. W. Montpelier. Lon. 3° 45′ 18″ E. Lat. 43° 26′ 42″ N.

Frontinac, co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Frontinac, Fort. See *Kingston*, Up. Canada.

Fronton, t. France, 18 m. N. Toulouse.

Frontroyal, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Fronsac, t. France, 25 m. N. E. Bourdeaux.

Froward, Cape, the S. point of the continent of America, in the straits of Magellan. Lon 17° 59′ W. Lat. 54° 3′ S.

Frozen Ocean, Arctic Ocean, or *Icy Sea*, lies between the northern coasts of Europe and Asia, and the North Pole. It is almost entirely filled with ice.

Fruitstown, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa.

Frusinone, t. Italy, 56 m. E. by S. Rome.

Frutingen, t. Swiss canton of Berne, with a castle, 17 m. S. Thun.

Fryeburg, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on both sides of the Saco, which here has a remarkable bend, winding for 36 miles through the town, and returning within 7 miles of its original course. By means of a canal however this circuitous route is avoided in navigating the river. Fryeburg is situated in a plain surrounded at a distance on all sides except towards the S. by lofty mountains. It contains some handsome dwelling houses, a church and an academy. Fryeburg academy which was incorporated in 1792, is a flourishing institution; the number of students in 1818 was 120. The funds consist of 15,000 acres of land. The academy building stands at the bottom of the street and is a handsome edifice; from the balfrey there is an extensive prospect. About 1½ miles distant is Lovell's pond. Pop.1,057. 60 m. N.W. Portland, 120 N. by E. Boston. Lon. 70° 47′ 30″ W. Lat. 42° 2′ N.

Fryingpan Shoals, a dangerous shoal, off the coast of N. C. at the entrance of Cape Fear river, 6 m. fr. Cape Fear pitch, 24 S. E. by S. Baldhead light-house. Lon. 75° W. Lat. 33° 32′ N.

Frysoyta, t. Prussian states, 64 m. N. Munster. Lon. 7° 46′ E. Lat. 52° 17′ N.

Fuca, Straits of St. Juan de, an inlet on the N. W. coast of America, between Cape Flattery on the S. in lat. 48° 20′ N. and Quadra's isles on the N. in lat. 48° 40′ N.

Fucechio, v. Tuscany, 22 m. W. Florence.

Fuego, Fogo, or *St. Philips*, one of the Cape de Verde islands, W. of St. Iago. It is chiefly remarkable for a volcano, which vomits flames and smoke almost continually; and huge rocks are sometimes thrown into the air. Lon. 24° 20′ W. Lat. 15° N.

Fuego, Terra del. See *Terra del Fuego*.

Fuente Guinaldo, t. Spain, in Salamanca, 16 m. N. W. Coria.

Fuente de la Figuera, t. Spain, in Valencia, 56 m. S. E. Valencia. Lon. 4° 4′ W. Lat. 38° 55′ N.

Fuente de la Piedra, t. Spain, in Grenada, 6 m. fr. Antequera.

Fuente Rabia. See *Fontarabia*.

Fuentes, fort, Lombardy, where the Adda falls into the lake of Como, 30 m. N. E. Como. Lon. 9° 24′ 59″ E. Lat. 46° 8′ 29″ N.

Fuentes, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Ebro, 20 m. S. S. E. Saragossa.

Fuentes d'Onore, t. Spain, 13 m. W. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuerbach, v. Baden, 18 m. S. Friburg.

Fuerte Rio, r. Mexico, in Sonora, which runs into the gulf of California.

Fuessen, t. Bavarian states, on the Lech, 47 m. S. Augsburg. Lon. 70° 43′ E. Lat. 47° 34′ N.

Fugitiva, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 151° 50′ W. Lat. 14° 20′ S.

Fuhrfeld, t. Baden, 4 m. S. W. Wimpfen.

Fulda, formerly a bishopric of Germany, containing 81,000 inhabitants. In 1802, it was secularized. In 1814, it was divided, a district containing 27,000 inhabitants being given to Saxe-Weimar, and the rest to Prussia. Prussia has subsequently ceded her portion to Hesse-Cassel, and the latter government has given it the title of the grand dutchy of Fulda, with a constitution different from that of the other Hessian states.

Fulda, t. Hesse-Cassel, cap. of the grand dutchy of Fulda, and the see of a bishop, on the river Fulda, 43 m. E. Wetzlar, 63 E. N. E. Mentz. Lon. 9° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 34′ N. Pop. 7,500.

Fulda, r. Germany, which joins the Werra near Munden, to form the Weser.

Fulham, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 m. fr. London. Pop. 5,903.

Fullerton, Point, cape, on the W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 13′ N. It is also the name of a cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 88° 20′ W. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

Fullingmills, p-v. Kent co. R. I.

Fullmoon Shoal, shoal off cape Hatteras, N. C. having 10 or 12 feet at low water.

Fulneck, t. Moravia, 21 m. N. E. Prerau. Lon. 17° 56′ E. Lat. 49° 37′ N. Pop. 3,050.

Fulta, t. Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hoogly, 25 m. below Calcutta. Lon. 88° 20′ E. Lat. 22° 19′ N.

Fulton, p-v. Sumpter co. S. C.

Fumay, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 11 m. N. E. Rocroi.

Fumel, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 3 m. N. Tournois.

Fumone, t. Italy, 4 m. N. W. Alatri.

Funchal, s-p. and cap. of the island of Madeira, in the centre of a large bay. The trade consists almost entirely in exporting wine. It is chiefly carried on by English merchants, who reside here in great numbers, and form the most opulent class of the inhabitants. Lon. 17° 6′ 15″ W. Lat. 32° 37′ 40″ N.

Fundi, t. Naples, in Lavora, 42 m. N. W. Naples.

Fundy, Bay of, N. America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Its entrance is between Cape Sable, the S. W point of Nova-Scotia, and Mount Desert island on the coast of Maine. It sets up from S. W. to N. E. about 200 miles, and approaches within 20 miles of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Near its head, it divides into two long narrow arms, the northern called Chignecto channel, and the southern, the basin of Mines. The tides in the bay of Fundy have an extraordinary rise. At the entrance of the bay they are only of the ordinary height about 8 feet, but at Lubec common tides rise 25 feet; at St. John, 30 and at the head of the bay 60 feet. The tides here are so rapid as to overtake and sweep off animals feeding on the shore. In Chignecto bay the tide comes in preceded by a column of foam 3 or 4 feet high called *the bore*, which is accompanied with a roaring noise.

Funen, a Danish isl. in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt, 35 miles long, and 30 broad. Extent 1,200 sq. miles. Pop. 130,000. It is fertile, and produces barley, oats, buckwheat, rye, and vegetables in abundance.

Funfkirchen, or *Pets*, t. Hungary, between the Drave and the Danube, 140 m. W. N. W. Belgrade, 175 S. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 18° 45′ E. Lat. 46° 5′ N. Pop. 11,500.

Funk, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the N. E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 15′ W. Lat. 50° N.

Funkstown, or *Jerusalem*, p-t. Washington co. Md. on Antietam creek, 2½ m. S. W. Elizabethtown.

Fuorli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 21 m. S. S. E. Sulmona.

Furca, mt. Switz. 14,000 feet high, in the N. E. corner of the canton of the Valais.

Furneaux Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143° 16′ W. Lat. 17° 5′ S.

Furneaux Islands, in Bass strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's land.

Furnes, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 15 m. S. W. Ostend, 20 N. N. W. Ypres. Lon. 2° 29′ 51″ E. Lat. 51° 4′ 23′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Furruckabad, district, Hind. in Agra, between the Ganges and Jumna, and between 27° and 28° N. lat. It is under the dominion of the British.—Furruckabad, the capital, is a fortified town, about a mile from the W. bank of the Ganges. It carries on an advantageous trade with Cashmeer and other parts of India. Lon. 79° 33′ E. Lat. 27° 33′ N.

Furry's Town, t. Jamaica, in St. James co. 20 m. N. E. Savannah la Mer.

Furstinberg, formerly a district of Suabia, and an independent principality, now belonging chiefly to the grand dutchy of Baden, but partly to Wirtemberg, and the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The village of Furstenberg is 14 m. N. N. W. Schaffhausen.

Furstenberg, t. Prussian states, on the Oder, 13 m. S. Frankfort. Lon. 14° 48′ E. Lat. 52° 7′ N.

Furstenberg, t. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 m. S. E. Strelitz, 40 N. Berlin. Lon. 13° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 10′ N.

Furstenfeld, t. Austrian empire, 68 m. S. Vienna. Lon. 15° 37′ E. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

Furstenwald, t. Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 26 m. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 8′ E. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 2,350.

Furth, t. Bavaria, 4 m. W. Nuremberg, between the Rednitz and Pegnitz, which join a little below the town. It is entirely a manufacturing place. Pop. 13,000, of whom 2,700 are Jews.

Furth, t. Bavaria, 86 m. N. N. E. Munich. Lon. 12° 42′ E. Lat. 49° 17′ N.

Furuo, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22° 24′ E. Lat. 65° 40′ N.

Furusund, isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Lon. 18° 45′ E. Lat. 59° 46′ N.

Fusaganga, large r. New Grenada, which runs into the Magdalena.

Fuscaldo, t. Naples, on the sea coast, 15 m. N. W. Cosenza.

Fuse, r. Germany, which falls into the Aller below Zell.

Fusignano, t. Ecclesiastical States, 10 m. W. N. W. Ravenna, 28 S. E. Ferrara.

Fusina, t. Venetian territory, 4 m. W. Venice.

Futtehpoor, t. Hind. in Agra, 24 m. fr. Agra. Lon. 77° 34′ E. Lat. 27° 5′ N.

Futwa, t. Hind. in Bahar, at the junction of the Pompon with the Ganges, 9 m. S. Patna. Lon. 85° 28′ E. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

Fuur Land, isl. Denmark, in the Lymfiord gulf. Lon. 9° 2′ E. Lat. 56° 50′ N.

Fyen. See *Funen*.

Fyers, or *Foyers*, r. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Lochness. It is noted for its falls, one of 70, and the other of 207 feet in perpendicular height.

Fylingdale, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. from Whitby.

Fyne (*Loch*), lake, or arm of the sea, in the county of Argyle, Scotland.

Fyzabad, city, Hind. in Oude, on the S. bank of the Dewah, or Gogra. Lon. 82° 10′ E. Lat. 26° 46′ N.

G.

Gabaret, t. France, in Landes, 20 m. W. Condom. Lon. 0° 22′ W. Lat. 43° 59′ N.

Gabarous Bay, bay, on the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 45° 50′ N.

Gabbiano, t. Piedmont, 17 m. W. N. W. Casal.

Gabel, or *Gablona*, t. Bohemia. It is fortified, and commands an important pass into Upper Lusatia. Pop. 1,950. 49 m. N. Prague. Lon. 14° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 44′ N.

Gabes. See *Cabes*.

Gabinda. See *Cabenda*.

Gable End Foreland, cape, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 38° 15′ S.

Gabon, *Rio*, r. W. Africa, which flows through a country of the same name, between Benin and Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, and falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 0° 26′ N.

Gabriel, harbor, on the coast of Lapland, about a league N. of Salensi. Lon. 35° 50′ E. Lat. 69° 25′ N.

Gadamis, t. N. Africa, surrounded by a territory of the same name, S. W. from Tripoli, and N. W. from Fezzan. It forms the channel by which these countries communicate with Tombuctoo. The territory is said to contain 92 villages.

Gade, r. Eng. in Hertfordshire, falls into the Coln, near Richmansworth.

Gadebusch, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 16 m. W. N. W. Schwerin. Lon. 11° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 45′ N.

Gadersleben. See *Gattersleben*.

Gadou, country, W. Africa, having Jallonhadoo S. Brookod Foolado N. and Konkodoo E.

Gaeta, s-p. Naples, in Terra di Lavora, on a peninsula in the gulf of Gaeta. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom. It is a bishop's see, contains a cathedral, 9 churches, and nearly 15,000 inhabitants. 40 m. W. Naples. Lon. 13° 33′ E. Lat. 41° 14′ N.

Gaga, small isl. in the Eastern seas, between the islands Wagiou and Gilolo. Lon. 126° 40′ E. Lat. 0° 18′ S.

Gagetown, t. Queens co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

Gagne, fief, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 33 m. E. Quebec.

Gaidronisi, (i. e. *Asses Island*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, on the S. side of Candia. Lon. 25° 45′ E. Lat. 34° 48′ N.

Gaildorf, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. S. Hall, in Suabia, 31 m. E. N. E. Stutgard.

Gailluc, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 21 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 6,465.

Gaillon, t. France, in Eure, on the Seine, 26 m. S. E. Rouen. Lon. 1° 19′ E. Lat. 49° 8′ N.

Gaines, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. on lake Ontario, 30 m. W. Rochester, 18 N. Batavia. Pop. 1,134.

Gaines, p-t. Boone co. Ken.

Gaines cross-roads, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Gainesborough, p-v. Warren co. Ohio.

Gainsborough, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, which is navigable to this place, for vessels of considerable burden. It is connected by canals with Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and other parts of the kingdom, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 5,172. 18 m. N. W. Lincoln, 150 W. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 53° 23′ N.

Gainsborough, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada.

Gainsborough, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Gaisperville, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 24 m. S. Batavia. It contains a Presbyterian church. Pop. 1,088.

Gaira, r. New Grenada, which falls into the Atlantic ocean.

Galapager, t. Spain, 6 m. E. of the Escurial.

Galashiels, t. Scotland, on the Gala Water, 5 m. S. W. Melrose, 30 S. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,000.

Galaso, r. Naples, which falls into the gulf of Tarento.

Galata, t. Turkey, on the site of the ancient *Chalcis*.

Galata, one of the suburbs of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*.

Galaton, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire.

Galatz, or *Galacz*, t. Turkey, in Moldavia, near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It is fortified, contains 5,000 inhabitants, and has a good harbor, which admits large ships up to the town. It is the centre of trade between Moldavia and Constantinople. 54 m. W. Ismail, 120 S. S. W. Bender. Lon. 28° 24′ E. Lat. 45° 24′ N.

Gala Water, r. Scotland, which falls into the Tweed, 1½ m. below Galashiels.

Gale, r. Ireland, which rises in Kerry, and uniting with the Feal, forms the Cashing.

Galen, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. on the Erie canal. It contains salt works. Pop. 2,979.

Galera, the E. point of the island of Trinidad. Lon. 60° 30′ W. Lat. 10° 45′ N.

Galeron, t. Celebes, 15 m. fr. Macassar.

Galgon, t. France, in Gironde, 17 m. N. E. Bourdeaux.

Galicia, *Wlodimir*, or *Lodomeria*, an extensive province of the Austrian empire, formerly a part of Poland, bounded N. by the kingdom of Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and

Hungary, and W. by Austrian Silesia. It lies between 18° 35′ and 26° 50′ E. lon. and 47° 50′ and 50° 45′ N. lat. Extent 32,521 square miles. Pop. 3,750,000, including the Bukowine.—The country consists of an immense plain. The climate is temperate, and the soil fertile, producing corn in abundance. The most important mineral is salt, which exists in almost every hill. Slavery has been abolished by a late law of the Austrian government. The religion of the state is the Catholic, but the Greeks and Lutherans are numerous, and in 1817, there were 422,000 Jews.—Galicia bears the title of kingdom, and is governed by a viceroy, who resides at Lemberg. In 1817, a liberal constitution was published, and a representative government established.

Galicia, province, in the N.W. of Spain, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the province of Asturias. Extent, 16,746 sq. miles. Pop. 1,400,000.

Galiczin. See *Galitsch.*

Galisano, Cape, cape on the N. coast of Spain. Lon. 30° 40′ W. Lat. 43° 28′ N.

Galita, small isl. between Sardinia and the coast of Africa, 48 m. N. W. Biserta. Lon. 9° 5′ E. Lat. 37° 50′ N.

Galitsch, t. Russia, 70 m. E. N. E. of Kostroma. Lon. 42° 43′ E. Lat. 59° 11′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Galitsh, t. Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, formerly the capital of the country, 84 m. N. W. Choczim, 70 S. E. Lemberg. Lon. 25° 6′ E. Lat. 49° 10′ N.

Galla, a savage people of Africa, who have occupied all the territories S. of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provinces of that country.

Gallam, t. W. Africa, capital of the country of Gallam or Kajaaga, on the Senegal. Lon. 10° 50′ W. Lat. 14° 35′ N.

Gallam, Country of. See *Kajaaga.*

Gallant, Port, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73° 9′ W. Lat. 53° 50′ S.

Gallapagos, or *Gallipagos*, islands in the Pacific ocean, on each side of the equator, between lon. 89° 2′ and 92° W. about 200 miles W. of Peru. The largest is 65 miles long, and 45 broad.

Gallarato, t. Austrian Italy, 31 m. N. W. Milan.

Gallas. See *Galla.*

Gallatin, t. Columbia co. N.Y. 19 m. S. E. Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 2,471. The Ancram iron works in this town are very extensive, and the iron is highly prized. The ore is obtained from the neighboring town of Salisbury, (Connecticut.)

Gallatin, p-t. and cap. Sumner co. W. Tennessee, 27 m. N. E. Nashville. Here is an Academy.

Gallatin, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 7,075. Slaves 1,242. Engaged in agriculture 1,873, in commerce 35, in manufactures 162. Chief town, Port William.

Gallatin, co. Illinois, on the Wabash. Pop. 3,155. Engaged in agriculture 620, in commerce 29, in manufactures 286. Chief town, Shawaneetown.

Gallatin's Rirer, one of the three forks of the Missouri, in N. America. It joins the main stream in lon. 110° 5′ W. lat. 45° 15′ N.

Galle, a district of Ceylon, at the S. W. extremity of the island. Its chief town is Point de Galle. The town is 75 m. S. of Columbo, is fortified, and ranks next to Columbo in respect to trade. The Wesleyan Methodists have several Missionaries here, and more than 1,000 children under instruction

Galleechabad, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 82° 38′ E. Lat. 25° 47′ N.

Gallego, r. Spain, which falls into the Ebro near Saragossa.

Gallegos, r. Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 51° 38′ S.

Gallese, t. and castle of the Popedom, on the site of the ancient Fescennium, 25 m. N. Rome.

Gallia, co. Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa. Pop. 7,098. Engaged in agriculture 1,439, in commerce 36, in manufactures 101. Chief town, Gallipolis.

Gallian, city, Hind. on the coast, 32 m. N. E. of Bombay.

Gallipoli, city, Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, on a peninsula, on the E. side of the gulf of Tarento. It is a bishop's see, is well built and fortified, has a convenient harbor, and carries on considerable trade in oil. 23 m. W. Otranto, 224 E. by S. Naples. Lon. 18° 28′ E. Lat. 40° 21′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Gallipoli, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on the N. side of the strait of Gallipoli. It is the see of a Greek bishop. 80 m. S. Adrianople, 103 S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 26° 37′ E. Lat 40° 25′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Gallipolis, p-t. and cap. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 57 m. S. E. Chillicothe, 102 S. E. Columbus. Pop. 830. It contains a court-house and jail, and an academy. It was settled in 1790 by a French colony. Lon. 82° 9′ W. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Gallivant's ferry, p-v. Kingston co. S. C.

Gallo, Cape, cape, Sicily, 9 m. fr. Palermo. Lon. 13° 2′ E. Lat. 38° 17′ N.

Gallo, Cape, cape of the Morea. Lon. 21° 53′ E. Lat. 36° 48′ N.

Gallo, Punta de, the S. W. point of the island of Trinidad. Lon. 62° 16′ W. Lat. 9° 45′ N.

Gallop Islands, small islands in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75° 18′ W. Lat. 44° 55′ N.

Galloway, Mull of, cape, Scotland, at the E. entrance into Glenluce bay. Lon. 4° 56′ W. Lat. 54° 39′ N.

Galloway, New, a royal borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 25 m. W. Dumfries. Pop. 500.

Galloway, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 1,648.

Gallyhead, cape, on the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 54′ W. Lat. 51° 31′ N.

Galope, or *Gulpe*, v. Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 m. S. E. Maestricht.

Galston, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 22 m. S. by W. Glasgow.

Galveston, a small island in the bay of St. Bernard, on the coast of Texas, about 90 m. W. of the mouth of Sabine river. It was lately the resort of a band of pirates and smugglers, but the establishment is now broken up.

Galveston, v. Louisiana, on the Iberville, 18 m. N. Donaldsonville, 25 S. E. Baton Rouge. Lon. 90° 50′ W. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

Galveston bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 94° 30′ W. Lat. 29° 30′ N.

Galway, co. Ireland, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by Mayo, N. E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway bay. Pop. in 1798, 142,000, nearly all Catholics.

Galway, t. Ireland, and cap. of Galway county, on a broad river, by which Lough Corrib flows into the sea. The port is very commodious and safe, but so distant from the city that lighters are necessary to carry goods into the town. Pop. 15,000. 96 m. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 58′ W. Lat. 53° 15′ N.

Galway, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 8 m. W. Ballston, 31 fr. Albany. Pop. 2,579.

Galway Bay, large bay on the west coast of Ireland, 20 miles long and 7 broad.

Gambara, t. Austrian Italy, on the Brenta, 5 m. W. Venice. Pop. 2,000. There is another town of this name on the Naviglio, 18 m. S. Brescia.

Gambia, r. W. Africa, navigable to Barraconda, about 400 miles from its mouth. It falls into the sea at Bathurst, in lat. 13° 30′ N. lon. 16° 30′ W.

Gambier's Islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 225° E. Lat. 23° 12′ S.

Gambier's Isles, small islands on the S. coast of New Holland. The largest is in lon. 136° 29′ E. lat. 35° 11′ S.

Gambier, Point, cape, on the S. coast of Admiralty island. Lon. 226° 25′ E. Lat. 57° 23′ N.

Gambina, r. Austrian Italy, which falls into the Oglio.

Gambles station, fort, Ten. 12 m. fr. Knoxville.

Gambron. See *Gombroon*.

Gammap, v. S. Africa, in Namaqualand, 18 m. N. of Orange river.

Gamrie, parish, Scotland, in Banff, on the Moray frith. Gamrie Head is 6 m. E. Banff, in lon. 2° 20′ W. lat. 57° 36′ N.

Gamshurst, v. Baden, 12 m. E. N. E. Strasburg.

Gan, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 4 m. S. Pau, 10 E. Oleron.

Gana, or *Ghana*, city, Central Africa, on the Niger, cap. of a kingdom of the same name, 100 m. S. E. of Cassina.

Gananoque, r. Up. Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, in Leeds.

Ganaraskee, r. Up. Canada, which runs into Lake Ontario. From its mouth there is a portage of 11 miles to Rice Lake.

Gandersheim, t. Brunswick, in Wolfenbuttel, 33 m. S. W. Brunswick.

Gandia, t. Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the river Alcoy. It is the seat of an academy of sciences. Pop. 6,300. 28 m. S. Valencia, 45 N. N. E. Alicant. Lon. 0° 19′ W. Lat. 39° N.

Gandicotta, district, Hind. between 14° and 15° N. lat. The principal towns are Gandicotta, Tadimery, and Anantapooram. *Gandicotta*, or *Wandicotta*, the capital, is on the Pennar. Lon. 78° 29′ E. Lat. 14° 45′ N.

Gandino, t. Lombardy, 10 m. N. E. Bergamo.

Gandolfo. See *Castel Gandolfo*.

Gangapursaud, t. Bengal, on the Ganges. Lon. 87° 34′ E. Lat. 25° 12′ N.

Ganges, river, Asia, which from a recent survey, made by order of the British Indian government, has been found to rise on the S. side of the Himaleh mountains, between 31° and 32° N. lat. and 78° and 79° E. lon. After running for several hundred miles in the mountainous region, it escapes at Hurdwar, and enters Hindostan. Running S. E. it is joined by the Jumna at Allahabad, and afterwards receives the addition of five large, and an innumerable number of small rivers. At Sooty, in lat. 24° 26′ it divides; the smaller stream taking the name of Bhagirathi, passes by Calcutta, and disembogues at Sagor; the larger branch continues its tortuous course under the name of Puddah, till joined by the mighty Brahmapootra, shortly after which it enters the ocean. The whole length of the Ganges is computed to be 1,500 miles.

Ganges, t. France, 20 m. N. Montpelier, 33 W. Nismes. Pop. 3,600.

Gangoutri, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, on the Ganges, among the Himaleh mountains, in the province of Serinagur, in the N. of India. Lon. 78° 9′ E. Lat. 31° 4′ N.

Gangpour, district, Hind. in 22° N. lat. Gangpour, the capital, is in lon. 84° 10′ E. lat. 23° 4′ N.

Ganjam, s-p. Hind. and cap. of the district of Ganjam. It is the station of the British civil establishment consisting of a judge, collector and commercial resident. Lon. 85° 19′ E. Lat. 19° 23′ N.

Ganjecottah, fort, India, near Balapore.

Gannat, t. France, in Allier, 22 m. N. Clermont, 36 S. Moulins. Lon. 3° 16′ E. Lat. 46° 6′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Gannet Island, small isl. near the N. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 184° 46′ W. Lat. 37° 57′ S.

Ganos, t. Eu. Turkey, on the sea of Marmora, 32 m. N. E. Gallipoli. Lon. 27° 13′ E. Lat. 40° 48′ N.

Gap, t. France, cap. of the Upper Alps, 56 m. S. by E. Grenoble, 426 S. by E. Paris. Lon. 6° 5′ E. Lat. 44° 33′ N. Pop. 8,600.

Gap, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.

Garabusa. See *Grabusa*.

Garachine, cape, on the coast of Darien, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Miguel. Lon. 78° 14′ W. Lat. 8° 7′ 30″ N.

Garapo, Cape, cape on the S. E. coast of France, 5 m. S. of Antibes.

Garb, el, province of Morocco, extending along the coast from the straits of Gibraltar to the river Saboe. Pop. 200,000. The principal towns are Tangier and Larache.

Garbie, a division of Lower Egypt, comprehending that part of the Delta between the Nile of Rosetta and the Nile of Damietta.

Gard, a department of France, surrounded by the Mediterranean and the department of the Lozère, the Ardeche, the Rhone, the Herault and the Aveyron. Pop. 322,000. The Protestant and Catholic population is nearly equal. Nismes is the capital.

Gard, Pont du, a Roman aqueduct, in the department of the Gard, in France, joining two mountains, and passing over the Gard or Gardon.

Gard, or *Gardon*, r. France, which falls into the Rhone, 3 m. above Beaucaire.

Garda, lake, Austrian Italy, between Bresciano and the Veronese. It is 35 miles long and 14 broad. It empties through the Mincio into the Po.

Garda, t. Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, on the east bank of the lake of Garda, 16 m. N. W. Verona, 30 N. Mantua. Lon. 10° 43′ E. Lat. 45° 36′ N.

Gardane, t. France, 9 m. N. N. E. Marseilles.

Gardeleben, t. Old Mark of Brandenburg, 30 m. N. Magdeburg, 78 W. by N. Berlin. Pop. 3,200. Lon. 11° 38′ E. Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Garden, bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 50′ W. Lat. 49° 42′ N.

Gardenston, s-p. Scotland, 8 m. E. Banff.

Gardiner, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the W. bank of Kennebec river, opposite Pittstown. Cobbeseconte river runs through the town, and for more than a mile has a continued succession of falls on which numerous manufactures are erected; amongthem are an extensive cotton factory, a flour mill, fulling mill, paper mill, and 4 saw mills. Gardiner contains a bank, an Episcopal church, and a Lyceum. The 'Gardiner Lyceum' was lately incorporated and will go into operation in Jan. 1823. It is novel in its design, being intended to fit young men to become farmers and me-

chanics. Instruction is given in the various branches of natural science and their application to practical purposes. The term of study is 3 years. 6 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 2,053.

Gardiner's bay, large bay at the E. end of Long-Island, N. Y. Lon. 72° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 3′ N. The entrance is between Gardiner's islands and Plumb island.

Gardiner's Island, or *Isle of Wight*, isle at the E. end of Long-Island, N. Y. annexed to East-hampton, Suffolk co. Gardiner's bay separates it from Long-Island, Shelter island and Southold. The island is 7 miles long including the beach. It was settled in 1639, by Lyon Gardiner, and is now the property of one of his descendants.

Garding, t. Denmark, 28 m. W. S. W. Sleswick.

Gardner's Canal, inlet, N. W. coast of America. Lon. of the entrance, 231° 17′ E. Lat. 53° 35′ N.

Gardner, t. Worcester co. Mass. 25 m. N. Worcester, 58 N. W. Boston. Pop. 911.

Gardner's Island. See *Amargura*.

Gardone, t. Austrian Italy, 7 m. N. Brescia.

Gareea, t. Bengal, 3½ m. from Sooty.

Gar-el-Mailah, s-p. Tunis, in Africa, 4 m. W. Cape Zibeeb.

Garjagnana. See *Carfagnana*.

Gargano, Monte, an extensive mountain tract on the east coast of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between 41° 30′ and 41° 58′ N. lat.

Gargano Monte, (the town.) See *St. Angelo*.

Gargnano, t. Austrian Italy, on the lake of Gardo, 24 m. N. E. Brescia.

Gargrave, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4½ m. N. W. Skipton.

Gargunnock, v. Scotland, 6 m. W. Stirling.

Garia Bay, bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 22 m. E. Cape Ray.

Garigliano, (an. *Liris*) r. Naples, which falls into the Tuscan sea, in the gulf of Gaeta, in lon. 13° 45′ E. and lat. 41° 15′ N.

Garland, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 28 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 275.

Garlieston, s-p. Scotland, in the county of Wigton. Pop. 500.

Garmouth, or *Garmach*, v. Scotland, in Moray co. at the mouth of the Spey. Immense quantities of wood are floated down the Spey, and shipped at this place. Pop. 700. 8 m. E. Elgin. Lon. 3° W. Lat. 57° 39′ N.

Garnache, t. France, in La Vandee, 4 m. from the sea, 20 S. W. Nantes.

Garner's ferry, p-v. Greene co. Geo.

Garnock, r. Scotland, in Ayrshire, falls into the sea at Irvine.

Garnsee, t. West Prussia, 9 m. S. Marienwerder.

Garoga creek, small r. Montgomery co. N. Y. which runs into the Mohawk, at Palatine.

Garonne, r. France, rises among the Pyrenees, and running N.W. passes by Bourdeaux, and joins the Dordogne at Bourg-sur-Mer, where it takes the name of the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department in the S. W. of France, bounded S. by Spain, and W. by Upper Pyrenees. Extent, 2,840 sq. miles. Pop. 367,500, of whom 18,000 are Protestants. Toulouse is the capital.

Garachica, t. on the island of Teneriffe.

Garrard, co. Ken. on the S. side of Kentucky river. Pop. 10,851. Slaves 2,918. Engaged in agriculture 2,065, in commerce 16, in manufactures 73. Chief town, Lancaster.

Garratsville, p-v. Otsego co. N. Y.

Garraway, s-p. Grain coast of Africa, 40 m. W. Cape Palmas.

Garret Dennis, isl. in the E. Pacific, N. of New Ireland. Lon. 151° 25′ E. Lat. 2° 30′ S.

Garret Island, isl. in the Polar seas, discovered by Capt. Parry. Lon. 98° 24′ W. Lat. 74° 47′ N.

Garrows, a mountainous district, between 25° and 36° N. lat. on the N. E. frontier of Bengal.

Garstang, t. Eng. in Lancaster co. near the Wyer, 11 m. S. E. Lancaster. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 53° 54′ N.

Garston, t. Eng. on the Mersey, 6 m. S. E. Liverpool.

Gartempe, r. France, which falls into the Vienne. It is navigable for small vessels.

Gartow, t. Hanover, 48 m. E. S. E. Luneburg.

Garts, t. Pomerania, on the Oder, 17 m. S. Stettin, 53 N. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 28′ E. Lat. 53° 16′ N.

Garrie, small isl. Scotland, in the frith of Forth, opposite Queen's-ferry.

Garrie, r. Scotland, in Ross, which joins the Conon.

Gars, t. Prussia, in the island of Rugen, formerly called Carenza, 11 m. E. Stralsund.

Gasconade, r. Missouri, which falls into the Missouri from the N. 100 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi. On its banks is a number of saltpetre caves. It can be ascended in small boats 100 miles from its mouth.

Gascony, before the revolution, a province in the S. W. of France. It now forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, Gers, Landes, and part of Lower Pyrenees, Upper Garonne and Lot-and-Garonne. The Gascons are a spirited and even a fiery race; but their habit of exaggeration in relating their exploits has made the term *gasconade* proverbial.

Gaspar strait, passage between the islands of Banca and Billiton, connecting the China and the Java seas.

Gaspe, a bay of the district of Gaspe, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Cape Gaspe and Whale Head. The shores are lofty, and the settlers upon them are nearly all fishermen.

Gaspe, district of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at its mouth, between 64° and 66° 30′ W. Lon. bounded E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. by the province of New-Brunswick and the bay of Chaleurs. Pop. 3,200. New Carlisle is the principal town.

Gaspe, cape of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° 10′ W. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Gaspe, seigniory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 15 m. S. W. by S. Quebec.

Gastein, t. Austrian empire, 16 m. W. S. W. Rastadt, 36 E. Saltzburg. Pop. 2,652.

Gasterthal, valley in the central part of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Gemmi.

Gastuni, t. Morea, opposite the island of Zante; 12 m. E. Chiarenza. Pop. 3,000.

Gata, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Grenada. Lon. 2° 22′ W.

Gatchina, t. Russia, 17 m. S. Petersburgh.

Gatehouse of Fleet, v. Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 3 m. from its mouth, 101 S. by W. Edinburgh.

Gates, t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Genesee river; 28 m. N. W. Canandaigua, 80 E. Niagara river. Pop. 2,643. It contains the villages of *Rochesterville* and *Charlotte*.

Gates, co. N. C. bordering on Virginia. Pop. 6,837. Slaves 2,685. Engaged in agriculture 2,636, in commerce 80, in manufactures 853. Chief town, Hertford. At the court-house is a post-office.

Gateshead, t. Eng. in Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. It is famous for its grindstones, which under the name of Newcastle, are exported to different parts of the world. Pop. 8,782. 13 m. N. E. Durham. Lon. 1° 37′ W. Lat. 54° 57′ N.

Gatewoods, p-v. Bath co. Va.

Gatineau, fief, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the Lake St. Peter, 12 m. W. Three-Rivers.

Gatinois, before the revolution a district of France divided into the Gatinois Francois, and Gatinois Orleannois. The former now makes part of the department of the Seine and Marne, and the latter of the Loiret and Garonne.

Gattar, or *Kattar*, s-p. Arabia, in Lachsa, on the Persian gulf, opposite Bahrein.

Gattersleben, t. Prussian states, 28 m. E. Halberstadt.

Gatteville, Cap de, cape and v. France, near Barfleur.

Gattinara, t. Piedmont. Pop. 3,650. 6 m. S. Borgo di Sesia, 15 m. N. Vercelli.

Gatton, bor. Eng. in Surrey, 18 m. S. London.

Gatton, or *Agaton*, t. Benin, in Africa, on a branch of the river Formosa.

Gattonside, v. Scotland, on the Tweed, opposite Melrose.

Garardo, or *Guardo*, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. N. E. Brescia. Lon. 10° 28′ E. Lat. 45° 38′ N.

Gavella, t. Austrian Italy, 9 m. S. W. Adria.

Gavetto, s-p. Algiers, on the gulf of Stora, 30 m. W. of Bona.

Gavi, t. Sardinia states, 20 m. N. Genoa.

Gaules Point, cape, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55° 40′ W. Lat. 46° 50′ N.

Gauley, r. Va. which enters the E. side of the Kenhawa, several miles above the falls.

Gavray, t. France, in La Manche, 18 m. N. Avranches. Pop. 1,452.

Gavre, t. Netherlands, 9 m. S. Ghent.

Gauritz, r. S. Africa, rises in the Nieuweldt mountains, and falls into the Indian ocean. Lon. 21° 40′ E. Lat. 34° 35′ S.

Gauts. See *Ghauts*.

Gawelghur, fort. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 77° 52′ E. Lat. 21° 46′ N.

Gaya, t. Portugal, a suburb of Oporto, at the mouth of the Douro.

Gayah, also called *Boodh Gayah*, t. Hind. in Bahar. It is one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo Pilgrimage, having been the birth place of Boodh. The revenue collected from the pilgrims on account of government, amounts to above £16,000 per annum. Lon. 85° 5′ E. Lat. 24° 49′ N.

Gayhead, the W. point of Martha's Vineyard island. Lon. 70° 50′ W. Lat. 41° 20′ N. The peninsula, is 3 or 4 miles long, and contains a settlement.

Gazypoor, district, Hind. in Allahabad, bounded N. and E. by the Goggrah, S. by the Ganges, and W. by Joanpore. *Gazypoor*, the capital, is on the Ganges. Lon. 83° 33′ E. Lat. 25° 35′ N.

Gearon. See *Jaron*.

Geauga, co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Pop. 7,791. Engaged in agriculture 1,855, in commerce 27, in manufactures 272. Chief town, Chardon.

Geba, country, W. Africa, 180 m. S. Kacundy, on the river Geba which falls into the Cacheo, or St. Domingo.

Gebesee, t. Prussian part of Saxony, near the conflux of the Gera and the Unstrut. Pop. 1,360. 8 m. N. N. W. Erfurt. Lon. 10° 59′ E. Lat. 51° 10′ N.

Gebharts, p-v. Somerset co. Pa.

Gebi Zeh, (an. *Lybissa*) t. Asia Minor, 25 m. E. S. E. Scutare.

Gebweiler, t. France, 14 m. S. by W. Colmar.

Geddysburgh, p-v. in Salina, Onondaga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal.

Gedingooma, t. Kaarta, W. Africa, 30 m. N. W. Kemmoo.

Gedumah, country, Africa, on the N. side of the Senegal. Lat. 9° 40′ to 11° 20′ W.

Geersberghe. See *Grammont*.

Geesh, v. Abyssinia, near the supposed source of the Nile. Lon. 36° 56′ E. Lat. 10° 59′ N.

Gefle, or *Giwle*, s-p. Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, near the mouth of the Gefle. Pop. between 5,000 and 6,000. 60 m. N. Upsal. Lon. 17° 7′ 27″ E. Lat. 60° 39′ 30″ N.

Gefleborg, government of Sweden according to the new division, situated between Dalecarlia and West Norrland, and extending from the gulf of Bothnia to the Norwegian mountains. The capital is Gefle. Sq. miles, 12,430. Pop. 83,260.

Gefrees, t. Bavaria, 12 m. N. N. E. Bayreuth. Lon. 10° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Geil, r. which rises in the Tyrol, and falls into the Drave, in Carinthia.

Geilenkirchen, t. Prussian states, 8 m. N. W. Juliers. Lon. 6° 10′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N.

Geinida, (an. *Gratia*, or *Flaviopolis*) t. Asia Minor, 60 m. N. Angora.

Geislingen, t. Wirtemberg, 12 m. W. Ulm. Lon. 9° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 34′ N. Pop. 1,650.

Geissmar, or *Hof Geissmar*, t. Hesse-Cassel, 14 m. N. N. W. Cassel, 22 W. Gottingen. Lon. 9° 24′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Geithayn, or *Geithen*, t. Saxony, 23 m. S. S. E. Leipsic, 46 W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 39′ E. Lat. 51° 1′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Guelderland, *Gueldres*, or *Geldern*, a province of Netherlands, bounded N. E. by Overyssel, S. E. by Germany, S. by Brabant, and W. by Utrecht. Extent, 2,020 sq. miles. Pop. 243,000.

Gelders or *Guelders*, t. Prussian states, 20 m. S. S. E. Cleves, and 30 N. N. W. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 19′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Gellah, or *Collah*, fortified place, Algiers, 86 m. E. Constantina.

Gelma, (an. *Calama*) t. Algiers, 50 m. E. Constantina.

Gelma, (an. *Cilma*) t. Tunis, 84 m. S. S. W. Tunis.

Gelmuyden, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 6 m. E. N. E. Campen. Lon. 5° 57′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

Gelnhausen, t. Hesse-Cassel, near the Kinzig. The Bavarians were defeated near this by the French, 29th October, 1813; 12 m. E. Hanau. Lon. 9° 13′ 53″ E. Lat. 50° 13′ 25″ N.

Gemappe, or *Jemappes*, v. Netherlands, in Hainault, near the Scheld, 2 m. fr. Mons.

Gemarke, t. Prussian states, 20 m. S. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 5,000.

Gembloux, or *Gemblours*, t. Netherlands, in

South Brabant. The neighbourhood has been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. 9 m. N. W. Namur. 30 E. of Mons. Lat. 50° 35′ N.

Gemert, large v. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 4,000. 2 m. N. Helmont.

Gemishkhana, t. Asia Minor, on the borders of Armenia, 30 m. S. Trebisond.

Gemlick, (an. *Cius*,) t. Asia Minor, at the head of the gulf of Modania, 50 m. S. E. Constantinople.

Gemona, t. Austrian states, in Friuli. Pop. 2,000. 12 m. N. N. W. Udina. Lon. 12° 59′ E. Lat. 46° 20′ N.

Gemund, t. Wirtemberg, 24 m. E. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 41′ N. Pop. 5,500.

Gemund, t. Carinthia, 32 m. N. W. Clagenfurt. Lon. 13° 21′ E. Lat. 46° 50′ N.

Gemund, t. Prussian states, in Juliers, 41 m. W. N. W. Coblentz. Lon. 6° 28′ E. Lat. 50° 37′ N.

Gemunden, t. Bavaria, at the confluence of the Saale and the Maine; 37 m. E. Frankfort, 25 W. Schweinfurt. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 50° 9′ N.

Gemunden, t. Austria, on the Traun. It is the seat of the government offices for the salt works in that district. 24 m. S. S. W. Lintz, 108 W. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 13° 42′ E. Lat. 47° 50′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Genadil, rock in Nubia, forming a cataract over which the Nile passes; 120 m. S. S. W. Syene.

Genap, or *Genappe*, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, memorable in the battles of 17th and 18th June, 1815. Pop. 1,200. 5 m. E. Nivelles.

Genesee, r. which rises in Pennsylvania, and flowing through New-York, empties into Lake Ontario, affording a good harbor at its mouth. About 40 miles N. of the Pennsylvania line, there are two falls in the river, 1 of 60 and 1 of 90 feet, a mile apart. At Rochester there are also two falls, 1 of 96 feet, and 1, 3 miles below, of 75 feet. Vessels ascend to the falls.

Genesee, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Monroe and Livingston counties, S. by Alleghany and Cataraugus counties, and W. by Niagara and Erie counties. Pop. 58,093. Engaged in agriculture 15,894, in commerce 57, in manufactures 1,656. Chief town, Batavia.

Genesee. See *Batavia*, N. Y.

Genesee, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 25 m. W. Canandaigua, 33 S. Rochester, 35 E. Batavia. Pop. 1,593. It has a Presbyterian church. The flats on the river are exceedingly fertile, and the farms very thriving.

Genest, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 m. W. N. W. Laval.

Genet's creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio in Scioto co.

Geneva, city, Switzerland, and the capital of a small canton, is situated at the W. extremity of the lake of Geneva, on the confines of France and Savoy. The Rhone divides it into two parts. The public buildings are the Hotel de Ville, the arsenal, the college, the public library, the hospital, the theatre, and the cathedral. The public library was founded at the time of the Reformation; it now contains 50,000 volumes, and at stated times is open to the public. Nothing can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva, or more magnificent than the prospect which it enjoys. The lake, the hills, the distant Alps covered with eternal snow, and above all, Mont Blanc, rearing its lofty head to the clouds, give a wonderful beauty and sublimity to the prospect. The number of inhabitants is 22,800. This population would naturally place it among European towns of the third or fourth rank, but it has acquired a celebrity equal to that of the first capitals. It owes this high degree of reputation principally to its industry, and the civil and religious habits and institutions of its people. The great occupation of the inhabitants, is watch-making, which employs nearly 7,000 individuals; and a great part of the continent is supplied with watches from this place. Education has always been conducted here with the greatest care. Here are a public school and a university; the former conducted by 11 masters, and the university by 22 professors; the number of students is generally 1,000. 42 m. N. Chambery, 70 N. E. Lyons. Lon. 6° 9′ E. Lat. 46° 12′ N.

Geneva, a canton of the Swiss confederation, admitted in 1814. It is composed of the city of Geneva, and an adjacent territory, containing together 47,000 inhabitants.

Geneva, Lake of, a celebrated lake in the form of a crescent, between Switzerland and Savoy, and occupying a part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. Its length is 50 miles; its greatest breadth 10. It is never frozen, and its water is beautifully clear, except at the influx of the muddy current of the Rhone. The scenery all around is most magnificent, the N. side being fertile and beautifully diversified, while the S. side rises gradually, until its mountains form the highest of the Alpine range.

Geneva, p-v. in Seneca, Ontario co. N. Y. on the W. side of Seneca Lake, near the outlet, 16 m. E. Canandaigua, 95 W. Utica, 192 W. Albany. The lake is here 3 miles wide. The village of Geneva is built with much taste and beauty on the sides and summit of a hill which rises about 200 feet above the surface of the water, and commands a fine view of the lake, and of the fertile and populous country on its borders. The village is incorporated and enjoys an extensive trade. It contains a bank, an academy, a glass house, and 3 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Dutch Reformed. Two newspapers are printed here. Pop. 1,357.

Geneva, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 10 m. N. W. Jefferson. Pop. 315.

Genevieve. See *St. Genevieve*.

Genevieve Bay, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, in the straits of Belleisle, 20 m. N. St. John's bay.

Genevois, a province of Savoy, bordering on France and Geneva. Pop. 70,000.

Gengenbach, t. Baden, 15 m. S. E. Strasburg.

Genito bridge, p-v. Powhattan co. Va.

Gennep, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 m. S. S. W. Cleves. Lon. 5° 37′ E. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Gennesareth, *Cinneroth*, or *sea of Tiberias*, or *sea of Galilee*, lake of Palestine. It is 17 miles long, and 5 broad. The water is fresh and potable. The country and city of Gennesareth is on its W. shore, and is fertile and pleasant.

Genoa, a maritime city in the N. W. of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the capital of a province of the Sardinian States, on the gulf of Genoa. It is surrounded by a double wall, and is a place of great strength. When viewed from the harbour, Genoa and its environs present the form of an amphitheatre. The white buildings, erected on successive terraces, contrasted with the na-

ked appearance of the Appennines, give the town an air of great magnificence. The houses are well built, but the streets are narrow and irregular. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, and the Strada Nuovissima, are regular and spacious, and contain the palaces of the great families. Among the public edifices are the Palazzo della Signora, the ancient residence of the doge; the great hospital, the cathedral, and several churches which are regarded as masterpieces of architecture. The harbour of Genoa is inclosed by 2 strong moles, and can admit ships of 80 guns, but the entrance is difficult. Genoa exports rice and fruit, and in particular olive oil, to a great annual value; also her own manufactures, viz. silks, damasks, and velvets; for the last, Genoa has long been celebrated. The yearly value of the different silk and satin manufactures is from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* The chief business is carried on under foreign flags, from a dread of the Barbary corsairs. This city is the see of an archbishop. The established religion is Catholic. Here are an university, an academy, and a public library. Pop. 76,000. 77 m. S. E. Turin, 73 S. Milan, 450 S. E. Paris. Lon. 8° 58′ E. Lat. 44° 25′ N.

Genoa, the Territory of, a province of the Sardinian states, extending along the shores of the gulf of Genoa. Extent 6,500 square miles. Pop. 530,000. It was formerly independent, but in 1815 was given to Sardinia, by the Congress of Vienna. The city and territory, however, are governed by their own laws, preserving their senate, their supreme court of justice, and provincial councils.

Genoa, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake, 25 m. S. Auburn, 180 W. Albany. Pop. 2,585. It is a large township, and has 5 houses of public worship.

Genoa, p-t. Indiana co. Pa.

Genoa, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 493.

Genoa Bar, reef of rocks off the N. coast of Bahama. Lon. 79° 36′ W. Lat. 26° 20′ N.

Gensac, t. France, in Gironde, 9 m. S. E. Libourne. Pop. 2,786.

Gentiah, district, Hind. N. E. of Bengal, bounded on the S. by Sylhet, and N. by the Garrow mountains.

Gentilly, t. France, in Seine, 4 m. S. Paris. Pop. 4,495.

George, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, at the W. end of Loch Rannoch, 36 m. N. W. Perth.

George, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the S. E. side of the Monongahela, at the mouth of George creek, 16 m. S. W. Union. Pop. 2,039. It is a place of considerable trade.

George, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 70° 13′ E. Lat. 49° 54′ S. Also the name of a cape on the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59° 17′ W. Lat. 48° 28′ N.

George Fort. See *Fort George.*

George, Lake, a beautiful lake, 36 miles long, and about 2 broad, between Washington and Warren counties, N. Y. It lies S. of Lake Champlain, and communicates with it by an outlet 3 miles long, in which distance the water descends nearly 100 feet. The lake is surrounded by high mountains, and is much celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The water is deep, remarkably transparent, and abounds with the finest fish. Salmon-trout are taken, weighing upwards of 20 pounds. There are numerous small islands in the lake, on some of which are found chrystals of quartz, hardly surpassed by any in the world, for transparency and perfection of form. Lake George was long conspicuous in the wars of this country, and several memorable battles were fought on its borders. It formed the most convenient connexion between Canada and the Hudson, and hence the establishment of Fort William Henry, in 1755, at the head of the lake, and in more recent times, of Fort George, in its immediate vicinity. The remains of the fortifications are still visible. Lake George is a fashionable resort in summer, in connexion with Ballston and Saratoga. Lon. 73° 25′ to 73° 43′ W. Lat. 43° 25′ to 43° 55′ N.

George Lake. See *St. John's river*, Florida.

Georgenburg, t. Russia, in Wilna, 35 m. E. Tilsit.

George's tavern, p-v. New Kent co. Va. It is a place of considerable trade.

Georgesville, p-v. Franklin co. Ohio, 13 m. S. W. Columbus.

Georgetown, t. and cap. of Pooloo Penang, or Prince of Wales island. Lon. 100° 19′ E. Lat. 5° 25′ N.

Georgetown, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec, at its mouth, separated from Boothbay by Sheepscot river, 15 m. S. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,165. It formerly included Phipsburg.

Georgetown, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. Pop. 824.

Georgetown, p-t. Beaver co. Pa.

Georgetown, p-t. and cap. Sussex co. Del. 16 m. W. S. W. Lewistown, 103 S. Philadelphia. Here is a bank.

Georgetown, p-t. and port of entry in the District of Columbia, is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Potomac, at the junction of Rock creek, which separates it from Washington city; 3 m. W. of the Capitol in Washington, 8 N. Alexandria. Lon. 77° 5′ W. Lat. 38° 52′ N. Pop. 7,360. It contains 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Episcopalians, 2 for Methodists, and 1 for Presbyterians. The Roman Catholics have a college here, established in 1799, which has 2 spacious brick edifices, finely situated, with a library of 7,000 volumes, and about 150 students. In 1815, it was raised by Congress to the rank of an university, and authorized to confer degrees. Georgetown has considerable trade. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 6,795 tons.

Georgetown, t. Kent co. Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, on the S. side of Sassafras river, opposite Frederick, 9 miles above its mouth; 60 N. E. Chester, 65 S. W. Philadelphia.

Georgetown, district, S. C. Pop. 17,603. Slaves 15,546. Engaged in agriculture 9,522, in commerce 52, in manufactures 3.

Georgetown, p-t. port of entry, and capital of Georgetown district, S. C. on Winyaw bay, near the mouth of the Pedee, 13 m. from the sea, 60 N. N. E. Charleston, 134 S. Fayetteville, 138 S. E. Columbia. Lon. 79° 19′ W. Lat. 33° 24′ N. Pop. about 2,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists.—Georgetown is well situated for trade. It is in the neighbourhood of very fertile lands, and connected by the Pedee and its branches with an extensive back country; but there is a bar at the mouth of Winyaw bay which prevents the entrance of ves-

sels drawing more than 11 feet water. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 985 tons.

Georgetown, t. Warren co. Geo. on the Ogechee, 35 m. above Louisville.

Georgetown, p-t. and cap. Scott co. Ken. near the mouth of Royal Spring, a branch of the North Elkton, 14 m. N. Lexington. It contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, a Baptist Church, a printing-office, and several manufactories. The country around is fertile and flourishing.

Georgetown, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. S. E. Cadiz.

Georgetown, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana.

Georgetown, t. S. America, formerly called *Stabroek*, cap. of the colony of Demerara in English Guiana, lies along the E. bank of Demerara river, at its mouth, for about two miles, and extends back ½ a mile. Lon. 58° W. Lat. 6° 40′ N. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 8,500, of whom 5,000 are whites.

Georgetown, t. Van Dieman's Land, on the E. side of Port Dalrymple, 125 m. from Hobartstown.

Georgetown cross-roads, p-v. Kent co. Md.

Georgia, a country of Asia, between the Black sea and the Caspian, on the frontier of Russia and Persia. It was formerly independent, but since 1801, has been united to the Russian empire. Pop. 320,000. The beauty of the females makes them eagerly sought after to fill the seraglios of the East. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians of the Greek communion. The principal rivers are the Kur and the Araxes. Teflis is the capital.

Georgia, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 18 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1,703.

Georgia, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; N. E. by South Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. It extends from lat. 30° 20′ to 35° N. and from lon. 81° to 86° 49′ W. It is 300 miles from N. to S. and 240 from E. to W. and contains 50,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres. Pop. in 1790, 82,548; in 1800, 162,686; in 1810, 252,433; and in 1820, 340,989; of whom 149,676 were slaves. Enguged in agriculture 101,185, in commerce 2,139, in manufactures 3,557. This population is confined to the eastern part of the State. The western part is in possession of the Indians, viz. the Creeks and Cherokees. The Indian country lately embraced more than 40,000 square miles, or two thirds of the whole State, but by the treaty of Fort Jackson, the claim of the Creeks was extinguished to more than 11,000 square miles in the southern part of the State, including the whole country below the parallel of 31° 35′. The Creeks now own in this State about 15,000 square miles, lying on the head waters of Flint river, between the Oakmulgee and Chatahoochee rivers. The Cherokees lately possessed about 16,000 square miles in the northern part of the State, but in 1819, they ceded a large district of it to the United States.

From the ocean, for the distance of 7 miles, there is a margin of islands and marshes, intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons, along the whole coast. These sea islands consist of salt marsh, and of a species of land called hammock, which produces the black seed cotton, of a superior quality. A narrow margin on the coast of the main, consists also of salt marshes and hammock lands. Immediately back of this are the pine barrens, interspersed with numerous inland swamps. The rivers and creeks have also near their mouths marshy lands called brackish swamps; and higher up, river-tide swamps, which are entirely fresh. Both of these, and the salt-marshes, are overflowed partially or wholly, at the return of the tide. The pine barrens reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this commences a country of sand hills, from 30 to 40 miles wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the falls of the rivers. The part of the State above the falls of the rivers is called the Upper Country, and has generally a strong, fertile soil. Cotton is the principal production of Georgia. It is of two kinds; the black seed, or sea-island, and the green seed, or upland. Rice is extensively cultivated in the swamps of the low country. The fruits are figs, oranges, melons, pomegranates, olives, lemons, &c. The forests afford fine timber, chiefly oak and pine, for exportation.

The principal islands on the coast are Tybee, Ossabaw, St. Catharine, Sapelo, St. Simon's, and Cumberland. The principal rivers are Savannah, Ogechee, Alatamaha, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahoochee, Coosa, Oconee, and Oakmulgee. Savannah and Darien are the principal ports. Milledgeville is the seat of government. The other principal towns are Augusta, Sunbury, St. Mary's, Petersburg and Athens.

The university of Georgia consists of a college, called Franklin College, established at Athens, and of an academy, either established or to be established in each county. This body of institutions is under the direction of a Senatus Academicus, consisting of the Governor and Senate of the State and 15 trustees. The senatus academicus appoints a board of commissioners in each county, to superintend the academy of the county and the inferior schools. In 1817, $200,000 were appropriated by the Legislature for the establishment of free schools throughout the State. For judicial purposes, the State is divided into four districts, Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern. The Baptists and Methodists are much the most numerous religious denominations. The Legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, chosen annually by counties. The governor is chosen for two years.

In 1817, Georgia was the sixth State in the Union in the value of her exports. The amount was $8,790,714, and consisted almost wholly of domestic produce. The staple of the State is cotton. The amount of shipping in 1815, was only 15,590 tons.

Georgia, Gulf of, in the Pacific ocean, between the continent of N. America and Quadra and Vancouver's island.

Georgia, New, or *South Georgia*, a desolate island in the Atlantic ocean, 90 miles long, and 30 broad. Lon. 37° W. Lat. 54° 30′ S.

Georgian islands, a name given to four of the Society islands, viz. Otaheite, Eimeo, Tetaroa and Tapuamanu. See *Society islands*.

Ger, t. France, in La Manche, 6 m. N. E. Mortain. Pop. 2,514.

Gera, r. Saxony, which falls into the Unstrut, 6 m. N. Erfurt.

Gera, a lordship of Germany, now belonging to the family of Reuss. Extent 157 sq. miles. Pop. 22,800.

Gera, t. Germany, cap. of a district belonging to the counts of Reuss, on the White Elster. Pop. 7,500. 30 m. S. S. W. Leipsic, and 68 W. Dresden.

Gerardmer, t. France, 10 m. S. E. Bruyeres.

Gerau, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. W. N. W. Darmstadt.

Gerberois, t. France, 14 m. N. W. Beauvais.

Gerbstadt, t. Prussian States, 30 m. S. W. Dessau, 36 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 11° 47′ E. Lat. 51° 40′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Gerdauen, t. E. Prussia, 30 m. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 21° 27′ E. Lat. 54° 16′ N.

Gerenna, t. Spain, 12 m. N. N. W. Seville.

Gergeau. See *Jargeau*.

Gergesmarkt, t. Transylvania, on the Alt, 18 m. W. N. W. Hermannstadt.

Gergong, or *Ghergong*, city, and formerly cap. of Assam, on the Deckhow river, one of the branches of the Brahmapootra. Lon. 94° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 55′ N.

Gerina, or *Cerina*, t. Cyprus, on the N. coast, 16 m. N. N. W. Nicosia.

Geringswalde, t. Saxony, 23 m. S. S. E. Leipsic, 40 W. Dresden. Pop. 1,500.

Germa, t. Fezzan, 50 m. E. S. E. Mourzouk.

German, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 15 m. W. Norwich, 115 W. Albany. Pop. 2,675.

German, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 2,079.

German, t. Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 897.

German, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 302.

German, t. Dark co. Ohio.

German, t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri.

German coast, district, Louisiana, comprising the parishes St. Charles and St. Jean Baptist. Pop. 6,281.

German flats, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the S. side of the Mohawk, 5 m. S. Herkimer, 75 W. Albany. Pop. 2,665. In this town stood Fort Herkimer, mentioned in the history of American wars. The German flats is an extensive tract of alluvial land, on both sides of the Mohawk, in this town and in Herkimer. Though it has been cultivated nearly 100 years, it has lost none of its fertility.

German Ocean, or *North Sea*, an extensive sea on the N. W. coast of Europe, bounded S. by the straits of Calais, and N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands. The fisheries are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank as on the shores of Britain, Holland, Denmark, and Norway; they are still greater at its northern extremity, in the direction of the Orkney and Shetland islands.

Germantown, t. Columbia co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 12 m. below Hudson. Pop. 891. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Germantown, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pa. 6 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,311. It contains 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Friends, The houses are chiefly of stone, some of them large and elegant, and built principally on one street, about 2 miles in length. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and Dutch. Here is the principal congregation of the Menonists, the mother of that sect in America. The battle of Germantown was fought here on the 4th Oct. 1777.

Germantown, p-t. Hyde co. N. C. on a bay in Pamlico Sound.

Germantown, p-t. Stokes co. N. C. on the Town fork of the Dan. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 40 houses.

Germantown, t. Bracken co. Ken.

Germantown, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 13 m. S. Dayton. Pop. 2,079.

German valley, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Germany, country, Europe, bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary and Italy, and W. by Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. It is 650 miles from N. to S. 600 from E. to W. and contains 220,000 square miles. The northern part is a flat country.—Southern Germany is more diversified consisting in part of extensive plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains. Few countries are more fortunate in great rivers, it being computed that no less than sixty are navigable to a great extent, while six, viz. the Danube, the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. The climate is healthy. The soil is various; sandy plains and barren heaths abound in the N. E. swamps and marshes in the N. W.; but many of the interior and S. W. parts are uncommonly fertile.

No language in Europe is spoken by so great a population as the German; it is current not only in Germany, but in part of France, Switzerland and Hungary; in Livonia, Esthonia and Courland.—There are 21 universities, of which 13 are Protestant, 6 Catholic, and 2 partly Catholic and partly Protestant. The total number of students at these seminaries is between 8,000 and 9,000; Gottingen is the most numerously attended, having above a tenth of the whole. Gottingen, Halle, Jena, and recently the university of Heidelberg, are allowed to stand in the first rank. The numbers of the various religious denominations are as follows: Catholics 15,000,000, Lutherans 12,000,000, Calvinists 2,200,000, Jews 183,000, Hernhutters 25,000, Greek church 14,000.

Germany was formerly an empire, and consisted of above 300 secular and ecclesiastical princes, each independent in the administration of his own territory, but subject to the emperor as head of the empire. It was divided into 10 circles: Austria, Burgundy, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Westphalia, Upper Saxony and Lower Saxony. During the late wars in Europe, the empire was dissolved, and the number of independent principalities reduced from 300 to little more than 30. In 1815, a new confederation was formed, called 'the confederation of the sovereigns and free towns of Germany.' The names of the States, the number of votes to which each is entitled in the general assembly, and the revenue and population of each are given in the following table:—

	No. Votes	Population from the official return 1818.	Revenue computed in Pounds sterling.
Austrian dominions in Germany,	4	9,432,227	£ 6,370,000
Prussian dominions in Germany,	4	7,923,439	4,300,000
Saxony, Kingdom,	4	1,200,000	850,000
Bavaria,	4	3,560,000	1,800,000
Hanover,	4	1,305,351	900,000
Wirtemberg,	4	1,395,463	1,000,000
Baden, grand dutchy,	3	1,000,000	550,000
Hesse-Cassel,	3	540,000	380,000
Hesse Darmstadt,	3	619,500	370,000
Holstein and Lauenburg,	3	360,000	200,000
Luxemburg,	3	214,058	120,000
Brunswick,	2	209,600	180,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	2	358,600	150,000

	No. Votes	Population from the official return 1818.	Revenue computed in Pounds sterling.
Nassau, -	2	302,767	176,500
Saxe-Weimar,	1	201,000	150,000
Saxe-Gotha, dutchy,	1	185,682	150,000
Saxe-Cobourg,	1	80,012	55,000
Saxe-Meinungen,	1	54,400	35,000
Saxe-Hildburghausen, -	1	29,706	20,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, -	1	71,769	50,000
Oldenburg, -	1	217,769	150,000
Anhalt-Dessau,	1	52,947	60,000
Anhalt-Bernburg,	1	37,046	30,000
Anhalt-Kothen,	1	32,454	23,000
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen,	1	45,117	25,000
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, -	1	53,937	22,000
Hohenzollern-Hechingen, -	1	14,500	80,000
Lichtenstein, -	1	5,546	3,000
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,	1	35,560	30,000
Waldeck, -	1	51,877	40,000
Reuss-Greitz,	1	22,255	13,000
Reuss-Lobenstein,	1	52,205	29,000
Hesse-Homburg,	1	20,000	17,000
Schauenburg-Lippe,	1	24,000	18,000
Lippe-Detmold,	1	69,062	50,000
The free town of Lubeck, -	1	40,650	30,000
—Frankfort, -	1	47,850	60,000
—Bremen, -	1	48,500	40,000
—Hamburgh,	1	129,800	120,000
	69	30,094,050	£ 18,646,000

The diet is permanent, and the sessions are held at Frankfort on the Maine. In all ordinary concerns, the eleven larger states are each entitled to one vote, and the smaller states are divided into six classes, and each class has one vote. But when fundamental laws are to be enacted, and in some other questions of prime importance, the diet resolves itself into the general assembly, in which each state has the number of votes mentioned in the table. The military contingent of the federative body, in time of peace is 120,000 men, of whom 96,000 are infantry, 13,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery. In war, the contingent is one in 100 on the population, making a total of 301,000, with a reserve force of one in 200.—The great fortresses essential to the defence of the empire in Mentz, Luxemberg, and Landau, are declared to belong to the confederation. Germersheim, important as commanding the passage of the Rhine, is to be made a place of great strength; also Homburg, between Luxemburg and Landau. Ulm is likewise to be made a fortress of the first rank, and the sum of £800,000 was voted by the diet in 1818 for completing its fortifications.

Germany, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,272.

Germersheim, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine. It is at present (1819) a place of strength, but its fortifications are about to be greatly increased, the diet of Frankfort having fixed on it as one of the bulwarks of the empire, and appropriated 600,000*l* sterling for additional works. Pop. 1,500. 5 m. S. Spire, 8 S. Manheim. Lon. 8° 25′ E. Lat. 49° 12′ N.

Germunderyd, small place, Sweden, in West Gothland, the birth-place of Catherine I. of Russia.

Gernroda, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Bernburg. 25 m. W. Bernburg. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Gernsheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 2,250. 18 m. S. S. E. Mentz, 27 W. N. W. Heidelberg.

Gernspach, t. Baden, on the Murg, 4 m. E. Baden. Pop. 1,640.

Geron Point, cape, on the coast of Ireland. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Lat. 55° 5′ N.

Gerona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Onhar and the Ter, famous in history for various seiges and obstinate defences. It is a bishop's see. 40 m. S. Perpignan, 47 N. E. Barcelona. Lon. of the cathedral, 2° 29′ 34″ E. Lat. 41° 59′ 21″ N. Pop. 14,000.

Gerry, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. Pop. 947.

Gers, a department in the S. W. of France, between the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Landes. Extent, 2,620 sq. miles. Pop. 286,500.

Gers, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, 3 m. S. E. Agen.

Gersau, t. Swiss canton of Schweitz, on lake Lucerne. Pop. 1,500.

Gersdorf, v. Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, near Rosswein. In the neighbourhood is a silver mine.

Gersdorf, v. Saxony, E. of Lutzen, and the scene of an action between the French and allies, 5th May, 1813.

Gertruydenberg, a strongly fortified t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the arm of the sea called the Biesboch, 10 m. S. E. Dort, 7 N. E. Breda. Lon. 4° 51′ 54″ E. Lat. 51° 42′ 5″ N.

Gesecke, t. Prussian states, in Westphalia, 9 m. E. S. E. Lippstadt. Pop. 2,568.

Geserich, lake, W. Prussia, extending from Deutsch Eylau to Saalfeld, 18 miles.

Gesigo Point, cape, Ireland. Lon. 8° 33′ W. Lat. 54° 22′ N.

Gestricia, province, Sweden, forming a part of the modern government of Gefleborg. Extent, 1,240 sq. miles. Pop. 27,000. The chief town is Gefle

Gesualdo, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra, 14 m. N. W. Conza. Pop. 3,138.

Getafe, t. Spain, 6 m. fr. Madrid, on the road to Toledo. Pop. 5,000.

Gettysburg, p-t. and cap. Adams co. Pa. on Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monocacy, 36 m. from Williamsport, (Md.) 118 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,102. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and printing-office from which a newspaper is published.

Gevrai, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 6 m. S. Dijon.

Gewics, t. Moravia, 24 m. W. Olmutz. Lon. 16° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 45′ N.

Gex, t. France, in Ain, 10 m. N. W. Geneva.

Geyer, t. Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 28 m. S. W. Freyburg.

Geysers. See *Iceland*.

Geysingen, t. Baden, on the Danube, 16 m. N. Schaffhausen.

Gezan, or *Dsjesan*, s-p. Arabia, in Yemen, 175 m. N. W. Sana.

Ghalefka, s-p. Arabia, in Yemen, 20 m. S. Hodeida.

Ghana. See *Gana*.

Ghauts, mountains, which run nearly N. and S. through the peninsula of India, along the west coast from Surat to Cape Comorin. The western side is the highest, and is computed to be between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea. On this side there are very extensive forests of teak timber, extremely valuable for ship-building.

Ghedi, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. S. Brescia.

Gheelen, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp, on the Nethe, 11 m. S. Turnhout. Pop. 7,000.

Gheep, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 32° and 33° N. lat. Its principal towns are Pirhala and Varsha.

Ghent, a large city, Netherlands, cap. of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, at the junction of the Lys. Several navigable canals divide the town into 26 islands. The streets are in general wide and straight. The houses are large, but not elegant. Among the objects of curiosity are the cathedral, distinguished for the splendour and richness of its interior; the town-hall, the public library, the beautiful botanic garden, the ramparts, and the numerous public walks. The principal manufactures are lace of great fineness, cotton, linen, silk, and woollens. The great branch is cotton weaving. Here are academies for drawing, architecture, and the fine arts, and a provincial college, which, in 1816, was constituted one of the three universities of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Ghent is the see of a bishop. A treaty of peace between Britain and America, was signed here in December, 1814. 30 m. S. W. Antwerp, 35 N. Lille. Lon. 3° 43′ 50″ E. Lat. 51° 3′ 21″ N. Pop. 61,000.

Ghent, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,379.

Ghent, p-t. Gallatin co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite Vevay.

Gheriah, fort, on the W. coast of India, on a promontory, near the entrance of a capacious harbor. Lon. 73° 6′ E. Lat. 16° 32′ N.

Gherma. See *Germa*.

Ghezan. See *Gezan*.

Ghiddore, t. Bengal, in Monghir. Lon. 86° 18′ E. Lat. 24° 50′ N.

Ghilan, province, Persia, extending upwards of 200 miles along the S. W. shore of the Caspian sea. Reshd is the chief town. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Ghinala, country, W. Africa, on the N. side of the Rio Grande.

Ghistel, t. Netherlands, 5 m. S. Ostend.

Ghivira, t. Italy, 34 m. N. N. W. Milan.

Ghizne, or *Zabul*, district, Cabul, between 33° and 34° N. lat. and between 68° and 69° E. lon.

Ghizne, city, Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire, but now scarcely retains a vestage of its former grandeur. Lon. 68° 28′ E. Lat. 33° 36′ N.

Gholsonville, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Ghoraghaut, city, Bengal, on the W. bank of the Curruttya river. Lon. 89° 25′ E. Lat. 25° 13′ N.

Ghoraghaut, fort, Hind. in Gujerat.

Ghore, city, Afghanistan. Lon. 67° 48′ E. Lat. 35° 45′ N.

Ghumishkhana. See *Gemishkhana*.

Ghunfude, s-p. Hedsjas, in Arabia, 145 m. S. Mecca.

Ghur Mokhtesir, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the Ganges. Lon. 78° 2′ E. Lat. 28° 60′ N.

Ghurka, city, Hind. now called Aurungabad. It was once the capital of the Deccan. Although it has lost much of its ancient splendour, it has still a very extensive market place or bazar, and there are some magnificent ruins, particularly the palace and gardens of Aurungzebe. Lon. 76° 3′ E. Lat. 19° 46′ N.

Ghyretty, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 16 m. N. Calcutta.

Giabbar, fort, A. Turkey, 120 m. S. S. W. Diarbekir.

Giaduroginissa. See *Calderone*.

Giant of the Valley, mt. in Elizabethtown, Essex co. N. Y. Its summit is about 1,200 feet above the plain, and commands an extensive view of Lake Champlain and its shores.

Giant's Causeway, promontory on the N. coast of Ireland. It is formed of a vast quantity of basaltic columns, which run out a great way into the sea.

Gianutti, small isl. in the Tuscan sea, 9 m. fr. Stato de Presidii.

Giaritchas, small islands in the Eastern seas, S. E. of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 127° 18′ E. Lat. 0° 3′ N.

Giavenno, t. Piedmont, 17 m. W. Turin, 17 E. by S. Susa. Pop. 7,500.

Gibbonsville, v. in Watervliet, N. Y. Here is a United States' arsenal.

Gibichenstein, v. Prussian states, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale, 1 m. N. Halle.

Gibraleon, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 44 m. W. Seville. Pop. 2,300.

Gibraltar, a well known promontory in the S. of Spain, on the straits which connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. It consists of a great rocky mountain, running from N. to S. about 3 miles long, from a half a mile to three fourths wide, and from 1,200 to 1,400 feet high. On the N. side is an isthmus, about 1½ miles long, and half as much broad, which connects this vast mass of rock with the continent. The N. front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the E. side is full of frightful precipices; while the S. being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach. On none of these sides has this tremendous mass ever been attacked. The W. front is almost as abrupt as the others, but on this side it is most vulnerable, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The importance of Gibraltar arises chiefly from its bay, which is of great extent, and forms a convenient naval station, being protected from the more dangerous winds. Gibraltar was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of the emperor Charles V. It was taken by the English in 1704; it has since been repeatedly beseiged (first in 1705, next in 1727, and lastly in 1779,) but always without success. The town of Gibraltar stands at the foot of the promontory, on the N. W. side. The population, exclusive of the garrison, is above 12,000, partly British, Spaniards, Italians, Jews, and even Moors, all attracted by mercantile enterprise. The trade of the place embraces a great variety of articles. The support of this post is very expensive to Great Britain. Excavations of great extent have been made by gunpowder, to establish communications between the different posts, and enable them to be relieved without a loss of lives from the enemy's fire. 16 m. N. Ceuta, 70 S. Seville. Lon. 5° 19′ 4″ W. Lat. 36° 6′ 42″ N.

Gibraltar, Straits of, connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The narrowest part (15 miles across) is about 8 m. W. of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, St. Antonio de, t. Caraccas. Lon. 70° 37′ W. Lat. 9° 11′ N.

Gibson, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 235.

Gibson, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 914.

Gibson, co. Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. 3,876; engaged in agriculture 808, in commerce 12, in manufactures 70. Chief town, Princeton.

Gibson, t. Washington co. Indiana.

Gibsonport, p-t. and cap. Claiborne co. Mississippi, on Pierre bayou, 30 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi, 45 m. N. Natchez.

Gibson's creek, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the N. side of the Missouri, in lon. 106° 30′ W. lat. 47° N.

Gibson's store, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Gibyle, s-p. Tripoli, called in Scripture *Gebal*, and by the Greeks *Byblos*, at the mouth of the Jebilee, 12 m. S. S. W. Tripoli.

Gien, t. France, on the Loire, 38 m. S. E. Orleans. Lon. 2° 42′ E. Lat. 47° 41′ N. Pop. 5,150.

Giengen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Brentz, 28 m. N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10° 13′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N. Pop. 2,000

Giens, peninsula, on the coast of France, in the department of the Var, occupied as a military station. Lon. 6° 7′ 45″ E. Lat. 43° 3′ 10″ N.

Gientofte, v. Denmark, a little N. Copenhagen.

Gierace, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 34 m. E. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 38° 6′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Giessen, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, between the Lahn and the Wiesek. A university was founded here in 1607. Pop. 7,700. 6 m. E. Wetzlar, 36 N. E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 43′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Geissenheim, small isl. in the Rhine, opposite Haguenau.

Gifhorn, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, at the influx of the Ise into the Aller, 11 m. N. Brunswick.

Giggleswick, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1 m. N. W. Settle. Pop. 647.

Gigha, isl. one of the Hebrides. Pop. 850. Lon. 5° 43′ W. Lat. 55° 44′ N.

Giglio, Isola di, isl. Tuscany, 14 or 15 m. from the isthmus of Monte Argentaro, 17 W. Porto Ercale. Lon. 10° 55′ E. Lat. 42° 24′ N.

Gignac, t. France, on the Herault, 14 m. E. S. E. Lodeve. Lon. 3° 38′ E. Lat. 43° 49′ N.

Gijon, s-p. Spain, in Asturia. The harbor is very good, and is the most frequented in the province. Here is a school for navigation, mineralogy and mathematics; 18 m. N. Oviedo. Lon. 5° 44′ 47″ W. Lat. 43° 35′ 19″ N. Pop. 3,200.

Gila, Rio, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, just below the Colorado, in 33° N. lat. Length, 600 miles.

Gilboa, p-v. Schoharie co. N. Y.

Gilead, t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 30 m. W. Paris. Pop. 328.

Giles, co. in the W. part of Va. inclosed by Greenbriar, Monroe, Montgomery, Tazewell and Kenhawa counties. Pop. 4,521; slaves 307; engaged in agriculture 1,222, in commerce 2, in manufactures 20. Chief town, Davisburg.

Giles, co. West-Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama. Pop. 12,588; slaves 3,261, engaged in agriculture, 3,288, in commerce 19, in manufactures 189. Chief town, Pulaski. At the court-house is a post-office.

Gilford, t. Strafford co. N. H. on the S. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 23 m. N. E. Concord.

Gildersome, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. S. W. Leeds.

Gilgenberg, t. East Prussia, 90 m. S. Konigsberg.

Gilion, isl. off the E. end of Madura island. Lon. 114° 40′ E. Lat. 7° 5′ S.

Gill, t. Franklin co. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 3 m. E. Greenfield. Pop. 800.

Gilleland, settlement, and seat of justice, Miller co. Arkansas.

Gilleesee Strait, or *Allas Strait*, strait between the islands of Sumbawa and Lombock; 45 miles wide.

Gillespie's store, p-v. Blount co. Ten.

Gilling, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. N. E. Richmond.

Gillingham, v. Eng. in Dorsetshire, 4 m. N. W. Shaftsbury.

Gillingham, v. Eng. in Kent, 1½ m. N. E. Chatham. Pop. 5,135.

Gillori, isl. off the coast of Alabama, on the W. side of Mobile bay, at its mouth. It is separated from the main by a strait, called Passe au Heron, which has 4 feet water. On the S. a narrow channel divides it from Dauphin island.

Gillsland, watering place, Eng. in Cumberland, 18 m. N. E. Carlisle.

Gilly, t. Netherlands, in Hainault. Pop. 3,050. 3 m. E. by N. Charleroy.

Gilmantown, p-t. Strafford co. N.H. on the S.W side of Winnipiseogee lake, 17 m. N. E. Concord, 44 N. W. Portsmouth. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Rochester. It contains 6 churches and a flourishing academy. Here are a cotton factory, iron foundry, 11 saw-mills, and 14 grist-mills. Pop. 3,527.

Gilmanton, Lower, p-v. in Gilmanton, N. H.

Gilmerton, v. Scotland, 4 m. S. Edinburgh.

Gilolo, one of the Molucca islands, of an extremely irregular form, consisting of four peninsulas, separated from each other by deep bays. The sago and fruit trees flourish here in great abundance. The town of Ossa, in lon. 128° 22′ E. lat. 0° 45′ N. affords every convenience for ships touching at the islands.

Gilsum, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 37 m. S. Concord. Pop. 601.

Ginbala, territory of Central Africa, on the Niger, W. of Tombuctoo.

Gingee, district, India, in the Carnatic, between 12° and 13° N. lat. Gingee, the capital is in Lon. 79° 34′ E. Lat. 12° 15′ N.

Gingerah, fortified isl. on the W. coast of India. Lon. 73° 6′ E. Lat. 18° 15′ N.

Ginniken, v. Netherlands, 6 m. S. E. Breda.

Gioja, t. Naples, in Bari, 14 m. S. S. W. Conversano. Pop. 1,800.

Giorgier, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the Danube, 40 m. S. W. Bucharest. Lon. 25° 18′ E. Lat. 43° 38′ N.

Giornico, or *Irnis*, t. Switzerland, in Ticino, 13 m. N. Bellinzona.

Giovenazzo, t. on the E. coast of Naples, 10 m. W. N. W. Bari. Lon. 16° 42′ E. Lat. 41° 17′ N.

Girdleness, promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, at the south point of the mouth of the river Dee, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. Lat. 57° 8′ N.

Girge, t. Upper Egypt, of which till very lately it was the capital. It is about ¼ of a mile from the river. 215 m. S. Cairo. Lon. 31° 5′ 2″ E. Lat. 37° 22 N.

Girgenti, or *Fiume di Naro*, r. Sicily, which falls into the Mediterranean near Girgenti.

Girgenti, s-p. Sicily, in Val di Mazzara. Here

stood the ancient Agrigentum, the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. It is a bishop's see. The principal commerce is in corn. 60 m. S. Palermo, 27 N. W. Alicata. Lon. 13° 49′ E. Lat. 37° 23′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Giromagny, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 7 m. N. Befort, 34 S. W. Colmar. Pop. 1,652.

Gironde, r. France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. It falls into the Atlantic after a course of 27 miles, in lat. 45° 35′ N.

Gironde, a department in the S. W. of France. Pop. 515,000, of whom about 60,000 are Protestants. The great product of the department is wine, of which it is computed that 800,000 hogsheads are made annually. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Girty's town, Allen co. Ohio, near Fort St. Mary.

Gisborough. See *Guisborough*.

Gisburn, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. S.W. Skipton.

Gisors, t. France, in Eure, 32 m. N. E. Evreux. Lon. 1° 43′ E. Lat. 49° 16′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Gitomir, fort, Russia. Lon. 28° 38′ E. Lat. 50° 15′ 37″ N.

Gitschin, t. Bohemia, 28 m. N.W. Konigingratz. Lon. 15° 20′ E. Lat. 50° 23′ N.

Guideca, or *Zuecca*, isl. in the Lagunes of Vinice, about a mile from that city.

Givet, strong t. on the frontiers of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 15 m. N. E. Rocroy, 24 N. Mezieres. Lon. 4° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 7′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Giula. See *Gyula*.

Giulia Nuovo, t. Naples, in the Abruzza Citra, 12 m. E. N. E. Teramo.

Givors, t. France, dep. of the Rhone, 6 m. N. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,690.

Givry, t. France, in Saone and Loire, 4 m. W. Chalons. Lon. 4° 50′ E. Lat. 46° 47′ N. Pop. 2,582.

Gizeh, v. Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo, chiefly distinguished by the famous pyramids in its immediate neighborhood. 3 m. S. W. Cairo.

Gladbach, t. Prussian states, 16 m. N. Juliers. Lon. 6° 15′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. about 6,000.

Gladsmuir, parish, Scotland, Haddington co. on the frith of Forth.

Glammis, v. Scotland, in Forfar co. 5½ m. W. Forfar.

Glamorgan, co. Wales, extending along the N. shore of the Bristol channel. Extent, 527,000 acres, or 822 square miles. Immense quantities of iron and coal are found here, and hence this has become one of the principal mining and manufacturing counties in the kingdom. The principal iron works are Merthyr Tydvil, the greatest of the kind, perhaps, in the world. Pop. in 1811, 85,967. Families, 18,695, of which number 8,217 were employed in agriculture, 7,915 in commerce and manufactures, and 2,563 otherwise.

Glandeves, t. France, dep. of Var, on the Var. Lon. 6° 48′ 25″ E. Lat. 43° 56′ 43″ N.

Glandeves See *Entreraux*.

Glandford Bridge or *Brigg*, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the Ankholme, which is navigable from the Humber. 23 m. N. E. Lincoln.

Glarus, or *Glaris*, canton, Switzerland, bounded by those of St. Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schweitz. Extent, 400 sq. miles. Pop. 19,280, principally protestants. Glarus, the chief town, is 32 m. E. Lucerne. Lon. 9° 13′ E. Lat. 47° 6′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Glasgow, city, Scotland, in Lanark co. long distinguished for its extensive commerce and manufactures. It is on the Clyde, which is navigable to the city for vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet of water. There are many magnificent public buildings in Glasgow, of which the cathedral, or high church, is the chief. There are several charitable establishments, and 35 places of public worship. The university of Glasgow was founded in 1450, and at present, consists of a lord chancellor, lord rector, dean of faculty, the principal, and 17 professors. At present there are about 1,400 students. Exclusive of a valuable and extensive library, founded upwards of two centuries ago, in which there are many very rare books; the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London, bequeathed his whole museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. A very useful institution was founded in 1796, by the late Mr. Anderson, with a view to afford a regular course of instruction to those persons who do not intend to enter any of the universities. Courses of popular lectures are given on natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, botany, and natural history. There is a class for mechanics, which is most numerously attended, in which the above sciences are taught at a very moderate rate.

The situation of Glasgow is singularly favorable for trade, placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, while the Atlantic opens to it on the one hand, through the river Clyde, and the North Sea on the other, through the Forth and Clyde canal and the frith of Forth. Among other works belonging to Glasgow, are 52 cotton mills, containing 511,200 spindles, and employing a capital of 1,000,000*l*.; 18 works for weaving by power, which contain 2,800 looms, producing 8,400 pieces of cloth weekly; 17 calendar houses, who have 39 calendars moved by steam; these calendar daily 118,000 yards of cloth, besides dressing 117,000, and glazing 30,000 yards. There are 18 calico printing works; 9 iron foundries; and 73 steam engines. The communication of Glasgow with the country along the shores of the Clyde, has been greatly aided by steam-boats, of which there are now 16 plying on the Clyde. Pop. in 1780, 42,832—in 1785, 45,889—in 1791, 66,578,—in 1801, 83,769,—in 1811, 110,460,—in 1818, estimated at 120,000. Lon. 4° 15′ 51″ W. Lat. 55° 52′ 10″ N.

Glasgow, Port, Scotland, in Renfrew co. on the frith of Clyde, 2½ m. above Greenock, 20 below Glasgow. The town is very neatly built, surrounded with many pleasant villas, with their gardens; and the environs are extremely picturesque. The trade of this port is chiefly dependent on Glasgow. Pop. in 1811, 5,116.

Glasgow, p-t. and cap. Barren co. Ken. 32 m. from Cumberland court-house, 145 S. W. Lexington. Pop. in 1810, 244. Here is a bank.

Glassborough, v. Gloucester co. N. J. 20 m. S. E. Philadelphia. Here is a glass factory.

Glasshouses, three hills on the east coast of New Holland. Lat. 26° 28′ S.

Glastenbury, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 m. below Hartford. Pop. 3,114. It contains 4 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists.

so, and N. by Para. It extends from lat. 6° to 21° S. Villa Boa is its principal town. It possesses many gold mines. Diamonds also have been found in some parts.

Goisern, t. Austria, on the Ischel, 5 m. N. Hallstadt. Pop. 3,200.

Goito, t. Austrian Italy, on the Mincio, 9 m. N. N. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,600.

Golcar, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,122.

Golconda, t. Pope co. Illinois, on the Ohio.

Golcondah, province, Hind. now called *Hyderabad*. It was formerly celebraded for its diamond mines. See *Hyderabad*.

Golcondah, or *Mankul*, t. and fort, Hind. in Hyderabad. It is strongly fortified, both by nature and art, and is considered by the natives impregnable. 6 m. fr. the city of Hyderabad. Lon. 78° 35′ E. Lat. 17° 18′ N.

Gold Coast. See *Guinea*.

Goldach. See *Aach*.

Goldap, t. East Prussia, 22 m. S. Gumbinnen, 76 E. S. E. Konigsberg.

Goldberg, t. Silesia, on the Katzbach, 11 m. S. W. Liegnitz, 12 W. N. W. Jauer. Lon. 15° 53′ E. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Goldengrove, p-v. Greenville district, S. C.

Goldingen, or *Kuldiga*, t. Eu. Russia, in Courland, on the Windau, 52 m. W. by N. Mittau. Lon. 21° 44′ E. Lat. 56° 51′ N.

Goldlauter, v. Prussian Saxony, in the forest of Thuringia, with 1,000 inhabitants, formerly employed in mining; but their mines having become unproductive, they are now occupied in the manufacture of cotton. 12 m. N. E. Meinungen.

Goldsborough, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 40 m. E. Castine, 188 N. E. Portland. Lon. 68° 3′ W. Lat. 44° 19′ N. Pop. 560.

Goletta, the port of Tunis. It has 6 feet water, and is defended on each side by a castle.

Golinda, small isl. near the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80° 4′ W. Lat. 23° 20′ N.

Gollach, r. Franconia, which falls into the Tauber, 5 m. S. W. Aub.

Gollancourt, v. France, in Oise, near Noyon.

Gollen, or *Gella*, strait of the Baltic, between Stralsund and the island of Rugen.

Golnitz, t. Upper Hungary, 14 m. S. E. Kapsdorf. Lon. 20° 57′ 17″ E. Lat. 48° 50′ 27″ N. Pop. 5,000.

Golnow, t. Pomerania, 20 m. N. N. W. Stargard, 14 N. E. Stettin. Lon. 14° 57′ E. Lat. 53° 37′ N.

Golspie, v. Scotland, in Sutherland.

Gombin, t. Poland, 11 m. S. Plock.

Gombroon, or *Bunder Abbas*, s-p. Laristan, in Persia; on a bay of the gulf of Ormus. It was formerly the port of Schiras, and of all the South of Persia, and its trade is still considerable. Lon. 56° 12′ E. Lat. 27° 18′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Gombs. See *Conches*.

Gomer, co. Hungary, on the rivers Rima and Sajo, between the counties of Liptau and Borsod. Gomer, the capital, is 92 m. N. N. E. Buda, 180 E. by N. Vienna.

Gomera, *Velez*, or *Bedis de Pegnon*, (an. *Belis*,) fort. Fez, near the coast of the Mediterranean.

Gomera, isl. one of the Canaries, 20 miles long, and 10 wide, 18 m. S. W. Teneriffe. Lon. 17° 8′ W. Lat. 28° 6′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Gomersall, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. S. E. Bradford. Pop. 5,002.

Gommern, t. Prussian Saxony, 7 m. E. S. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,159.

Gomut, r. Bengal, which falls into the Megna, some miles N. of Chandpoor.

Gonave, isl. on the W. side of St. Domingo, in the bay of Leogane; 40 m. N. W. Port au Prince. Gonaves, the chief town, has an excellent harbour and a medicinal spring, at which baths are erected, and an hospital for soldiers and sailors. Lon. 72° 38′ 45″ W. Lat. 19° 27′ N.

Gondar, cap. of Abyssinia, in Africa, containing in time of peace 10,000 families. The houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. It is now in the hands of the Galla. Lon. 37° 40′ E. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Gopdrecourt, t. France, 21 m. S. E. Bar le Duc, 9 S. W. Vancouleurs.

Gonieh, t. A. Turkey, in Guriel, on the Black sea, S. of the Phasis, 80 m. E. N. E. Trebisond.

Gonnesse, t. France, 9 m. N. Paris.

Gonong Api, one of the smaller Banda islands.

Gonong Tello Bay, or *Tominie*, large bay, Celebes. Lon. of the entrance 124° E. Lat. 0° 12′ S.

Gonong Tello, t. Celebes, on the bay of Gonong Tello. The inhabitants are mostly Malays, who export gold, tortoise shell, &c. and import arms, gunpowder and cutlery. Lon. 123° E. Lat. 0° 28′ N.

Goober. See *Guber*.

Goochland, co. Va. on the N. side of James river, inclosed by Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Powhatan, and Fluvanna counties. Pop. 10,007. Slaves 5,526. Engaged in agriculture 3,201, in manufactures 296. At the court-house is a post-office, 32 m. N. W. Richmond.

Good Fortune, or *Pora*, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 5′ S.

Good Hope, or *Hope Island*, isl. in the S. Pacific. Lon. 174° 50′ E. Lat. 16° S.

Good Hope. See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Good Woman River, small r. which falls into the Missouri from the S. 190 m. above its mouth.

Good's Island, isl. New Holland, in Torres strait. Lon. 142° 10′ E. Lat. 10° 32′ S.

Goodingary, t. India, in Tinnevelly, on the sea coast, opposite Ceylon. Lon. 78° 3′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Goodwin Sands, a range of sand banks in the English channel, off the coast of Kent. They extend 10 miles from opposite Ramsgate to opposite Kingsdown.

Goodwinsville, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va.

Goolgunge, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 85° 38′ E. Lat. 24° 26′ N.

Goolpussera, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 85° 16′ E. Lat. 27° 1′ N.

Goomah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 20′ E. Lat. 24° 24′ N.

Goomsur, t. Hind. at the N. W. extremity of the Northern Circars. Lon. 84° 55′ E. Lat. 19° 53′ N.

Goomty, r. Hind. which falls into the Ganges about 14 m. below Benares. It is navigable for boats as high as Lucknow.

Goonee, r. Hind. in Sinde, which unites with the Loonee and the Indus.

Goor, range of lofty mountains in Persia, dividing Khorassan from Cabul.

Goorackpoor, district, Hind. in Oude, on the N. side of the Goora river, between 26° and 28° N. lat. It was ceded in 1801 to the British.

Goorackpoor, the capital, is on the Boora Rapty river. It is the residence of the civil establishment of the district. Lon. 83° 22′ E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Goose creek, r. Va. which falls into the Potomac 1 m. S. E. Thorpe, in Fairfax co.

Goose Island, isl. in the river St. Lawrence, about 12 m. below the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, small isl. off the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 123° 9′ 30″ E. Lat. 34° 5′ 23″ S.

Gooseberry Island, and *rocks*, on the coast of Cape Ann, Mass. which have occasioned the loss of many vessels and lives.

Goose pond, or *Strongs*, p-v. Oglethorpe co. Geo.

Gooseberry Islands, small islands, near the E. coast of Newfoundland, 24 m. N. W. Cape Bonavista.

Gopamow, t. Hind. in Oude, on the river Goomty. Lon. 80° 25′ E. Lat. 27° 29′ N.

Goplo, lake, Prussian Poland, 22 miles long and 2 broad, 24 m. W. Brzesc.

Goppingen, t. Suabia, 20 m. N. W. Ulm, 22 E. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 4,300.

Goram, small isl. E. by N. from Banda. Lon. 121° 36′ E. Lat. 3° 42′ S.

Gorbals of Glasgow, v. Scotland, opposite Glasgow, on the Clyde.

Gorbatoff, t. Eu. Russia, 40 m. W. Niznei-Novgorod. Lon. 43° E. Lat. 55° 40′ N.

Gorcah, or *Ghoorca*, dist. Hind. in Nepaul. Gorcah, the capital, is in lon. 84° 36′ E. lat. 28° 25′ N.

Gorcum, or *Gorinchen*, fortified t. S. Holland, on the Merwe, with a harbour, 12 m. E. Dort, 30 S. Amsterdam.

Gorda, Punta, cape on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82° 52′ W.

Gordes, t. France, in Vaucluse, 9 m. N. E. of Cavaillon. Pop. 2,450.

Gordon, t. France, in Lot, 20 m. N. Cahors. Lon. 1° 28′ E. Lat. 44° 44′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Gordon's Ferry, p-v. Hickman co. Ten.

Gordonsville, p-v. Orange co. Va. Springhill academy, a respectable institution, is 2 miles from this place.

Gordwar, point of land which projects into the bay of Bengal at the mouth of Godavery river. Lon. 82° 17′ E. Lat. 16° 48′ N.

Gore, t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 92.

Gore, Point, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Gore's Island, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 172° 30′ W. Lat. 60° 40′ N.

Goree, isl. Netherlands, near the mouth of the Maese.

Goree, or *Goedereede*, t. S. Holland, on the island of Goree, 6 m. W. Helvoetsluys.

Goree, isl. Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio dos Reyes Magos. Lat. 19° 10′ S.

Goree, isl. or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, a mile from the S. shore of the promontory which forms Cape Verd. It is important as a military position, and the French have made it the bulwark of their possessions in Africa. At the foot of the rock is the town of Goree, containing about 5,000 inhabitants.

Gorey. See *Newborough*.

Gorgona, small isl. in the Pacific, off the coast of Peru. Lat. 3° 2′ N.

Gorgona, Isola di, small isl. in the Tuscan sea, 30 m. W. by S. Leghorn. Lon. 9° 23′ E. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Gorgona La. See *Margaritta*.

Gorgue, t. France, dep. of North, on the Lys, 12 m. W. Lille. Pop. 3,000.

Gorham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 9 m. N. W. Portland. It contains an academy and two churches, round which is a considerable village. Pop. 2,800.

Gorham, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 8 m. E. Canandaigua, 10 W. Geneva. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians and 1 for Presbyterians.

Gorits, or *Gorz*, a circle of the new kingdom of Illyria, in the Austrian empire. Extent, 974 sq. miles. Pop. 116,000. Goritz, the capital, is on the Isonzo, 20 m. N. N. W. Trieste. Lon. 13° 28′ 45″ E. Lat. 45° 57′ 30″ N. Pop. 9,000.

Goritza, t. in the N. of Greece, on the site of the ancient Demetrias, 3 m. E. of Volo.

Gorlitz, t. Prussian States, in Lusatia, on the Neisse, noted for its woollen manufactures. It contains 6 churches; 50 m. E. of Dresden, 68 N. Prague. Lon. 15° 31′ E. Lat. 51° 9′ N. Pop. 8,500.

Gorochovits, t. Eu. Russia, 72 m. E. Vladimir. Lon. 42° 34′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ N. Pop. 1,242.

Gorodischtje, t. Eu. Russia, in Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000.

Gorodischtje, t. Russia, on the Dnieper, 112 m. S. E. Kiev. Lon. 32° 54′ E. Lat. 49° N.

Gorodischtje, t. Russia, 32 m. E. S. E. Penza. Lon. 46° 34′ E. Lat. 53° 20′ N. Pop. 3,600.

Goron, t. France, 9 m. N. W. Mayenne.

Gorsa, a small isl. near the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81° 25′ W.

Gorsagna, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida, 13 m. S. E. Alba. Lon. 8° 17′ E. Lat. 44° 38′ N.

Gorse, t. France, in Moselle, 7 m. S. W. Metz. Lon. 6° 11′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ N.

Gosfield, t. Essex co. Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

Goshen, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 27 m. W. Concord. Pop. 687.

Goshen, t. Addison co. Vt. 31 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 290.

Goshen, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 12 m. N. W. Northampton, 112 W. Boston. Pop. 632.

Goshen, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the Green-Mountain range, 6 m. N. W. Litchfield, 32 W. Hartford. Pop. 1,586. It is famous for its cheese.

Goshen, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. 20 m. W. Westpoint, 63 N. New-York. Pop. 3,441. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Newburg. Goshen village is pleasantly situated, and contains the court-house and jail, a bank, an academy and 2 or 3 printing offices.

Goshen, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,492.

Goshen, p-v. Loudon co. Va. 35 m. fr. Washington.

Goshen, p-t. Lincoln co. Geo. a little W. of Savannah river.

Goshen, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 10 m. S. W. St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,416.

Goshen, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 18 m. N. W. Williamsburg. Pop. 755.

Goshen, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 492.

Goshen, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, in which is New-Philadelphia, the capital of the county. Pop. 368.

Goshen, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 911.

Goshen, t. St. Clair co. Illinois. Pop. in 1810, 1,725.

Goshen hill, p-v. Spartanburg co. S. C.

Goslar, t. Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the Gosse, near the Ocker, and at the foot of the mountain called Ramolsberg. The in-

habitants are mostly Lutherans, and their chief employment is mining and brewing. It was formerly a free imperial town, 28 m. S. Brunswick, 25 S. Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 10° 31′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 5,700.

Gosport, t. Eng. in Hampshire, on a projecting point of land at the W. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. Being in the immediate vicinity of the great naval rendezvous of the kingdom, it has risen to be a town of importance. Numerous government works have been established here for supplying the wants of the navy, extensive barracks also for the accommodation of the military. Here are immense magazines of powder, an extensive iron foundry for the manufacture of anchors; and Haslar royal hospital for sick and wounded seamen, a magnificent building, capable of accommodating 2,000 patients. There is a missionary seminary at Gosport, in which many of the missionaries of the London society are educated. The number of students in 1819 was 21. Pop. 7,788. 1 mile N. W. Portsmouth. Lon. 1° 7′ W. Lat. 50° 47′ N.

Gosport, t. N. H. See *Isles of Shoals*.

Gosport, t. Norfolk co. Va. on Elizabeth river 1½ m. S. Norfolk. Here is one the United States' navy yards.

Gossau, t. Switz. 7 m. W. St. Gall.

Gosselies, v. Netherlands, in Hainault, 6 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. 2,872.

Gostadt, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirge, 8 m. S. Wolkenstein. Lon. 13° 2′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N.

Gostinin, t. Poland, 14 m. S. W. Plock.

Gotha, t. Germany, cap. of the dutchy of Saxe-Gotha, is on the Leine. In the castle where the duke resides, it deposited a valuable library, containing 60,000 printed volumes. Here is also an arsenal and an extensive cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals. Attached to this cabinet is a numismatic library, containing upwards of 6,000 scarce and valuable works on coins. A considerable traffic takes place between Leipzic and the rest of Germany through the medium of this town; 31 m. W. Weimar, 78 W. S. W. Leipzic. Lon. 10° 42′ 53″ E. Lat. 50° 57″ N. Pop. 11,500.

Gotha, Saxe, a dutchy of Germany, composed of the principality of Gotha, the greatest part of the principality of Altenburg, and a part of the former county of Henneberg. It contains 1,200 sq. miles, and 185,682 inhabitants. The form of government is by no means absolute. The executive power rests with the duke and his privy council, but a diet is held once in four years, consisting of deputies from the landed proprietors and inhabitants of towns. This state is one of the members of the Germanic confederation and has a vote at the diet of Frankfort. The inhabitants are in general Lutherans.

Gotha-Elf, r. in the S. W. of Sweden, which forms the outlet of Lake Wener, and falls into the Cattegat by two mouths near Gottenburg. It has been made navigable by locks and canals to Lake Wener, and it is the intention of the Swedish government to prolong this line of navigation by the Wetter and other lakes, and thereby form a direct communication between the German ocean and the Baltic, passing through the centre of the kingdom. Clara Elf is the name of a river which falls into Lake Wener on the N. side.

Gothland, formerly the name of the southern and most fertile division of Sweden, comprising nearly all the country below the parallel of 59° N. lat. It was divided into East, West and South Gothland. It has been recently divided into provinces. Its extent was about 40,000 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.

Gothland, Gottland, or *Wisby*, one of the new provinces of Sweden composed of the island of Gothland and the surrounding islands. It produces corn, and has excellent pasturage. Here are also extensive woods of oak and pine. The fisheries on the coast are productive, and prosecuted with activity. Sq. miles 1,078. Pop. 53,000. Wisby is the capital. Lon. 18° 6′ to 19° 6′ E. Lat. 56° 54′ to 57° 56′ N.

Gotsche, t. Austria, in Illyria. Pop. 1,600.

Gotta, or *Gotto Islands*, islands near Japan. Lat. 32° 34′ 50″ N. Lon. 231° 16′ E.

Gottalengo, t. Austrian Italy, 17 m. S. Brescia.

Gottenburg, one of the new provinces of Sweden comprising the province of Bohus and a small part of West Gothland. Square miles 1,892. Pop. 116,674.

Gottenburg, a large and thriving t. in the S. W. of Sweden, near the mouth of the Gotha-Elf, in a marshy plain, surrounded by precipitous ridges of naked rocks. The harbor is the most conveniently situated for foreign trade in Sweden. As a commercial and manufacturing town, Gottenburg ranks next to Stockholm. It is the seat of the Swedish East India Company, which was erected in 1731, and has the exclusive privilege of importing East India commodities into the kingdom. The fortifications of the town have been lately demolished; 40 m. S. of Uddevalla. Lon. 11° 57′ E. Lat. 57° 42′ N. Pop. 24,000.

Gottesberg, t. Silesia, 26 m. N. W. Glatz. Lon. 15° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Gottesgal, t. Bohemia, 24 m. N. N. E. Elnbogen. Lon. 12° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 22′ N.

Gottingen, a province in the south of Hanover, bounded by Brunswick, Hildesheim, the Prussian states, and Hesse-Cassel. It was constituted a province in 1816, and includes several distinct tracts of country, viz. the quarter of Gottingen, the principality of Grubenhagen, Elbingerode, Hohenstein, the bailiwicks of Plesse, and Gleichen, with the small portion of the Eichsfeld ceded by Prussia. Extent, 1,225 sq. miles. Pop. 176,000, chiefly Lutherans.

Gottingen, t. Hanover, and cap. of the province of Gottingen. It stands in a pleasant valley on a canal branching from the Leine. Its chief title to notice arises from its celebrated university founded by George II. in 1734. It is on a very comprehensive plan, embracing the four faculties of divinity, philosophy, law and medicine. The number of professors is not fixed, but in general exceeds 40. In 1818 they were as follow:—3 of Theology; 7 of medicine, surgery, chemistry and botany; 7 of law, viz. Roman, German, ecclesiastical, &c.; 5 of Classics and Oriental languages; 4 of History, ancient and modern, statistics and history of literature; 2 of mathematics, logic and metaphysics; 4 of astronomy, experimental philosophy, and mineralogy; 3 of modern languages and literature. These are the regular and daily lecturers, but there are also 7 professors who give extraordinary lectures. There is a class for political economy; and for theology there are in addition to the 3 chairs, a seminary for preachers, a pastoral institute, and a divinity college. In 1751, an academy of sciences was established here,

to which the scientific world is indebted for many valuable improvements and discoveries. It was re-organized in 1770, and now consists of 3 classes, the mathematical, physical, and historical. The professors, as in the other German universities, are much in the habit of publishing: Mosheim, Michaelis, Heyne, Burger, were all of Gottingen; also Eichhorn, so well known for his history of literature, Blumenbach and Villers. The number of students here is greater than in any other German university. It varies from 1,000 to 1,200. Attached to the university are 140 bursaries, or free boards for the poorer students. But the great attraction of the university is its library, founded by George II. and consisting in a larger proportion than the great repositories of England or France, of modern and useful books. The number of volumes amounts to about 200,000. This library has two catalogues, one alphabetical, the other classed; both are in manuscript, and the latter is a compilation of great labour and extent. The regular funds for the purchase of books are about £800 sterling a year. Gottingen is the occasional resort of young Englishmen, and no place is better adapted for the purpose of education. There are in Gottingen four Lutheran and two Calvinist churches; also a Catholic chapel. A serious difference took place between the students and the inhabitants of the town in October 1818; the Hanoverian government took part with the latter, and though some diminution took place in the number of students, it was considered as only temporary; 21 m. N. E. Cassel, and 51 E. S. E. Paderborn. Lon. 9° 55′ 15″ E. Lat. 51° 31′ 54″ N. Pop. 9,500.

Gottingen, s-p. Sweden, on the borders of West Gothland, 28 m. S. W. Stockholm, and 164 N. Copenhagen.

Gottlieben, t. Switz. on the Rhine, where that river enters the lake of Constance, 3 m. S. W. Constance.

Gotto, country, Central Africa, S. of the Niger, between Bambarra and Tombuctoo. The capital is Moossedoo.

Gottorp, castle, Denmark, on an island in the river Sley, 2 m. N. W. Sleswick.

Govan, parish, Scotland. It includes the suburbs of Glasgow. Pop. in 1801, 6,701; in 1811, 11,581.—The village of Govan is on the S. bank of the Clyde, 2½ m. below Glasgow.

Gouda, or *Ter Gouw*, t. South Holland, on the Issel. It has large manufactures, partly of porcelain, but more of tobacco pipes. These employ more than one-third of its population. It has also a commodious port on the Issel, and a brisk trade. The church of St. John the Baptist, at Gouda, is one of the handsomest and largest in the country. 9 m. N. E. Rotterdam, 22 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 59′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Governador, r. Florida, which runs into Pensacola bay. Lon. 87° 4′ W. Lat. 30° 39′ N.

Governolo, t. Austrian Italy, on the Mincio, 12 m. S. E. Mantua.

Governor's Island, small isl. Mass. 2 m. E. Boston. On this island is Fort Warren, which defends the entrance of the harbor.

Gouffre, Riviere du, considerable r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. in St. Paul's bay.

Gour, or *Gaur*, or *Lucknowty*, a very ancient Hindoo city, and from 1204 to 1564, A. D. the cap. of Bengal, under the Afghan dynasties. The ruins of this celebrated place still exist to the S. of Malda, and on the E. side of the Ganges. It has been supposed to be the *Gangia Regio* of Ptolemy, and the space covered by its ruins is 15 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. Lon. 88° E. Lat. 24° 55′ N.

Gourdon. See *Gordon*.

Gouriew, fort, Russia, in Crasnoi. Lon. 51° 58′ E. Lat. 47° 7′ 7″ N.

Gourin, t. France, in Morbihan. 26 m. W. N. W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,700.

Gournay, t. France, in Lower Seine, 24 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 2,550.

Gourock, t. Scotland, in Renfrew, on the frith of Clyde, 3 m. W. Greenock.

Gouverneur, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 20 m. S. Ogdensburg, 192 N. W. Albany. Pop. 765.

Gower. See *Glamorgan*.

Gower, t. Grenville co. Up. Canada.

Gower's harbor, called also *Praslin bay*, and *St. George's bay*, New Ireland, 5 m. N. cape St. George. Lon. 150° 40′ E. Lat. 4° 50′ S.

Gower's Island, or *Inattendue*, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 158° 56′ E. Lat. 7° 56′ S.

Gowhatty, t. and cap. of Lower Assam. Lon 91° 46′ E. Lat. 26° 10′ N.

Goyana. See *Goiana*.

Goz, or *Gozen*, s-p. Morocco, near Mogodor.

Gozzo, isl. in the Mediterranean, a little N. W. of Malta, to which it belongs. Extent, 37 square miles. Pop. 13,000.

Gozzo, or *Gafda*, (an. *Clauda*,) isl. near Candia. Lon. 23° 46′ E. Lat. 34° 48′ N.

Graaf Reynet, the most eastern district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, extending from Stellenbosch and Drakenstein to Kaffre land. Extent, 40,000 sq. miles. Pop. 4,262 christians, 964 slaves, and 8,947 Hottentots.

Graben. See *Dettenheim*.

Grabow, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the small river Elde, 70 m. E. by S. Hamburgh. Lon. 11° 44′ E. Lat. 53° 23′ N. Pop. 2,350.

Grabusa, small isl. in the Mediterranean, about 5 m. from the N. W. point of Candia. Lon. 23° 33′ E. Lat. 35° 40′ N.

Graceham, p-v. Frederick co. Md.

Grach, v. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 23 m. N. Treves.

Gracias a Dios, city, of Honduras, 140 m. E. Guatimala. Lon. 50° 6′ W. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Gracias a Dios, Cape, on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 82° 48′ W. Lat. 15° N.

Graciosa, isl. one of the Azores, 10 miles long, and 8 broad. Pop. 7,315. Chief town, Santa Cruz. Lon. 28° W. Lat. 39° 6′ 36″ N.

Gradiska, Old, t. Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, at the confluence of the Struga and the Save, 9 m. N. E. Berbir.

Gradiska, or *Berbir*, strong fort, Eu. Turkey, at the junction of the Virbas with the Save, opposite Old Gradiska, 22 m. N. E. Banjaluka.

Grado, isl. in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 19 m. W. Trieste.

Grafton, Cape, cape, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 214° 6′ W. Lat. 16° 57′ S.

Grafton, co. N. H. bounded N. by Coos co. E. by Strafford co. S. by Cheshire and Hillsborough counties, and W. by Connecticut river which separates it from Vermont. Pop. 32,989; engaged in agriculture, 8,653, in commerce 118, in manufactures 1,097. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

Grafton, t. Grafton co. N. H. 30 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,094.

Grafton, p-t. Windham co. Vt. 22 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,482.

Grafton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 8 m. S. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,154.

Grafton, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 17 m. N. E. Albany, 11 E. Troy. Pop. 1,611.

Grafton, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 135.

Grafton Island, the most northerly of the Bashee islands. Lon. 239° W. Lat. 21° 4′ N.

Gragnana, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, 13 m. W. by N. Salerno. Pop. 5,100.

Grahamston, v. Scotland, in Stirlingshire.

Graham's store, p-v. Albemarle co. Va.

Grajero Point, the W. point at the entrance of Todos Santos, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 31° 43′ N.

Grain Coast. See *Guinea.*

Graine, Isle of, small isl. Eng. at the mouth of the Thames, 2 m. N. W. Sheerness.

Graisse, River a la, small r. Up. Canada, which falls into the Grand or Ottawa river, just before the latter joins the St. Lawrence.

Greatney, or *Gretna Green*, v. Scotland, near the English frontier, famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England, which are generally celebrated here. Pop. 1,749.

Graitz, *Greitz*, or *Grewitz*, t. Saxony, on the Elster, 10 m. N. N. E. Plauen, 12 S. W. Zwickau. Lon. 12° 10′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 6,200.

Gramat, t. France, 20 m. E. by N. Gordon.

Grambousa, small isl. Asia Minor, E. of Cape Khelidonia. Lon. 30° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 14′ N.

Grammont, or *Geersberghe*, t. Netherlands, on the Dender, 21 m. W. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 6,000.

Grampian Mountains, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which, stretching like a mighty wall, along the southern front of the highlands, extends across the island from Argyllshire on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire on the German ocean; and then forming another ridge in a N. W. direction, extends to the county of Moray, and the borders of Inverness.

Grampound, t. and borough, Eng. in Cornwall. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 600. 37 m. S. W. Launceston.

Gran, co. Hungary. Extent, 406 sq. miles. Pop. 47,000. Gran, or Esztergon, the capital, is at the conflux of the Danube and the Gran. Pop. 6,000. It is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Hungary. 30 m. N. W. Buda, 75 S. E. Presburg. Lon. 18° 50′ E. Lat. 47° 40′ N.

Gran, r. Hungary, which rises in the palatinate of Gomer, and flows into the Danube, opposite Gran.

Gran Sasso, mt. Naples, the highest of the Appenines. Its elevation is 8,250 feet.

Granada, an extensive maritime province in the S. of Spain, nearly 200 miles long, and from 40 to 70 broad. It still bears the title of kingdom, and is sometimes called Upper Andalusia. The Viga de Granada, where the capital is situated, is one of the richest and most delightful spots in the world. There are Martello towers erected on certain parts of the coast, as a defence against the Barbary corsairs. Pop. 661,661.

Granada, a celebrated city, Spain, cap. of the province of Granada. The situation is highly romantic, partly on hills, partly on level ground. The streets are narrow and irregular and the buildings display visible marks of decay. The cathedral, and the archbishop's palace, are splendid buildings. But the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra, the palace of the ancient Moorish kings: the buildings are very extensive, and form more properly a citadel than a palace.—Granada fell into the possession of the Moors soon after their first invasion of Spain in 711; it became a royal residence in 1013, attained its greatest prosperity in the 12th and 13th centuries, and finally surrendered to the Spaniards in 1492. The manufactures are silk and woollen goods, leather, saltpetre, and gunpowder. Granada is the seat of a great central court of justice for the south of Spain, and of a university. 123 m. E. Seville, 224 S. Madrid. Lon. 3° 46′ E. Lat. 37° 16′ N. Pop. 52,000.

Granada, city, Nicaragua, 48 m. S. S. E. Leon. Lon. 87° 46′ W. Lat. 10° 12′ N.

Granard, t. Ireland, in Longford, 11 m. N. E. Longford.

Granby, t. Bedford and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada.

Granby, t. Essex co. Vt. 47 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 49.

Granby, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 m. S. E. Northampton, 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,066.

Granby, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 17 m. N. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 3,012. A copper mine was formerly wrought here. It is now used for the State prison, called Newgate.

Granby, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Oswego river. Pop. 555.

Granby, p-t. and cap. Lexington co. S. C. at the head of navigation on the Congaree, 2 m. below Columbia. At this place a bridge is thrown across the river.

Grand Anse, or *Jeremie*, t. Hispaniola. Lon. 74° 5′ W. Lat. 18° 15′ N.

Grand Bassa, country, W. Africa, on the Ivory coast of Guinea, between lat. 5° and 6° N. and in lon. 4° 15′ W.

Grand Bay, on the S. W. coast of Newfoundland. a little S. of Cape Ray.

Grand-Bourg-Salagnac, t. France, in La Creuse, 14 m. W. Gueret. Pop. 2,600.

Grand Champ, t. France, 8 m. N. N. W. Vannes. Pop. 4,150.

Grandfathers, mountains, in the S. E. part of Tennessee, in which are the head waters of the Frenchbroad and Catabaw rivers.

Grand isle, bay, Michigan Territory, on the coast of Lake Superior. It affords the best harbor on the southern shore of the lake, being large, deep, and completely land locked. 126 m. W. Point aux Pins.

Grand isle, co. Vt. comprises the peninsula of Alburg, and several islands in Lake Champlain. Pop. 3,527. Engaged in agriculture 337, in commerce 8, in manufactures 80. Chief town, Northhero.

Grand isle, t. Grand isle co. Vt. Pop. 898.

Grand isle, isl. Upper Canada, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, opposite to Kingston.

Grand isle, large isl. N. Y. in Niagara river. It commences 3 m. below Black Rock, and terminates 1½ above the falls. It is 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, and contains 48,000 acres. The land is well wooded, and capable of cultivation. This island is the property of the state, and constitutes part of the fund for defraying the expenses of the Canals.

Grand, or *Chibnucook Lake*, Maine, the source

of St. Croix river. It is 30 miles long, and about 5 broad.

Grand Luce, t. France, in Sarthe, 11 m. N. Chateau du Loir. Pop. 2,048.

Grand Manan, isl. N. Brunswick, at the entrance of the bay of Fundy. It is 23 miles long and 6 broad. 6 m. S. E. Campo Bello island. Lon. 66° 43′ W. Lat. 44° 48′ N.

Grand Marais, an extensive marsh, Michigan Territory, on the coast of Lake Superior, immediately E. of Grand Sable.

Grandon. See *Fairport.*

Grand portage, a post of the N. W. Fur Company on the N. shore of Lake Superior, on a bay which affords a good harbor. The portage is 9 miles long leading to Fort Charlotte on the waters flowing into Lake Winnipec. Lat. 48° N.

Grand pre, seigniory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on Lake St. Peter, 18 m. W. Three-Rivers.

Grand, or *Geauga river*, r. Ohio runs into Lake Erie, 3 m. below Painesville.

Grand river, r. Michigan Territory, which enters the E. side of Lake Michigan. Its mouth is said to afford a good harbor.

Grand river, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Grand river, r. Missouri, which flows into the Missouri from the N. 240 m. from its mouth. It is navigable for boats 600 miles.

Grand, or *Sixbull river*, Arkansas Territory, a northern tributary of the Arkansas. Its mouth is just below the mouth of Verdigris river, forming with it a neck of land 2 miles wide.

Grand river. See *Ouse.*

Grand river, Lower Canada. See *Ottawas.*

le Grand Ruisseau, small r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, about 40 m. below the island of Orleans.

Grand sable, Michigan Ter. an immense hill of sand, about 300 feet high, extending 9 miles along the S. shore of Lake Superior.

Grand traverse, islands in Lake Michigan, extending across the mouth of Green Bay. They afford some tolerable harbors. Several of the channels between them have sufficient depth of water to admit schooners of 200 tons burthen.

Grand view, t. Washington co. Ohio, 15 m. N.E. Marietta. Pop. 351.

Grandville, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.

Grande, Rio, r. Brazil, which falls into the sea in lat. 16° 20′ S. near Porto Seguro.

Grande, r. Zanguebar, E. Africa, which falls into the Indian ocean, about lat. 2° S.

Grande Rio, r. W. Africa, falls into the Atlantic 200 m. S. of the Gambia, in lat. 11° N. Length 500 miles.

Grandlieu, t. France, in Lower Loire, 11 m. S. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,100.

Grandola, t. Portugal, 27 m. S. E. Setuval.

Grandvilliers, t. Picardy, 17 m. N. N. W. Beauvais. Lon. 2° 2′ E. Lat. 49° 39′ N.

Grange, La, cape on the N. coast of Hispaniola, 14 leagues E. by N. Cape Francois. Lon. 72° 30′ W. Lat. 19° 54′ 30″ N.

Grangemouth, v. Scotland, in Stirling. Its port is frequented by vessels from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden. 3 m. E. by N Falkirk. Pop. 800.

Granger, t. Columbia co. N. Y. 12 m. S. E. Hudson. Pop. 2,614.

Granger, co. East Tennessee, on Clinch river, which separates it from Clairborne co. Pop. 7,651; slaves 656. Engaged in agriculture 1,977, in commerce 12. Chief town, Rutledge.

Granger, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river, 7 m. W. Cleveland.

Granger, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 217.

Granja, La. See *St. Ildefonso.*

Granitza, t. Eu. Turkey, between Livadia and Thebes.

Grannsee, t. Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 34 m. N. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 1,840.

Granson, or *Gransee*, t. Swiss canton of the Vaud, on the lake of Neufchatel, 6 m. S. W. Neufchatel. Pop. 2,150.

Grant, co. Kentucky. Pop. 1,805; slaves 137. Engaged in agriculture 358, in manufactures 22.

Granta, r. Eng. which unites above Cambridge with a stream from Bedfordshire, to form the Cam.

Grantham, t. and borough, Eng. in Lincolnshire on the Witham, 30 m. S. Lincoln, 110 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 38′ W. Lat. 52° 55′ N. Pop. 3,646.

Grantham, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on St. Francis river, 25 m. S. Three-rivers.

Grantham, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Grantham, t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 1,032.

Grantown, v. Scotland, in Morayshire, on the great road to Inverness, 30½ m. S. E. Fort George.

Grantstick, p-v. Campbell co. Ken.

Grantsville, p-v. Green co. Geo.

Granville, s-p. France, in La Manche, 12 m. N. W. Avranches, 13 S. S. W. Coutances. Lon. 1° 35′ W. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Pop. 5,500.

Granville, t. Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy, at the mouth of Annapolis river.

Granville, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 80 m. N. E. Quebec.

Granville and Lachenaye, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 87 m. N. E. Quebec.

Granville, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. W. S. W. Springfield. Pop. 1,643.

Granville, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. 12 m. S. E. Whitehall, 60 N. E. Albany. Pop. 3,727. It contains 3 villages, an academy, and 5 churches. It is watered by Pawlet and Indian rivers, on which are many mills. In this town is a quarry of good marble.

Granville, co. N. C. Pop. 18,222; slaves 9,071. Engaged in agriculture 5,552, in commerce 26, in manufactures 332.

Granville, p-t. Licking co. Ohio, 27 m. N. E. Columbus, 32 W. Zanesville. Lon. 80° 45′ W. Lat. 40° 5′ N. Pop. 1,472. It has a bank. Here is also a furnace.

Granville mills, p-v. Charles-city co. Va.

Grao, s-p. Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalaviar. It is the port of Valencia.

Graselitz, t. Bohemia, 19 m. N. E. Eger. Lon. 12° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 18′ N.

Grass, r. St. Lawrence, co. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite St. Regis island, after a course of 125 miles. In Canton, it is connected by a natural canal with the Oswegatchie.

Grasse, t. France, in Var, 19 m. W. S. W. Nice. Lon. 6° 55′ E. Lat. 43° 39′ N. Pop. 12,500.

Grasty's store, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va.

Gratiosa, isl. See *Graciosa.*

Gratiot. See *Fort Gratiot.*

Gratis, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

Gratistown, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 168.

Gratz, city, Germany, Inner Austria, in the circle of Gratz, on the Muhr. It is the see of a bishop, and was formerly the seat of a university. It has 22 churches and chapels. 56 m. N. N. E. Cilley, 100 S. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 26′ E. Lat. 47° 4′ N. Pop. 40,000.

Gratz, one of the circles into which the dutchy of Styria was divided. It comprises the northern part of Lower Styria, lying on both sides of the Muhr. Extent, 2,100 square miles. Pop. 295,000.

Gratz, t. Bohemia, 94 m. S. Prague. Lon. 14° 43′ E. Lat. 48° 47′ N.

Gratz, t. Austrian Silesia, on the Mora, 4 m. S. Troppau.

Graudentz, or *Grudziadz*, t. W. Prussia, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Ossa. 14 m. N. N. E. Culm, 55 S. Dantzic. Lon. 15° 47° E. Lat. 56° 18′ N. Pop. 6,700.

Grave, t. Netherlands, on the Maese, 9 m. S. by W. Nimeguen.

Grave creek, p-v. Ohio co. Va. on the Ohio, 12 m. below Wheeling.

Gravelines, t. France, dep. of the North, on the Aa, near the sea. 9 m. W. S. W. Dunkirk, 39 N. W. Lille. Lon. 2° 7′ 50″ E. Lat. 50° 59′ 10″ N. Pop. 2,800.

Gravenmachern, t. Netherlands, at the confluence of the Moselle and the Sure, 12 m. S. W. Treves, 15 E. N. E. Luxemburg.

Gravesande, Netherlands, in S. Holland, 11 m. S. Hague.

Gravesend, t. Eng. in Kent, on the S. side of the Thames near its mouth. It forms the avenue to the port of London. Here every outward bound vessel must anchor, to be examined and obtain its clearance, and every inward bound vessel must receive on board the custom-house officers, a number of whom are here constantly stationed for the purpose. Outward bound ships are here supplied with live and dead stock, and vegetables. 21½ m. E. London, 7 W. Rochester. Lon. 3° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 26′ N. Pop. 3,119.

Gravesend, t. Kings co. Long-Island, N. Y. on the sea coast, 4 m. S. Flatbush, 9½ S. New-York. Pop. 534. Gravesend beach is a frequent resort for parties of pleasure from the city.

Gravina, t. Naples, in Bari. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 8,800. 10 m. W. Matera, 27 S. Trani. Lon. 16° 31′ E. Lat. 40° 54′ N.

Gravina's Islands, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 52′ to 55° 27′ N.

Gravosa. See *St. Croix*.

Gray, t. France, cap. of Upper Saone, 28 m. N. E. Dijon. Lon. 5° 36′ 48″ E. Lat. 47° 29′ 52″ N. Pop. 5,000.

Gray, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 20 m. N. Portland. Pop. 1,479.

Gray's Bay, bay Oregon Territory, on the N. side of the river Columbia. Lat. 46° 19′ N.

Gray's Harbour, bay, Oregon Territory. Lat. 47° N.

Grayson, co. Va. inclosed by Washington, Wythe, Montgomery, and Patrick counties, and North-Carolina. Pop. 5,598. Slaves 345. Engaged in agriculture 863, in commerce 6, in manufactures 11. Chief town, Greenville. At the court-house is a post-office.

Grayson, co. Ken. Pop. 4,055. Slaves 184. Engaged in agriculture 1,179.

Grazalema, t. Spain, in Granada, 8 m. W. Ronda. Pop. 5,000.

Great Australasian Bight, an immense bay, formed by the S. coast of New Holland. The head of this bight is in lon. 31° 10′ E. lat. 31° 29′ S.

Great Barrington. See *Barrington Great*.

Great Bay, r. N.H. the W. branch of the Piscataqua. It receives Exeter and Lamprey rivers, and unites with the main branch of the Piscataqua at Hilton's point, 5 m. above Portsmouth.

Great bend, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 527.

Great bridge, p-v. Norfolk co. Va.

Great Britain. See *Britain, Great*.

Great crossings, p-v. Scott co. Ken.

Great Island, isl. Ireland, in Cork harbour.

Great Island, isl. in Bass's strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 48° E. Lat. 40° S.

Great Island. See *New Castle*, N. H.

Great mills, p-v. St. Mary's co. Md.

Great valley, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. Pop. 271.

Great works, r. Penobscot co. Maine, which flows into the E. side of the Penobsot, 2 m. below the great falls, 10 above tide water.

Grebna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, 50 m. N. by E. Joannina, 56 S. W. Salonica.

Greece, a name applied to that part of Europe inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Greeks. The continental part embracing that portion of Turkey, which lies south of the parallel of 41° 30′, is a peninsula, jutting out into the Mediterranean, and separated by the Ionian sea from the peninsula of Italy on the west, and by the Archipelago, from Asia Minor on the east. In the former sea are situated the Seven Islands, constituting the Ionian republic; in the latter, about 100 islands of various size. All these may strictly be considered as a component part of Greece. Near the southern extremity of the peninsula, is the sub-peninsula of the Morea, (the ancient Peloponnesus,) connected with the main land by the narrow isthmus of Corinth. The whole extent of Greece is estimated at 40,000 sq. miles; and the population at 4,000,000, of which number 3,000,000 are Greeks, and the rest Turks, Jews, &c.

Down the middle of the peninsula, and parallel to its two coasts, runs a continuous range of lofty mountains, varying in height from 7 to 8,000 feet in the northern and central part, to as many hundred near the southern extremity. Of the former height may be reckoned the ridge of Pindus and Parnassus, while Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus in Attica, do not exceed the latter. Branches are thrown off towards either coast from this central chain; to the eastward, the celebrated Olympus, rising near the head of the gulf of Salonica, to the height of 6,000 feet, forms the north extremity of an inferior chain, consisting of Ossa and Pelion, Œta and Othrys, and continuing in a S. E. direction through the island of Negropont. To the westward of the main range are the rugged and mountainous countries of Epirus, Ætolia, and Acharnania. The highest mountains of the Morea are the Cyllenian range, near the west coast, and the Taygetus near the S. extremity. Extensive plains of considerable elevation above the level of the sea, are encircled by the mountain ranges. Of these, Thessaly, Boeotia, and Arcadia, still preserve their ancient character. The rivers by which these plains are watered are little more than mountain streams, with the exception of Peneus, or Salympria, whose numerous branches, after intersecting the plain of Thessaly, unite and

discharge themselves through the celebrated defile of Tempe into the gulf of Salonica, and the Alpheus, which waters the verdant plains of Arcadia and Elis.

The climate of Greece is more severe in winter, and in many parts warmer in summer, than that of the South of Italy. On the elevated plains of the Morea, snow sometimes covers the plain of Tripolitza, to the depth of 18 inches. In the lower region of Attica, the atmosphere is more moderate and equable than in most other parts of Greece, the air being generally clear, dry, and temperate. The general produce of the plains of Greece is wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, and tobacco. In Boeotia, the soil is very rich. On the plains of Thessaly, are cultivated extensive groves of mulberry-trees, for the silk worm. The Morea is celebrated for the excellence of its silks, and all the accounts given by the ancient Greeks, of the fertility of Messenia, in the S. W. corner of the Morea, are realized at this day in every species of produce more especially in corn, wine, and figs. The richest produce of Attica, is the olive. Hymettus has from time immemorial been celebrated for the excellence of its honey. It is still in such esteem that presents of it are annually sent to Constantinople. The cotton plant is in general cultivation. The sea-coast abounds with a great variety of excellent fish, but the inhabitants are very inexpert fishermen. The numerous gulfs, creeks, bays, and harbours, with which Greece is indented, afford both convenience and security for shipping, and the disposition of the modern Greeks for active and enterprising exertion, gives them a strong bias towards commercial pursuits. There are many wealthy Greek merchants on the continent and among the islands. The Maiaiotes, at the southern extremity of the Morea, were daring and resolute freebooters, but their piracies of late years have been greatly checked by habits of industry, and an increasing commerce.

Much has been said of late in Europe of the restoration of ancient Greece, and the Greeks themselves have begun to direct their attention to literary pursuits. The progress made in the last thirty years, in the ancient Greek language, and in general literature, is very considerable; and in the same period, the Romaic, or modern Greek, has made approaches towards the Hellenic. That language, in its worst state, bears about the same relation to the ancient Greek, as the old Italian to the Latin. The Hellenic language is now extensively cultivated both in and out of Greece. With their literary improvement, the desire for the restoration of their independence has been increased, and among the higher class of citizens, there prevails a very acute feeling, at their present degraded state, and a degree of enthusiasm and veneration for their ancient heroes, poets, philosophers, and statesmen, which would do honor to any nation.

Green, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,010.

Green, co. in the S. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,529. Engaged in agriculture 2,094, in commerce 6, in manufactures 365. Chief town, Xenia.

Green, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 678.

Green, t. Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 658.

Green, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 7 m. W. Wilmington. Pop. 917.

Green, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 772.

Green, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,141.

Green, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 905.

Green, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 3 m. W. Gallipolis. Pop. 700.

Green, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,456.

Green, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 5 m. N. E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,229.

Green, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 621.

Green, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 7 m. N. Chillicothe. Pop. 1,531.

Green, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 10 m. S E. Portsmouth. Pop. 582.

Green, p-t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 503.

Green, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. N. E. Warren. Pop. 125.

Green, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 4 m. N. E. Wooster. Pop. 412.

Green Bank, bank off Newfoundland, 129 miles long and 48 wide. Lon. 53° 30′ to 57° 50′ W. Lat. 45° 30′ to 46° 50′ N.

Green bay, or *Bay Puan*, a large bay on the W. side of Lake Michigan. It extends from the north end of the lake 90 miles, in a S. W. direction, and is 15 or 20 miles wide. Across its entrance is a chain of islands, called the *Grand traverse*, which shelters the bay from the winds that often blow with violence across the lake. Several of the channels between them are of sufficient depth to admit vessels of 200 tons burthen, which traverse the bay and ascend Fox river several miles. Green bay abounds with fish, particularly sturgeon and white fish. It has several small bays, the principal of which is Sturgeon's bay. The principal rivers which it receives, are Fox and Menominy.

Green bay, p-t. Brown co. Michigan Territory, on Fox river, 1½ m. above its entrance into Green bay. 184 m. S. W. Mackinaw, 220 N. Chicago, 360 E. Prairie du Chien, by Fox and Ouisconsin rivers. Lon. 87° 58′ W. Lat. 45° N. It extends along both sides of the river about 4 miles. Here are about 80 families, the descendants of the French Jesuits, who settled here in 1700; but by intermarriages with the Indians, they have now become, almost without exception, of mixed blood. The country around this settlement is at present chiefly occupied by the Menominee Indians. It has a healthful and sufficiently mild climate, a fertile soil, watered by numerous rivers, and its position between the great Lakes and the Mississippi, renders it a very eligible place for settlement. See *Fort Howard*.

Green briar, r. Va. which falls into the E. side of the Kenhawa, at the place where it breaks through the Laurel ridge, opposite the mouth of New river. Lat. 38° N.

Green briar, co. Va. on Green briar river. Pop. 7,041. Slaves 786. Engaged in agriculture 1,899, in commerce 17, in manufactures 161. Chief town, Lewisburgh.

Greenbush, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson, opposite Albany. Pop. 2,764. The U. States barracks in this town, are situated about a mile from the river, and are in full view from Albany.

Greencastle, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.

Greencastle, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. N. W. Lancaster, 18 S. E. Columbus.

Green creek, r. Ohio, which empties into Sandusky river 5 m. above its mouth.

Greene, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 24 m. S. W. Augusta, 39 N. Portland. Pop. 1,309.

Greene, co. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Hudson,

and on its other sides inclosed by Albany, Schoharie, Delaware, and Ulster counties. Pop. 22,996. Engaged in agriculture 4,627, in commerce 155, in manufactures 996. Chief town, Catskill.

Greene, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 12 m. S. W. Norwich, 120 W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,590.

Greene, co. Pa. bounded N. by Washington co. E. by the Monongahela, which separates it from Fayette co. S. and W. by Virginia. Pop, 15,554. Engaged in agriculture 2,248, in commerce 64, in manufactures 715. Chief town, Waynesborough.

Greene, p-t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,801.

Greene, co. N. C. Pop. 4,533. Slaves 2,174. Engaged in agriculture 1,569, in commerce 11, in manufactures 36. Chief town, Snowville.

Greene, co. Geo. on the Oconee. Pop. 13,589. Slaves 6,937. Engaged in agriculture 4,309, in commerce 26, in manufactures 146. Chief town, Greensborough.

Greene, co. Alabama. Pop. 4,554. Slaves 1,691. Engaged in agriculture 496, in commerce 16, in manufactures 33.

Greene, co. Mississippi, bordering on the State of Alabama. Pop. 1,445. Slaves 380. Engaged in agriculture 428, in commerce 2, in manufactures 5. At the court-house is a post-office.

Greene, co. Ten. on French broad river. Pop. 11,324. Slaves 829. Engaged in agriculture 2,577, in commerce 14. Chief town, Greenville.

Greene, co. Ken. Pop. 11,943. Slaves 3,241. Engaged in agriculture 1,827, in commerce 19, in manufactures 181. Chief town, Greensburgh.

Greenfield, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 24 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 974.

Greenfield, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Mass. on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 21 m. N. Northampton. Pop. 1,316. It contains a handsome village, 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians, a court-house, and jail, and printing-office, from which a weekly paper is issued. Much of the trade of the county is carried on here.

Greenfield, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 10 m. N. Ballston, 36 N. Albany. Pop. 3,024.

Greenfield, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,141.

Greenfield, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 712.

Greenfield, p-t. Highland co. Ohio, on Paint creek, 20 m. N. E. Hillsborough.

Greenfield, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 3 m. N; Lancaster.

Greenfield, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 16 m. W. Gallipolis. Pop. 326.

Greenfield, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 338.

Green garden, p-v. Summer co. Ten.

Green hill, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

Green Island, isl. off the N. shore of Van Diemen's Land.

Green Island, isl. in the St. Lawrence, 110 m. below Quebec.

Greenland, a country, bounded E. by the Atlantic, and separated from Labrador on the S. W. by Davis' straits. It is not assertained whether it is a peninsula or an island, although the recent discoveries in the Polar regions render it highly probable that it is wholly detached from the continent. It extends as far south as Cape Farewell, in lat. 59° 30′ N. Its northern limits are unknown. The eastern coast is commonly called East Greenland, and the western, West Greenland, but the whalefishers call the whole West Greenland, and apply the name East Greenland to Spitzbergen and the adjacent islands. Nothing is known of this extensive country, but its coast. The interior is wholly inaccessible. on account of the everlasting ice with which its mountains are covered. The eastern coast also has, for centuries, been cut off from European intercourse, by the vast bodies of ice with which its shores are lined. The severity of the climate forbids the growth of every thing but a few stinted trees and shrubs. The whole population does not exceed 20,000; and they are confined to the coast, deriving a miserable subsistence from seals, birds, and fishes; and are sometimes under the necessity of living on sea weed and train oil. The natives were formerly Pagans, and addicted to some cruel customs, but through the instrumentality of the Moravian missionaries they have, to a considerable extent, been converted to Christianity. There are 11 missionaries, in 3 missionary settlements, at New Herrnhut, Lichtenfels, and Lichtenau.

Greenland, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on Great bay, 4 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 631.

Greenland, t. Greene co. N. Y. now *Hunter*.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains, which commences in Vermont, near the Canada line, and running S. through the western parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, terminates at New-Haven, on Long Island Sound. The northern part of the range is pierced by several of the great rivers which run into lake Champlain. The highest summit is Killington peak in Killington, Vt. which according to Capt. Partridge is 3,924 feet above the level of the sea.

Green Point, cape, on the coast of Florida, in Pensacola bay. Lon. 87° 4′ W. Lat. 30° 31′ N.

Greenaae, s-p. Denmark, on the Aa, near the Cattegat, 32 m. N. E. Aarhuus. Lon. 10° 58′ 57″ E. Lat. 56° 24′ N.

Greenhithe, hamlet, Eng. in Kent, on the Thames, 3 m. E. Dartford.

Greenock, the chief s-p. of Scotland, is in Renfrewshire, on the Clyde. The manufactories of the place are sugar-houses, rope-walks, soap and candle-works, tan-works, potteries, bottle and crystal-works, breweries, a sailcloth manufactory; to these may be added ship-building to a great extent, in which the place has long excelled.—Prior to 1697, Greenock was an inconsiderable fishing station, but it is now a flourishing town, and place of good trade. The harbor is very spacious and commodious; within these few years, the quays have been removed farther out to a greater depth of water, and new quays have been built to the eastward of the old harbor, at which there is from 16 to 26 feet water, and from 10 to 15 at low water. It is now capable of containing 500 sail of ships. On the 10th October, 1818, the registered shipping were 40,195 tons. The duties of customs for the year ending 10th October, 1818, were 351,587*l*. Pop. in 1757, 3,900; in 1811, exclusive of those at sea, 19,042. Lon. 0° 18′ 58″ W. Lat. 55° 57′ 2″ N.

Green river, r. Ken, which rises in Lincoln co. and flowing W. joins the Ohio, 200 m. below Louisville, 60 above the mouth of the Cumberland. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats nearly 200 miles.

Greensborough, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 27 m. N. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 625.

Greensborough, p-t. Caroline co. Md. on the W. side of Choptank creek, 7 m. N. Danton, 22 S. E. Chester.

Greensborough, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.

Greensborough, p-t. and cap. Greene co. Geo.

30 m. S. Athens, 40 N. Milledgeville, 78 W. by S. Augusta.

Greensburg, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 28 m. above New-York. Pop. 2,064.

Greensburg, p-t. and borough, Westmoreland co. Pa. on a branch of Sewickly creek, one of the sources of the Youghiogany, 30 m. S. E. by E. Pittsburg, 75 fr. Bedford. Pop. 771. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, an academy, and a German Calvinist church.

Greensburg, t. Beaver co. Pa. 10 m. N. Beavertown. Pop. 1,194. Here is an academy.

Greensburg, p-t. and cap. Greene co. Ken. on Green river, 69 m. W. Lexington, 95 E. Russelville. Pop. in 1810, 130. It contains a court-house and jail, and a bank.

Greenvalley, p-v. Bath co. Va.

Greenville, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river, 50 m. W. Montreal.

Greenville, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. on Catskill creek, 14 m. N. W. Athens, 25 S. Albany. Pop. 2,374. Here is an academy.

Greenville, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 394.

Greenville, co. Va. inclosed by Brunswick, Southampton and Sussex counties, and N. Carolina. Pop. 6,858. Slaves 4,512. Engaged in agriculture 2,225, in commerce 3, in manufactures 66. Chief town, Hickford.

Greenville, p-v. Augusta co. Va. 12 m. S. S. W. Staunton.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Pitt co. N. C. on the S. bank of Tar river, 110 m. fr. Ocrecock inlet, 23 fr. Washington. It contains a court-house and jail, and an academy.

Greenville, district, S. C. Pop. 11,530. Slaves 3,423. Engaged in agriculture 1,618, in commerce 27, in manufactures 355.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Greenville co. S. C. on Reedy river, 110 m. N. Augusta, (Geo.) 110 fr. Columbia. The air is cool and healthful, and many persons from the low country of Carolina and Georgia, reside here in summer.

Greenville, t. Darlington co. S. C. on the W. side of Great Pedee river, 55 E. N. E. Camden, 90 N. E. Columbia.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Mississippi, 21 m. N. E. Natchez.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Green co. Tennessee, on the head waters of French broad river, 26 m. W. Jonesboro', 81 E. Knoxville. The village contains a court-house, jail, printing-office, Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 100 dwelling-houses. A few miles south of the village is Greenville college, a flourishing institution, incorporated in 1794. It has between 70 and 80 students.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Muhlenburg co. Ken. 35 m. N. N. W. Russelville, 180 fr. Lexington. Here is a bank.

Greenville, p-t. and cap. Dark co. Ohio, 80 m. N. Cincinnati, 86 W. Columbus. Lon. 84° 32′ W. Lat. 40° 2′ N. In Aug. 1795, a famous treaty was made here by Gen. Wayne, on the part of the U. S. with the Indians. Pop. 1,172.

Greenville creek, Ohio, passes by Greenville and runs into the S. W. branch of Miami river, 18 m. below.

Greenup, co. Ken. Pop. 4,311. Slaves 566. Engaged in agriculture 847, in commerce 4, in manufactures 169.

Greenupsborough, p-t. and cap. Greenup co. Ken.

Greenville Bay, or *La Bay*, t. and port of entry, on the E. side of the island of Grenada.

Greenwich, t. Eng. in Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately below Deptford, celebrated for its splendid hospital; and, above all, for its observatory, which, instituted more immediately for the advancement of navigation, has rendered such important services to astronomy. Greenwich hospital consists at present of four extensive piles of building, and now accommodates nearly 3,000 seamen, while 5,400 out-pensioners are assisted from the funds. The widows of seamen have the exclusive privilege of being nurses. The expense of each pensioner is, at an average, 27*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; nurses, 29*l.* 15*s.*; and the total, 69,000*l.* per annum. The revenue of the hospital is derived, in part, from a duty of 6*d.* per month, deducted from the pay of seamen. 5½ m. E. London-bridge. Lon. 0° 0′. Lat. 51° 29′ N. Pop. 16,947.

Greenwich, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 20 m. E. Northampton, 75 W. Boston. Pop. 778.

Greenwich, *East*, p-t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. on the N. W. arm of Narraganset bay, 16 m. S. Providence, 22 N. N. W. Newport. Pop. 1,519. It contains a court-house and jail, an academy, and 2 churches.

Greenwich, *West*, t. Kent co. R. I. Pop. 1,927.

Greenwich, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long-Island sound, 38 m. E. New York, 48 W. New Haven. Pop. 3,790.

Greenwich, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, at the mouth of Battenkill, 8 m. W. Salem, 37 N. Albany. Pop. 3,197. It contains an academy, and 2 churches, and many manufactories.

Greenwich, v. included within the limits of the city of New York.

Greenwich, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J. on the N. W. bank of Cohanzy creek, 3 m. above its entrance into Delaware bay, 15 S. E. Salem. Pop. 890.

Greenwich, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on the Delaware, 6 m. S. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,699.

Greenwich, t. Sussex co. N. J. on Delaware river, 5 m. above Easton, Pa. 31 S. Newton. Pop. 3,335.

Greenwich, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,337.

Greenwich, p-v. Charleston district, S. C.

Greenwood, t. Oxford co. Maine, 5 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 392.

Greenwood, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,660.

Greenwood, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,078.

Greenwood, t. Mifflin co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,800.

Greenwood, t. Cumberland co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1810, 1,102.

Grees, r. Ireland, in Kildare, which joins the Barrow, 6 m. S. Athy.

Gregory, *Cape*, a high rocky bluff, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 43° 23′ N.

Gregou, or *Gregwa*. See *Griwhee*.

Gregstown, v. Somerset co. N. J. on the E. side of Millstone river, 6 m. N. E. Princeton.

Greifenberg, t. Silesia, on the Queiss, 8 m. S. W. Lowenberg. Lon. 15° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 59′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Greifenhagen, t. Pomerania, on the Oder, 37 m. N. Custrin, 12 S. Old Stettin. Lon. 14° 36′ E. Lat. 53° 20′ N. Pop. 3,400.

Greifswalde, t. Pomerania, belonging to Prussia, on the Rick, 2 m. above its influx into the

Baltic, 15 m. S. E. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 33′ 15″ E. Lat. 54° 4′ 35″ N. Pop. 3,750.

Greitz. See *Graitz.*

Grenada, New. See *Granada.*

Grenada, isl. in the W. Indies, 20 miles long from N. to S. and 10 broad in the centre. The soil is fertile in a high degree, seems adapted to every tropical production. Indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, thrive well in it, and game is abundant. St. George, the capital, is situated in a spacious bay on the west of the island, and possesses one of the safest and most commodious harbors for shipping in the British West Indies. The island originally belonged to the French, but since 1762 has been in the possession of the English. In 1809, the value of the imports was 439,453*l.*; exports, 189,800*l.* The population has decreased considerably since it has belonged to the English. The pop. in 1811 was—slaves, 29,381; whites, 771; free people of colour, 1,210; total, 31,362. 123 m. S. W. Barbadoes, 71 N. W. Tobago. Lon. 61° 43′ W. Lat. 12° 21′ N.

Grenade, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 14 m. N. N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 3,250.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, cluster of islands in the W. Indies, between Grenada and St. Vincent's.

Grenoble, large t. in the S. E. of France, cap. of Isere, on the river Isere, near the junction of the Drac. Grenoble, though not a fine town, has several spacious squares. It is surrounded with ramparts, and entered by draw-bridges. Its glove manufactures have long been celebrated, and employ nearly one-fourth of the population. 27 m. S. Chamberry. Lon. 5° 43′ 49″ E. Lat. 45° 11′ 42″ N. Pop. 23,000.

Grenouilles, Les, a cluster of rocks, 36 m. S. E. Point Morand, in the island of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 32′ E. Lat. 17° 32′ N.

Grenville, isl. on the E. coast of Florida, 39 m. long. Lat. 26° 55′ N.

Grenville, Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 47° 22′ N.

Grenville's Canal, channel, on the N. W. coast of America, which separates Pitt's archipelago from the coast of New Cornwall.

Gretna Green. See *Graitney.*

Greven, t. Prussian States, on the Ems, 11 m. N. E. Munster. Pop. 3,434.

Greulsen, t. Saxony, 16 m. N. E. Erfurt. Lon. 11° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Grey, or *Upper League.* See *Grisons.*

Grey, Cape, cape, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 136° 42′ E. Lat. 13° 1′ S. It forms the S. point of Caledon Bay.

Grey Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 49° 19′ N.

Gressano, t. Austrian Italy, 13 m. N. Verona. The natural bridge in the neighbourhood, called the Bridge of Veja, connects two hills. The arch is 50 feet broad, and 114 high.

Griersburg, p-t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 146.

Grignan, t. France, 14 m. S. S. E. Montelimart.

Grigoriopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Dniester, 18 m. N. by W. Bender.

Griguet Bay, bay, at the N. E. extremity of Newfoundland. Lon. 55° 24′ W. Lat. 51° 40′ N.

Grimma, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 15 m. E. S. E. Leipsic, 42 W. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 3,000.

Grimsboys, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Grimsby, Great, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the S. bank of the Humber, near its mouth. It was once rich and populous, with considerable trade; but the harbor becoming choked up, it gradually declined. Of late, however, the harbor has been improved, a dock constructed at great expense, and the trade has again revived. It is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 2,747. 36 m. N. E. Lincoln. Lon. 0° 1′ W. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Grimsby, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario, W. of Niagara.

Grimsel, mt. Switz. between the canton of Bern and the Upper Valais.

Grindal, Point, cape, on the E. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 228° 8′ E. Lat. 55° 27′ N.

Grindall Point, on the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 136° 61′ E. Lat. 13° 15½′ S.

Grindelwald, v. of Bern, in Switzerland, 3 m. S. S. E. Thun.

Grindleton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 17 m. W. S. W. Skipton. Pop. 1,022.

Grindstone-ford, p-v. Claiborne co. Mississippi.

Grinstead, East, t. Eng. in Sussex, 29 m. S. by E. London. Lon. 0° 1′ W. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 2,804.

Griqua town, a station of the London Missionary Society, in South Africa, north of the Great Orange river, and about 700 m. N. E. of Cape Town.

Grismez, Cape, France, on the coast of Picardy, between Bologne and Calais. Lon. 1° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 50′ N.

Grisons, Country of, a canton, occupying the S. E. corner of Switzerland. Extent, 2,500 sq. miles. Pop. 73,000, of whom 26,000 speak the German language, 10,000 the Italian, and 37,000 the Romansh or ancient Rhœtian language. The surface is mountainous, and the chief support of the inhabitants is derived from herds and flocks. The canton is divided into three leagues, viz. the League of God's House, the Grey League, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. The government is purely democratic.

Grissee. See *Gresse.*

Grissels, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Griswold, t. New-London co. Ct. on the Quinebaug, 6 or 8 m. N. E. Norwich. It formerly constituted the part of Preston called North Society. Pop. 1,869.

Grita, t. Caraccas, 46 m. S. S. W. Merida.

Griwhee, t. Slave coast of Africa, cap. of Whidah. Lon. 1° 16′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Grizalva, r. Mexico, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 18° 35′ N.

Groai. See *Garaway.*

Grodno, t. Russian Poland, on the Niemen, and capital of the government of Grodno; 140 m. N. E. Warsaw, 140 S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 23° 49′ E. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Pop. 5,000, of whom 1,500 are Jews.

Grodno, government of Russian Poland, adjacent to the governments of Wilna and Minsk. Extent, 11,000 square miles. Pop. 620,000.

Groenekloof, v. S. Africa, in Cape of Good Hope, 40 m. N. Cape Town.

Grohnde, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 9 m. S. Hameln. Pop. 3,587.

Groitsch, t. Saxony, on the Elster, 13 m. S. Leipzic. Lon. 12° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Grall, or *Groenloo*, t. Netherlands, 19 m. E. Zutphen. Lon. 6° 32′ E. Lat. 52° 5′ N.

Grondines, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. W. Quebec.

Groningen, province, at the N. E. extremity of the Netherlands, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by Hanover on the E. and by the provinces of Drenthe and Friesland on the S. and W. Extent, 770 sq. miles. Pop. 146,000. The surface is level and low. The chief wealth of the province lies in its pastures.

Groningen, t. Netherlands, cap. of the province of Groningen, on the Hunse and Fivel. The university of Groningen was founded in 1614. It consists of 5 faculties, with 19 professors, and has a good library. The chief trade is in agricultural produce. The manufactures are of linen and woollen, also of quills. 100 m. N. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 6° 35′ E. Lat. 53° 12′ N. Pop. 26,500.

Groningen, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, on the Bode, 6 m. N. E. Halberstadt. Lon. 11° 11′ E. Lat. 51° 56′ N. Pop. 2,250.

Groningen, or *Mark Groningen*, t. Wirtemberg, 7 m. N. N. W. Stutgard. Pop. 2,200.

Gronskar, light-house in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, in lon. 19° 2′ 30″ E. lat. 59° 15′ 50″ N.

Groote Eylandt, isl. on the N. coast of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. It extends from lat. 13° 39′ to 14° 17 S.

Gros bois, or *Yamachiche*, seigniory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on lake St. Peters, 14 m. W. Three-Rivers.

Gros cap, cape, Up. Canada, at the outlet of lake Superior.

Gros Isle, isl. Michigan Territory, in Detroit river, near its mouth. It is about 8 miles long, and 1½ wide. The soil is fertile, and some of it is cultivated. Here is a quarry, from which stone is obtained for building.

Groso, *Cape*, promontory, Spain. Lon. 1° 23′ E. Lat. 41° 11′ N.

Grossenhayn, or *Hayn*, t. Saxony, on the Roder, 8 m. N. Meissen, 16 N. N.W. Dresden. Lon. 13° 29′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Grosses Haf. See *Haff*.

Grosseito, t. Tuscany, 30 m. S. S. E. Piombino, 70 S. Florence. Lon. 11° 4′ E. Lat. 42° 49′ N.

Grosswig, v. Prussian Saxony, 3 m. S. by E. Torgau.

Grotkau, t. Silesia, 28 m. S. S. E. Breslau.

Groton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 15 m. N. E. Dartmouth College, 38 N. W. Concord. Pop. 688. Here is a furnace for casting hollow iron ware.

Groton, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 16 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 595.

Groton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 34 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,397. Here is an academy. The village is handsomely built on a rising ground, which commands an extensive prospect.

Groton, p-t. New London co. Ct. at the mouth of the Thames, opposite New London. Pop. 4,664. In this town is Fort Griswold, which defends the harbor of New London.

Groton, t. Tompkins co. N.Y. Pop. 2,742.

Groton, t. Huron co. Ohio.

Grotta, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adda, 7 m. N. W. Cremona.

Grotta Minarda, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra, 3 m. S. Ariano. Pop. 2,250.

Grottaglia, t. Naples, 18 m. E. Taranto; also, a town, 9 m. E. Taranto.

Groudis, small isl. France, over against L'Orient. Lon. 3° 26′ 8″ W. Lat 47° 38′ 4″ N.

Grovehill, p-v. Warren co. N. C.

Groveland, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. on Genesee river, 30 m. S. W. Canandaigua. It contains a Presbyterian church. Pop. 1,273.

Grovepoint, the N. point at the mouth of Sassafras river, Md. 5 m. S.W. Turkey-point.

Groups, *The*, two islands, or rather groups of islands, in the Pacific ocean, seen by Capt. Cook, 1769. The southernmost lies in lon. 142° 42′ W. lat. 18° 12′ S.

Groupus, t. on the coast of Brazil, with a fine and spacious harbor, having good anchorage. Lat. 26° 26′ S.

Grubenhagen, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, on the E. side of the Leine. Pop. 60,000.

Grumo, v. a little E. of Naples, on the heights of Copo di Chino. Pop. 3,100.

Grunberg, t. Silesia, in Glogau, 30 m. N. W. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 58′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Grunberg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, 10 m. E. Giessen, 26 W. Fulda.

Grunde, v. Hanover, 12 m. S. W. Goslar.

Grunstadt, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 22 m. S. Mentz. Pop. 2,300.

Gruyeres, t. Switz. in Friburg, 15 m. S. Friburg. Lon. 6° 53′ E. Lat. 46° 36′ N.

Gshat, t. Russia, in Smolensko.

Guacara, t. Venezuela, 12 m. fr. Valencia.

Guacho, or *Huacho*, port, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 11° 14′ S.

Guadalaviar, (an. *Durias*,) r. Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, near Valencia, in lat. 39° 25′ N.

Guadalaxara, province, Spain, in New Castile. Extent 1,050 sq. miles. Pop. 122,000. Guadalaxara, the capital, has a large manufactory of cloth for account of government. 56 m. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 3° 22′ E. Lat. 40° 33′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Guadalaxara, an intendancy of Mexico, bounded N. by the intendancies of Sonora and Durango, E. by Zacatecas and Guanaxuato, S. by Valladolid, and W. by the Pacific. Extent 73,628 square miles. Pop. in 1803, 630,500.

Guadalaxara, city, Mexico, cap. of the intendancy of Guadalaxara, is situated in a delightful and fertile plain, near the Baranja river, 280 m. N.W. Mexico. Pop. 19,500, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes and mestizoes. Lat. 21° 9′ N.

Guadalbon, r. Spain, in Jaen, which falls into the Guadalquivir, at Mengibar.

Guadalcanar, isl. in the Pacific, one of Solomon's archipelago. Lon. 161° 50′ 21″ E. Lat. 9° 16′ 30″ S.

Guadalmer, r. Spain, which joins the Guadiara, in Spanish Estremadura.

Guadaloupe, isl. one of the largest and most valuable in the W. Indies, is situated in lon. 62° W. and lat. 16° 20′ N. It is divided into two parts by a channel, in breadth from 30 to 80 yards. The channel runs north and south, and communicates with the sea, by a large bay at each end; that on the N. is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the S. Petit Cul de Sac. The part of the island east of the channel, is called Grand Terre, and is about 120 miles in circumference. The west part is

subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capesterre on the west, and Basse-terre on the east. This part also is 120 miles in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus 6 miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. In many parts the soil is rich, and not inferior to that of Martinico. Its produce is sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, &c. The exports in 1811, were 8,216,249 lbs. of sugar, 1,380,816 gallons of spirits, 1,601,686 lbs. of coffee, 219,009 lbs. of cotton, and 963 lbs. cocoa. This island has been repeatedly taken by the British. It now belongs to France, having been restored in 1814. The population in 1812, according to a return to the British House of Commons, was 114,839, of which number 12,747 were whites, 94,328 slaves, and 7,764 free negroes.

Guadaloupe, isl. off the coast of California. Lon. 118° 17′ W. Lat. 28° 53′ N.

Guadaloupe, r. Mexico, in Texas, which falls into the gulf of Mexico after a course of about 200 miles.

Guadalquivir, one of the largest rivers in Spain, rises in Granada, traverses Andalusia, passes by Andujar, Cordova and Seville, and falls into the Mediterranean, 20 m. N. W. Cadiz, in lon. 4° 35′ W. lat. 36° 46′ N. It is navigable for small vessels to Cordova.

Guadalupe, t. Spain, 45 m. S.W. Toledo.

Guadarama, r. Spain, which joins the Tagus, about 9 miles below Toledo.

Guadiamar, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a few leagues below Seville.

Guadiena, r. Spain, which rises in La Mancha, and running west, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz, and enters Portugal, where it takes a southerly direction, and falls into the sea, between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in lon. 7° 26′ W. It is navigable 40 miles.

Guadix, t. Spain, in Granada, near the Guadalquivir. It is the see of a bishop. 28 m. E. N. E. Granada. Pop. 8,300.

Guailas, or *Huailas*, province, Peru, bounded N. E. and E. by Conchucos, S. E. and S. by Caxatambo, and W. by Santa.

Guaira, or *Laguaira*, t. S. America, in Caraccas. It has a celebrated fort, defended by a castle, and more frequented than any other upon the coast, though it is not completely protected from the wind. On the 26th March, 1812, this town was laid in ruins by an earthquake. 7 m. N. of the city of Caraccas. Lon. 67° 2′ W. Lat. 10° 48′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Gualior, district, Hind. in Agra, between 26° and 27° N. lat. and between 78° and 79° E. lon.

Gualior, a celebrated fortress, Hind. in Agra. It is the possession of the Mahrattas, and is considered as the key of Hindostan from the Mahratta country. Lon. 78° 14′ E. Lat. 26° 18′ N.

Guallaga, r. S. America, which rises in Peru, and enters the Amazon, in lat. 7° 16′ S. after a course of 500 miles.

Gualtero, or *Gualteiri*, t. States of Modena, 13 m N. Reggio. Pop. 4,150.

Guam, or *Guahon*, one of the Ladrone islands, 120 miles in circuit. Lon. 155° 10′ E. Lat. 13° 25′ N. There is a town on the island, called Agana, built by the Spaniards.

Guamachucho, province, Peru, bounded E. by Cixamarquilla, N. E. by Chochapoyas, N. by Cixamarca, N. W. and W. by Truxillo, and S. by Conchucos. Pop. 11,000.

Guamalies, or *Huamalies*, province, Peru, bounded N. by Pataz, E. by the Andes, S. E. by Guanuco, S. by Tarma, S. W. by Caxatambo, and N. W. by Conchucos. It is an extensive valley, 250 miles long, through which runs the Amazon.

Guamanga, or *Huamanga*, a province of Peru. Guamanga, the capital, is a handsome town, with a university. 188 m. S. E. Lima, 176 N.W. Cuzco. Lon. 77° 56′ W. Lat. 12° 50′ N.

Guamantagua, t. Peru, 50 m. N. E. Lima.

Guamoco, city, New Granada, 32 m. N. E. Antioquia. Lon. 74° 57′ W. Lat. 7° 9′ N.

Guanahani. See *Cat island*.

Guanajo. See *Bonacca*.

Guanapu, r. Brazil, which empties itself from the south into the mouth of the Amazon.

Guanare, t. Caraccas, in the province of Varinas, admirably situated on Guanare river, a branch of the Apure. On the S. and E. of the town are vast plains, which feed immense herds of oxen. Pop. 12,300. 193 m. S. S. W. Caraccas, 64 S. E. Truxillo. Lon. 66° 55′ W. Lat. 8° 14′ N.

Guanaxuato, one of the intendancies of Mexico, and the most populous of the whole viceroyalty, contains 6,978 sq. miles, 517,300 inhabitants. The produce of the mines is now greater than that of Potosi, or that of any other mine ever known. They afforded, from 1796 to 1803, nearly 40 millions of dollars in gold and silver, or very nearly 5 millions annually. Guanaxuato, the capital, contains within the city, 41,000 inhabitants; and in the mines surrounding the city, 29,600; altogether, 70,600. The ground on which the city is built is 6,836 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 101° 54′ W. Lat. 21° N.

Guancabelica, or *Guancavelica*, t. Peru, and cap. of the province of Angaraez. The mountains in the vicinity are rich in gold and silver ores; but it is chiefly for a mine of quicksilver that this city is celebrated. This mine formerly yielded an immense produce; but, not being worked in a proper and regular manner, the pit fell in. At present, it yields about 1,500 cwt. of quicksilver. 53 m. W. Guamanga, 140 S. E. Lima. Lon. 74° 51′ W. Lat. 12° 56′ S.

Guanchaco, t. on the coast of Peru, near Truxillo, of which it is the harbor. Lon. 78° 58′ W. Lat. 8° 5′ S.

Guano Key, *Great*, and *Little*, 2 small islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 77° 30′ W. Lat. 26° 30′ N.

Guanta, province, Peru, bounded N. and N. W. by Xauxa, N. E. and E. by the Andes, S. and S. W. by Anganaes, Guamanga, and Castro Vireyna. Pop. 10,000.

Guantanamo, or *Cumberland*, bay on the coast of Cuba. Lon. 76° 50′ W. Lat. 20° 30′ N.

Guanuco, t. Peru. Lon. 75° 36′ W. Lat. 10° 6′ S.

Guarapiche, r. S. America, in Cumana, which enters the gulf of Paria, between the point of Paria and the mouth of the Oronoco, in lat. 10° 8′ N.

Guarda, fortified t. Portugal, in Beira, near the source of the Mondego, 67 m. E. Coimbra, 20 S. W. Almeida. Pop. 2,300.

Guardafui, *Cape*, the most eastern point of Africa, at the entrance into the Red Sea. Lon. 51° 55′ E. Lat. 11° 45′ N.

Guardamar, t. Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura, 17 m. S. S. W. Alicant. Lon. 1° 29′ W. Lat. 38° 15′ N. Pop. 4,250.

Guardarville, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower

Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 5 m. S. Quebec.

Guardia, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 4,100.

Guardia, t. Spain, in Toledo, 30 m. S. S. E. Madrid. Pop. 3,350.

Guardia, t. Naples, 11 m. E. Molise. Lon. 14° 50′ E. Lat. 41° 50′ N.

Guardia, t. Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Minho, 14 m. W. S. W. Tuy. Lon. 9° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 40′ N.

Guardia Lombarda, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra. Pop. 2,500.

Guardialfiera, t. Naples, 16 m. N. E. Molise.

Guarico, r. Caraccas, which falls into the Apure, about 60 miles from its junction with the Orinoco.

Guarico, Punta del, cape on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74° 22′ W.

Guarochiri, a province of Peru. Guarochiri, the capital, is 57 m. fr. Lima. Lon. 76° 18′ W. Lat. 11° 55′ S.

Guaraunos, Indians, Caraccas, who inhabit the islands at the mouth of the Orinoco; 8,000 in number.

Guasco, or *Huasco*, port, Chili, in Copiapo, with an excellent harbor. Lon. 76° 6′ W. Lat. 28° 29′ S.

Guasta di Amone, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 22 m. E. by S. Lanciano. Pop. 2,700.

Guastalla, t. Italy, in Parma, and cap. of a small dutchy, at the confluence of the Crostolo and the Po. It is fortified, and forms an important pass in time of war. Pop. 5,500. 21 m. N. W. Parma, 21 S. Mantua. Lon. 10° 39′ E. Lat. 44° 54′ N. The dutchy now belongs to the Archduchess Maria-Louisa, late empress of France.

Guatimala, Captain-Generalship of, one of the Spanish possessions in N. America, extending from New Spain on the N. W. nearly to the isthmus of Darien, and bounded E. by the Caribbean sea, and W. by the Pacific ocean. It consists of 6 provinces, viz. Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatimala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The great American range of mountains runs through the country from S. E. to N. W. Volcanoes are extremely numerous, and some of them terrific; no less than 20 are in constant activity. The general appearance of the soil is extremely fertile, and Guatimala produces abundantly corn, cochineal, grapes, honey, wax, cotton, fine wool, and dye-woods. The population has been estimated at 1,800,000.

Guatimala, a province of the captain-generalship, extends along the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is bounded N. E. by Vera Paz and Chiapa, E. by Honduras, S. W. by the Pacific ocean, S. E. by Nicaragua, N. and W. by Oaxaca.

Guatimala, Santiago de, capital of the captain-generalship of Guatimala, was founded, in 1524, on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano; but in 1751, it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by the matter from the volcano. Notwithstanding this awful calamity, the city was rebuilt on the same spot; but another and more tremendous convulsion again destroyed the devoted place in 1775, the greater part of the inhabitants being at the same time buried in the ruins. The city now stands 25 miles S. of the old town. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and an university, reckoned one of the best in the empire. Pop. 19,000. Lon. 92° 40′ W. Lat. 14° 28′ N.

Guauchinango, t. Mexico, in Puebla, 19 m. N. E. Mexico. Lon. 97° 54′ W. Lat. 20° 23′ N.

Guaviari, r. S. America, which rises in the Andes of Quito, and, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Orinoco, in lat. 4° 20′ N.

Guaura, t. Peru, in Chancay, with a good port. Lon. 76° 23′ W. Lat. 11° 6′ S.

Guaxa. See *Xuaxa*.

Guauxaca. See *Oaxaca*.

Guayaquil, province, in the S. W. corner of New-Granada, bordering on Peru and the Pacific ocean. It produces cacao, of which two crops are gathered annually, cotton, tobacco, salt, wax, rice, and honey, in all which a considerable commerce is carried on with the other provinces.—Guayaquil, the capital, is on the W. shore of a river of the same name. It has a celebrated commercial port in the river of Guayaquil, and an excellent dock. Here have been built a great number of ships of the line, owing to the excellent quality of the wood, which is cut in the immediate vicinity. 150 m. S. S. W. Quito. Lon. 79° 40′ W. Lat. 2° 11′ 21″ S. Pop. about 20,000.

Guayaquil, r. New Granada, which rises on the W. side of the Andes, and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil, in lat. 2° 27′ S.

Guayra. See *Guaira*.

Guazacualco, r. Mexico, which runs S. and enters the gulf of Mexico, in lon. 94° 24′ W. lat. 18° 12′ N.

Gubbio, or *Eugubio*, t. Ecclesiastical State, in Ancona, 35 m. N. Spoleto. Pop. 4,000.

Guben, t. Prussian States, in Lusatia, at the junction of the Lubst and the Neisse, 22 m. S. Frankfort on the Oder, 70 N. N. E. Dresden. Lon. 14° 45′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N. Pop. about 6,000.

Guber, country, Central Africa. It pays tribute to Asben.

Gubi, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 10′ E. Lat. 13° 7′ N.

Gudarah, district, Hind. in Gujerat. Gudarah, the capital, is in lon. 73° 43′ E. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

Guelderland. See *Gelderland*.

Gueldres, or *Gueldern*. See *Gelders*.

Guelfo, St., or *Castel Guelfo*, t. Italy, on the Taro, 8 m. W. by N. Parma.

Guemenee, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 9 m. N. Blain. Pop. 3,600.

Guer, t. France, in Morbihan, 34 m. E. N. E. Vannes. Pop. 4,800.

Guerande, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, between the mouth of the Vilaine and the Loire, 36 m. W. Nantes. 13 S. Roche Bernard. Lon. 2° 25′ 26″ W. Lat. 47° 19′ 39″ N. Pop. 7,200.

Guerard, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 24 m. E. Paris.

Guerche, La, t. France, 18 m. E. S. E. Rennes.

Guerche, La, t. France, on the Creuse, 30 m. Tours.

Gueret, t. France, cap. of La Creuse, 40 m. N. E. Limoges, 221 S. Paris. Pop. 3,400.

Guerigny, v. France, in Nievre, 9 m. N. Nevers.

Guernica, t. Spain, in Biscay, 22 m. N. N. E. Vittoria.

Guernsey, isl. in the English channel, near the French coast, 9 miles long, 6 broad, and about 39 in circuit. The soil is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. The island is subject to England, but the Norman French is generally spoken by all ranks. Scarcely any of the common people can speak English. All their domestic uten-

sils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dress and mode of living. The amount of shipping belonging to the island in 1813, was 10,892 tons. The chief town is St. Peter's Port, on the east coast, with a good harbor. Distant from Cape la Hogue 26 m. W. S. W.; from Cherbourg 36 W. by S.; from Portland 51 S.; from Portsmouth 94 S. W. Lon. 2° 40′ W. Lat. 49° 33′ N. Pop. 21,293.

Guernsey, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Tuscarawas co. E. by Belmont co. S. by Morgan co. W. by Muskingum and Coshocton cos. Sq. miles, 471. Pop. 9,292. Engaged in agriculture 891, in commerce 18, in manufactures 85. Chief t. Cambridge.

Gueta. See *Hueta*.

Guetaria, or *Gataria*, castle and t. Spain, on the coast of Guipuscoa, 9 m. W. St. Sebastian. Lon. 2° 8′ 55′ W.

Gugagh, t. Hind. in Sinde. Lon. 68° 7′ E. Lat. 24° 45′ N.

Guhrau, or *Gurau*, t. Silesia, 17 m. E. Glogau.

Guiana, country, S. America, between the Orinoco and the Amazon. It has Caraccas on the N. W. the Atlantic on the N. E. Brazil on the W. and New Granada on the S.W. The river Cassiquiari unites the Orinoco with the Negro, a branch of the Amazon, making this country a real island, separated by water from the rest of the continent. Guiana is divided between 5 different nations. 1. *Spanish Guiana* belongs to Caraccas. It extends on the coast from the Orinoco to the Essequebo. 2. *English Guiana* extends from the Essequebo to the Corentin. 3. *Dutch Guiana*, from the Corentin to the Maroni. 4. *French Guiana*, from the Maroni to the Aruary. 5. *Portuguese Guiana*, from the Aruary to the Amazon. The boundaries between these divisions in the interior are not determined, and there is no necessity for determining them, because the white settlements do not extend far from the sea coast, the interior being occupied by war-like Indians. English Guiana is subdivided into the districts of *Essequebo*, *Demarara*, and *Berbice*. Dutch Guiana is sometimes called *Surinam*, and French Guiana, *Cayenne*. The population may be estimated at 250,000, exclusive of Indians. Spanish Guiana has 34,000, English Guiana more than 70,000, Dutch Guiana 80,000, and French Guiana 30,000. The mass of the population are negro slaves; there are less than 20,000 whites. The Dutch colonies, (including English Guiana,) have from the earliest period been exposed to depredations from fugitive negroes, who have fled to the woods from the excessive cruelty of their masters.

The country along the shore and for a considerable way into the interior, is an extensive and uniform plain of unequalled fertility. It is covered with thick forests, even to the water's edge; the coast is so low and flat, that nothing is seen at first but the trees, which appear to be growing out of the water. The country is overspread with the most luxuriant vegetation, abounding in fruits of every description, and an infinite variety of rare and useful plants. The principal articles cultivated are sugar, coffee and cotton.

Guibarra, bay on the N. coast of Cuba.

Guienne, before the revolution, a province in the S. W. of France, now divided into the departments of the Gironde, the Lot-and-Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron. Pop. 1,900,000.

Gujerat, or *Gujrat*, province, Hind. between 21° and 24° N. lat. bounded N. by Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Kandeish, S. by Aurungabad and the sea, and W. by a sandy desert, the gulf of Cutch, and the sea. During the war of 1780, the British got possession of a portion of it. Their territory occupies a considerable tract of country on both sides of the gulf of Cambay, and includes the populous cities of Surat, Broach, Cambay, Kaira, and Gogo. The sea coast between the gulf of Cambay and Cutch is occupied by different independent chiefs, all greatly addicted to piracy. The northern and western borders are also possessed by a number of barbarous chiefs.

Guigues, r. Venezuela, which runs into the Atlantic, 16 leagues W. Coro.

Guilderlandt, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. 12 m. W. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,270. At the village of Hamilton in this town, there are extensive glass factories.

Guildford, borough, Eng. and cap. of Surrey, on the Wye, which is navigable for barges from the Thames. It contains a castle, a guild-hall, a jail, a theatre, 3 churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenters. Pop. 2,974. 30 m. S. W. London. Lon. 0° 34′ W. Lat. 51° 14′ N.

Guildhall, p-t. and cap. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, opposite Lancaster, with which it is connected by a bridge, 50 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 529.

Guilford, t. Somerset co. Maine, 40 m. N. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 325.

Guilford, t. Windham co. Vt. 49 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,862.

Guildford, p-t. and borough, New Haven co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 15 m. E. New Haven, 36 S. Hartford. Pop. 4,131. It contains 7 houses of public worship. Here are two harbors and some shipping.

Guilford, t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 2,175.

Guilford, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,439.

Guildford co. N. C. inclosed by Rowan, Rockingham and Orange cos. and Virginia. Pop. 14,511. Slaves 1,611. Engaged in agriculture 3,621, in manufactures 105. Chief town, Martinsville.

Guilford, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 72.

Guillac, t. France, on the Tarn, 14 m. S. W. Albi, 30 N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 6,500.

Guillaudiere, fief, Surry co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 15 m. N. E. Montreal.

Guillhaume, Bonhomme, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, 12 m. N. Quebec.

Guillestre, t. France, in Upper Alps, 11 m. N. E. Embrun.

Guillon, v. France, on the Serain, 30 m. S. E. Auxerre.

Guillori. See *Gillori*.

Guimaraens, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. Here are manufactures of damasked linen for table cloths; also of knives. 10 m. S. E. Braga, 30 N. N. E. Oporto. Pop. 7,500.

Guinala. See *Ghilana*.

Guinea, a name given to a part of the W. coast of Africa, from the Rio Mesurado to the western extremity of Benin, comprehending about 13 degrees of longitude. This territory is usually divided into the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold coast, and the Slave coast.

The Grain Coast extends from the Mesurado to the village of Growa, about 10 miles beyond Cape Palmas. It yields a coarse species of pepper, but neither gold nor ivory, and has been comparatively little frequented.

The Ivory Coast, extends from Growa, to Cape

Appollonia. It abounds with ivory, but has no harbors, and has never been very extensively frequented.

The Gold Coast extends from Cape Appollonia to the Rio Volta. European settlements and trade have been carried on here to a greater extent than in any other part of Africa. Britain has now a more extensive footing upon this coast than any other nation. Cape Coast castle is the capital of the British settlements; and forts are also maintained at Acra, Dixcove, Succondee, Commendo, and Anamboe.

The Slave Coast extends from the Rio Volta to the bay and river of Lagos, which separates it from Benin. The British formerly had settlements here, but they have recently been abandoned.

Guinea, New. See *New Guinea.*

Guinegast, or *Euguinegatte*, v. France, in Pas de Calais, between St. Homer and Hesdin.

Guines, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 6 m. S. Calais.

Guingamp, t. France, in Cotes du Nord, 15 m. S. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 5,200.

Guiomere, territory of the Ivory Coast of Africa.

Guipana, the largest of the Cervine Islands, in the Adriatic, belonging to the house of Austria; about 18 miles in circumference.

Guipry, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 13 m. N. E. Redon. Pop. 3,000.

Guipuscoa, a district of the province of Biscay, in Spain, on the French frontier. Pop. 105,000. Extent, 640 square miles. See *Biscay.*

Guisborough, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, noted for its alum works. 8 m. N. E. Stokesley. Lon. 1° 2′ W. Lat. 54° 31′ N. Pop. 1,834.

Guiscardo. See *Viscardo.*

Guise, t. France, on the Oise, 20 m. N. Laon, 14 E. St. Quentin. Lon. 3° 42′ E. Lat. 49° 55′ N.

Guishden, r. Ireland, which runs into the Moy.

Gujunderghur, district, Hind. in Bejapore, between 15° and 16° N. lat. Gujunderghur, the capital, is in lon. 75° 56′ E. lat. 15° 45′ N.

Gulan, v. Scotland, 5½ m. S. W. by W. North Berwick.

Gulan Ness, small promontory of Scotland, the S. point at the entrance of the frith of Forth into the German ocean. Lon. 2° 44′ W. Lat. 56° 5′ N.

Gulf Stream, a current which rushes out of the Gulf of Mexico between Cuba and Florida and proceeds north along the coast of the United States, and northeast as far as the shores of Iceland and Great Britain. Its velocity off the coast of Florida is 5 miles an hour, and in lat. 37° N. about 1 mile.

Gull islands, Great and *Little*, 2 small islands, lying W. of Fisher's island in Long-Island Sound. There is a light-house on Little-Gull island.

Gulpe. See *Galope.*

Gumbinnen, one of the governments into which East Prussia has been lately divided, bordering on Russia, the kingdom of Poland, and the government of Konigsberg. Extent, 6,150 squre miles. Pop. 350,000, of whom the great majority are Lutherans.

Gumbinnen, t. E. Prussia, on the Pissa, and cap. of the government of Gumbinnen. 65 m. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 22° 35′ E. Lat. 54° 31′ N. Pop. 5,300.

Gumpoltskirchen, t. Austria, 8 m. S. Vienna.

Gumshade, p-v. Henderson co. Ky.

Gumsprings, p-v. Orange co. Va.

Gumurginia, t. Thrace, on the great road from Salonica to Constantinople, 40 m. S. W. Trajanopolis. Pop. 6,000.

Gundavee, t. Hind. in Gujerat, 25 m. S. Surat.

Gundavow, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 68°47′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ N.

Gundelfingen, t. Bavarian states, on the Brenz, where it joins the Danube. 19 m. N. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 19′ E. Lat. 48° 32′ N.

Gunduck, district, Hind in Bejapore. Gunduck, the capital, is in lon. 75° 42′ E. lat. 15° 27′ N.

Gunduck, r. Hind. which rises in Tibet, and passing through Nepaul, separates the province of Oude from Bahar, and falls into the Ganges at Hajpore.

Gundwanah, province, Hind. extending from 19° to 25° N. lat. bounded N. by Allahabad and Bahar; S. by Orissa and the river Godavery; E. by Orissa, Bengal and Bahar, and W. by Malwah, Berar and Allahabad. The more fertile portions belong to the Nagpore Mahrattas, the remainder to various chiefs the Aborigines of the country, called Goands, who are in a very uncivilized state.

Gungadi, t. Africa, on the Senegal, 15 m. E. Joag.

Gungpoora, or *Kangpoora*, t and fort, Hind. in Delhi, on the W. bank of the Jumna. Lon. 77° E. Lat. 29° 40′ N.

Gunong Telku. See *Gunong Tello.*

Gunpowder, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.

Gunpowder neck, peninsula, Hartford co. Md. near the head of Chesapeake bay, between Gunpowder and Bush rivers.

Gunpowder, r. Western shore of Md. which flows into Chesapeake bay, 12 m. above the mouth of the Patapsco. There are falls a few miles above its mouth.

Guns, or *Koesseg*, t. Hungary, 58 m. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 16° 33′ E. Lat. 47° 22′ N. Pop. 4,900.

Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, in Hind. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, immediately north of the Carnatic, and S. of the river Kistnah. See *Circars.* Guntoor, the capital, is in lon. 80° 30′ E. lat. 16° 20′ N.

Gunlzburg, t. Bavaria, at the confluence of the Guntz and Danube, 15 m. E. Ulm.

Gunzenhausen, t. Bavarian states, on the Altmuhl, 10 m. S. S. E. Anspach. Lon. 10° 43′ E. Lat. 49° 7′ N.

Gurba, t. on the E. coast of Tunis, 35 m. E.S.E. Tunis.

Gurbos, or *Hammam Gurbos*, t. on the E. coast of Tunis, 23 m. E. Tunis.

Guriel, a small territory on the E. shore of the Black Sea, south of the Phasis. It is subject to the Turks.

Gurk, r. Germany, which runs into the Drave.

Gurk, t. Carinthia, on a river of the same name, 28 m. N. Clagenfurt.

Gurkfeld, t. Lower Carniola, on the Save. Lon. 15° 35′ E. Lat. 45° 58′ N.

Gurrah Mundelah, district, Hind. in Malwah, between 22° and 24° N. lat. and intersected by the river Nerbuddah. It belongs to the Mahrattas. Gurrah, the capital, is in lon. 80° 15′ E. lat. 23° 10′ N.

Gurrumcondah, district, Hind. in the Carnatic, between 13° and 14° N. lat. and 78° and 79° E. lon. Gurrumcondah, the capital is defended by a strong built fort, and was ceded to the British in 1800,

along with the district. Lon. 78° 40′ E. Lat. 13° 45′ N.

Gurrumseir, district, Cabul, on the Helmund, between 30° and 32° N. lat.

Gurtnamackan, r. Ireland, which runs into Galway bay, 8 m. S. Galway.

Gurudwara, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

Gusharen, t. Hesse-Cassel, at the confluence of the Eder and the Fulda, 3 m. from Cassel.

Gussago, populous place, Austrian Italy, 3 m. W. N. W. Brescia.

Gustarus, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 371.

Gusten, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. W. Bernburg, 12 W. Kothen.

Gustrow, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an the Nebel, 16 m. S. Rostock, 29 E. Wismar. Pop. 6,000.

Gutter, isl. in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Persia. Lon. 61° 10′ E. Lat. 25° 15′ N.

Guttstadt, t. E. Prussia, on the Alle, 60 m. S. Konigsberg.

Guty, or *Gooty*, a district of the south of India, between 15° and 16° N. lat. and 77° and 78° E. lon. It belongs to the British, and is included in the collectorship of Bellary. Guty, the capital, is a celebrated fortress. Lon. 77° 35′ E. Lat. 15° 9′ N.

Gutzkow, t. Pomerania, on the Peene, 28 m. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 23′ E. Lat. 53° 56′ N.

Guyah, city, India, 265 m. W. N. W. Calcutta, and a place of great idolatrous resort. It is a station of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Guyandot, Big, and *Little*, 2 rivers, Va. which run into the Ohio, between the Kenhawa and Sandy rivers. Big Guyandot is navigable for canoes 60 miles.

Guyandot, p-v. Cabell co. Va.

Guyandot, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio in Lawrence co. nearly opposite the mouth of Guyandot river, Va.

Guyers, a small river which rises in Savoy, passes by Pont-de-Beauvoisin, in France, and falls into the Rhone.

Guselhisar, city, Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Magnesia, 70 m. S. E. Smyrna. It is a place of great trade, especially for cotton and cotton yarn. It contains many rich merchants, particularly Jews. Lon. 27° 50′ E. Lat. 37° 45′ N.

Gwadur, t. Persia, on the coast of Mekran, 85 m. E. Churbar.

Gwennap, parish, Eng. in Cornwall, 6 m. from Truro. Pop. 5,303.

Gwinnet, co. Geo. Pop. 4,589. Slaves 538. Engaged in agriculture 1,136, in commerce 18, in manufactures 13.

Gwynedd, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,221.

Gy, t. France, in Upper Saone, 14 m. N. Besancon. Pop. 2,100.

Guy sur seine, t. France, 6 m. S. by E. Bar sur Seine.

Gyongyos, t. Hungary, 21 m. W. S. W. Erlau. Lon. 19° 56′ E. Lat. 47° 48′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Gypsies, a singular race of people dispersed over Europe, but most numerous in the Austrian dominions. They made their first appearance in Germany in the 16th century. Some consider them as Egyptians, others regard them as of Hindoo origin. Their number is supposed to exceed 700,000. England endeavoured to expel them in 1530; France in 1560; and Spain in 1591; but never with complete success. They are of a swarthy complexion, and live in tents and holes of the earth, wandering from place to place as fugitives and vagabonds. The women are fortune-tellers, and the majority of both sexes are lazy beggars and thieves.

Gyula, or *Julia*, t. Hungary, 51 m. E. Czongrad. Lon. 21° 15′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 38′ 45″ N. Pop. 4,250.

H.

Haag, t. Bavaria, 28 m. E. Munich.

Haage, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 2 m. S. W. Breda. Pop. 3,300.

Haane-krai-kill, small r. N. Y. which joins the Hudson on the W. side, at New Baltimore landing.

Haarburg. See *Harburg*.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or *Harlem*, city, Netherlands, in N. Holland. It is on the Spaaren, 3 m. from the sea, and communicates with Amsterdam, Leyden, and the lake of Haarlem, by navigable canals. Among the public edifices are an elegant stadt-house, and 15 churches, one of which contains a very celebrated organ. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching grounds; and the whiteness of its linen is noted throughout Europe; 11 m. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 38′ E. Lat. 52° 22 N. Pop. 22,000.

Haarlem, or *Harlem*. See *New York city*.

Haarlem, Lake, Netherlands, in the province of Holland, 14 miles long. It lies between Leyden, Haarlem and Amsterdam, is navigable throughout, and communicates with the Zuyderzee through the river Y.

Habelschwerdt, or *Bistrice*, t. Silesia, on the Neisse, 11 m. S. Glatz. Lon. 16° 41′ E. Lat. 50° 14′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Habergham Eees, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. N. E. Blackburn. Pop. 2,839.

Habersham, co. Geo. Pop. 3,145. Slaves 277. Engaged in agriculture 719, in commerce 1, in manufactures 36.

Habsburg, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

Habur, isl. in the Red sea, 6 m. from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16° 45′ N.

Hacha, r. S. America, which enters the Atlantic ocean in lon. 72° 54′ W. lat. 11° 31′ 30″ N. There is a town of the same name at its mouth.

Hachenburg, t. Germany, 17 m. E. Coblentz.

Hackettstown, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. on the W. side of Musconecunk river, 3 m. above Roxbury, 22 W. by N. Morristown.

Hackinsack, r. N. J. which rises in New-York, and running a southerly course 4 or 5 miles from the Hudson, mingles with the Passaic in Newark bay. It is navigable 15 miles.

Hackinsack, p-t. and cap. Bergen co. N. J. on

the W. side of Hackinsack river, 20 m. N. New-York. Pop. 2,076. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, 2 churches, and an academy.

Hackness, cape, Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the isl. of Shapinsha. Lon. 2° 42′ W. Lat. 58° 53′ N.

Hackney, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 2 m. N. N. E. London, to which it is joined by several new rows and streets. It contains one parish church and several chapels for dissenters, a free school, a charity school, and 17 alms-houses. Pop. 16,771.

Hadamar, t. Germany, in Nassau, 15 m. S. W. Dillenburg. Pop. 1,500.

Hadau, t. Bavaria, 17 m. W. Straubing.

Haddam, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 8 m. below Middletown, 23 below Hartford. Pop. 2,478. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The amount of shipping owned in this place, is 1,597 tons, employed in the coasting trade, and trade to the W. Indies. Here is a valuable quarry of granite.

Had-dessa, mt. Tunis, at the extremity of the Lake of Marks, entirely composed of salt.

Haddington, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Haddington co. on the Tyne. John Knox, the famous reformer, was born in this town. 16 m. E. Edinburgh, 11 W. Dunbar. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 55° 58′ N. Pop. 4,370.

Haddington, or *East Lothian*, county, Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the frith of Forth, W. and S. W. by Edinburgh co. and S. and S. E. by Berwick. Extent, 207 square miles, or 190,363 acres. It is one of the most fertile counties in Scotland, and from its high state of cultivation produces great quantities of wheat and other grain. The western part abounds with coal. Pop. in 1811, 31,057.

Haddo, t. Scotland, in Aberdeen, 9 m. N. N. E. Inverary.

Haddonfield, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J. 9 m. S. E. by E. Philadelphia.

Hadeland, t. Norway, 37 m. N. N. E. Christiania.

Hadeln, district of Hanover, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the new province of Bremen. Extent, 126 sq. miles. Pop. 16,000.

Hadenville, p-v. Goochland co. Va.

Haderadorf, t. Austria, 28 m. N.W. Vienna.

Hadersleben, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, on a bay of the Little Belt. Pop. 3,200. 24 m. E. Ribe. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Hadleigh, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Bret, 64 m. N. E. London, 7 W. Ipswich. Lon. 0° 57′ E. Lat. 52° 3′ N. Pop. 2,592.

Hadley, or *Hadley ad Castrum*, v. Eng. in Essex, noted for the remains of its ancient castle.

Hadley, or *Moncton Hadley*, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 12 m. S. London. Pop. 718.

Hadley, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, 20 m. N. Springfield, 97 W. Boston. Pop. 1,461. It is connected by bridges with Hatfield and Northampton. The town is laid out in two long streets, parallel with the river. Hopkins' Academy in this place, is a flourishing institution.

Hadley, p-t. Saratoga co. N.Y. on Hudson river, 17 m. N. Ballston-spa, 51 above Albany. Pop. 798.

Hadmersleben, t. Prussian states, on the Bode, 23 m. S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,617.

Hadramaut, province of Arabia, occupying the coast upon the Indian ocean, from Yemen to Oman. A considerable part is sandy and barren, but many of the hilly districts are extremely fertile. It exports frankincense, gum-arabic, dragon's blood, myrrh, and aloes.

Haemus, a ridge of mountains, in Eu. Turkey, which enters the country at the N. W. corner, and proceeds in a semicircular form along the southern border of Bosnia, Servia and Bulgaria, separating the waters which flow N. into the Save and the Danube, from those which flow S. into the Adriatic and Archipelago, and terminating on the coast of the Black Sea at Cape Emineh, in lat. 42° 30′ N.

Haerlebecke, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Lys, 20 m. S. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*. See *New-York city*.

Haesdanck, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, 14 m. N. E. Dendremond. Pop. 2,250.

Haf, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania, formed by the Oder at its mouth. It is divided into the Great and Little Haf, 36 miles long, and from 1 to 9 broad.

Haf, a bay of E. Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic by a small strait near Memel, and is separated from it by a narrow tract called *Curische Nehrung*. It is 31 miles long, and 18 broad.

Haf, bay of the Baltic, on the coast of E. Prussia, 63 miles long, and 13 broad. It communicates with the sea near Pillau; and between it and the Baltic is a long and narrow point of land called the *Frische Nehrung*.

Hafaiva, one of the Friendly islands in the Pacific ocean, 18 m. N. N. E. Annamooka.

Haferstro, t. E. Prussia, 5 m. S. W. Konigsberg.

Hafnerzell, t. Bavaria, 8 m. N. Passau. Pop. 1,800.

Hag's-Head, cape, Ireland. Lon. 9° 24′ W. Lat. 52° 55′ N.

Hagarstown, or *Elizabethtown*, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Md. is situated in the fertile valley of Conecocheague, on the west bank of Antietam creek, 27 m. N. W. Fredericktown, 70 N. W. Washington city, 79 W. N. W. Baltimore. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 300 houses, principally built of brick and stone, a court-house, jail, market-house and 4 houses of public worship. The trade with the western country is considerable, and there are a number of mills in the neighbourhood.

Hagdanger, t. Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 9 m. S. S. W. Hernosand.

Hagelsberg, v. Prussian part of Saxony, 2 m. W. Belzig, 43 S.W. Berlin.

Hagen, t. Prussian states, in the county of Mark, on the Vollme. Pop. 1,850. Lon. 7° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 9′ N.

Hagen, t. Prussia, in the island of Rugen, 18 m. S. E. Rugen.

Hagenau, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 30 m. S. W. Schwerin.

Hagenbach, t. France, on the Rhine, 12 m. S. S. E. Landau. Pop. 900.

Hagenburg, t. in Lippe-Schauenburg, 15 m. W. Hanover, 46 S. S. E. Bremen.

Hagetman, t. France, in Landes, 7 m. W. St. Sever, 5 S. E. Tartas. Pop. 2,350.

Haggein, a mountain of the Swiss canton of Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top and frightful aspect.

Haggenas, t. Sweden, in Jemptland, 17 m. N. E. Ostersund.

Hagley, a parish, Eng. in Worcestershire, 17½ m. N. Worcester. Pop. 610.

Hague, a large and beautiful town of Netherlands, in S. Holland, 10 m. S. S. W. Leyden, 30 S. W. Amsterdam, and nearly 3 from the sea coast. It is an open town, being surrounded only by a moat with draw bridges. It stands in a dry soil, somewhat higher than the surrounding country. The principal streets are wide, straight and handsome, and it is accounted one of the most elegant towns in Europe. The environs contain a number of villas; but their principal ornament is the rural palace, belonging to the Orange family, above a mile north of the town. The Hague became, so long ago as 1250, the residence of the governors, or counts, of Holland; and since that period, it has been, almost without interruption, the seat of Government. It is now, along with Brussels, the alternate residence of the king and legislature. The manufacture of porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books, are the only branches of industry entitled to notice. The Hague never was a place of trade. Pop. in 1817, 42,000. Lon. 4° 18′ E. Lat. 52° 4′ N.

Hague, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. on Lake George, 22 m. N. E. Caldwell. Pop. 514.

Hague, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, above Ogdensburg. Pop. 817.

Haguenau, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, on the Motter. It is near the frontier, and has been the object of frequent contention between the French and Austrians. Pop. 7,100. 20 m. N. Strasburg. Lon. 7° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 48′ N.

Haha, a bay on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59° 10′ W. Lat. 51° N.

Hahar, or *Hair*, district of Africa, in the part of Sahara immediately bordering upon Tuat, or Twat. The principal town is called Hair, or Terga.

Haidingsfeld, t. Bavaria, 3 m. S. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 2,000.

Haiduken-Stadte, i. e. *Heyduke Towns*, a district of Hungary, in the county of Szaboles, about 320 square miles in extent. The Heydukes enjoy considerable privileges, on condition that they rise in arms on the first summons, when the country is invaded. Pop. 25,000.

Haifa. See *Caifa*.

Haigerloch, t. in the S. W. of Germany, in the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Eyach. Pop. 1,400. 36 m. S. S. W. Stutgard.

Haigh, t. Eng. in Lancashire, the seat of extensive iron-works. Pop. 1,118; 2 m. fr. Wigan.

Hailsham, t. Eng. in Sussex, 57 m. S. by E. London. Pop. 1,029.

Hailweston, v. Eng. in Huntingdon co.

Haimburg, t. Austria, on the Danube, with manufactures of woollens. Pop. 2,700. 9 m. W. Presburg, 23 E. S. E. Vienna.

Hain, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 6 m. above Frankfort.

Hain, t. Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, 5 m. W. N. W. Gotha.

Haina, v. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 7 m. S. E. Landau.

Haina, r. St. Domingo, which runs north, and falls into Haina bay, 12 m. W. of the city of St. Domingo.

Hainan, isl. off the coast of China, separated from the mainland by a channel 8 miles wide. It is of an oval form 150 miles long and 75 broad. Lat. 18° to 20° N.

Hainau, t. Silesia, 50 m. W. by N. Breslaw. Pop. 2,000.

Hainault, province, Netherlands, inclosed by the French frontier, Flanders, South Brabant and Namur. Extent, 1,700 sq. miles. It is in general level, with beautiful undulating plains, and a fruitful soil. It produces coal in large quantities. The chief towns are Tournay, Mons and Charleroi. In former ages it was called the county of Hainault, and, in its most extensive sense, comprised a considerable part of what is now the French departments of the North and of the Ardennes; a country which is still sometimes called French Hainault. Pop. 473,000.

Hainburg. See *Haimburg*.

Haine, r. Netherlands, in Hainault, which falls into the Scheldt at Condé. It is navigable by means of sluices from Mons to Condé.

Hainersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse, 5 m. N. W. Weydenau.

Hainfield, t. Austria, 23 m. S. W. Vienna.

Haingen, v. Wirtemberg, 24 m. W. S. W. Ulm.

Hainsbach, v. Bohemia, 12 m. N. Kamnitz.

Hainstaal, t. Austria, 4 m. S. E. Laab.

Hajos, t. Hungary, 74 m. S. of Pest. Lon. 19° 7 E. Lat. 46° 24′ N.

Haiterbach, t. Wirtemberg. Pop. 1,500. 30 m. S. S. W. Stutgard.

Hairali, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the sea-coast, opposite the island of Musconisi, beyond which is Mytilene. It is the seat of a college which has 4 professors and 300 students. Pop. 20,000, all Greeks, 75 m. from Smyrna.

Hajygunge, t. Bengal, district of Dacca, on the S. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 89° 53′ E. Lat. 23° 31′ N.

Hajykankachokey, t. on the W. bank of the Indus, inhabited both by Afghans and Hindoos. Lon. 70° 5′ E. Lat. 29° 30′ N.

Hajypoor, district, Hind. in Bahar, on the E. side of the Ganges, between 25° and 26° N. lat.

Hajypoor, the capital, is on the Ganges, at its confluence with the Gunduck. Lon. 85° 21′ E. Lat. 25° 41′ N.

Hajypore, t. Hind. in Lahore, belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 74° 51′ E. Lat. 31° 26′ N. There are several other towns of the same name throughout India.

Haldubary, t. Bengal, on the E. side of the Mahanuddy river. Lon. 87° 59′ E. Lat. 20° 20′ N.

Hakelsdorf, t. Bohemia, 18 m. N. N. E. Gitschin.

Haking, t. Austria, 6 m. W. Vienna.

Heklofen, t. Bohemia, 5 m. N. W. Budweis.

Hala Holun, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124° 19′ E. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

Halasz, t. Hungary, in Little Kumania, on a lake, 26 m. E. S. E. Kalvesa. Pop. 8,700.

Halbau, t. Prussian states, in Silesia, 40 m. N. E. Dresden.

Halberstadt, a principality of the Prussian states, formerly an independent bishopric, now part of the government of Magdeburg. Extent, 580 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 100,000. It is fertile in corn and flax. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans.

Halberstadt, city, Prussian states, cap. of the above principality, on the Holzemme. The Catholics have three churches, and two monasteries; the Lutherans five churches; 28 m. S. W. Magdeburg, 62 S. E. Hanover. Lon. 11° 4′ E. Lat. 51° 54′ N. Pop. 13,000.

Halborn Head, cape, Scotland, in Caithness, on the W. side of Thurso bay.

Halcsin, t. European Russia, in Podolia, 23 m. E. S. E. Braclaw.

Haldensleben, t. Prussian states, in the dutchy of Magdeburg; 14 m. N. Magdeburg. Pop. 3,200.

Haldenstein, v. Swiss canton of the Grisons, on the Rhine; 1½ m. W. Coire.

Haldenwang, v. Bavaria, 54 m. S. S. W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,700.

Haldimand, co. Niagara district, Upper Canada.

Haldimand, t. Northumberland co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Hale, r. Holstein, which runs into the Eider, 10 m. S. W. Rensburg.

Hale's Key, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon 82° 5′ W. Lat. 28° 4′ N.

Halen, t. Netherlands, 20 m. E. N. E. Louvain.

Haleness, cape on the E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1° 20′ W. Lat. 60° 2′ N.

Halenne, v. French Flanders, 10 m. S. W. Lille.

Hale's creek, or *Pine creek*, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 11 m. above Portsmouth.

Halesowen, t. Eng. in Salop. Pop. 6,888. 7½ m. S. W. Birmingham. Lon. 2° 2′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ N.

Halesworth, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Blyth, and having a canal to Southwold, by which barges pass regularly with corn, &c. for the London market. Pop. 1,810. 101 m. N. E. London, 32 N. N. E. Ipswich. Lon. 1° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 20′ N.

Haleta, t Farsistan, in Persia, on the coast of the Persian gulf. 10 m. S. S. E. Bushire.

Haley's bridge, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Haleysburg, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Half Grunie Island, one of the Shetland islands in the North sea, 2 m. S. Unst.

Half-Hyde Bay, on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S. Reed point.

Halfmoon, N. Y. now divided into two towns, *Waterford* and *Orange*. Pop. 4,024.

Halfmoon, p-t. Centre co. Pa. 15 m. fr. Bellefonte. Pop. 713.

Half-Moon Bay, a bay on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. Orange bay.

Half-Moon Bay, on the N. coast of St. Christopher, 2 m. S. E. Ragged point.

Half-Moon Key, isl. near the south coast of Jamaica, 3 m. E. N. E. of Portland point.

Half-Moon Key, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Half-Moon Key, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 86° 20′ W. Lat. 16° 30′ N.

Halfwayhouse, p-v. York co. Va.

Half-way-island, in Torres strait, a mile in circumference. Lon. 143° 18′ E. Lat. 10° 8′ S.

Halgaver Moor, a moor of England, in Cornwall, near Bodmin.

Halibut Head, a mountain, which forms the S. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 197° E. Lat. 54° 27′ N.

Halibut Island, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 40 m. from the S. shore of the peninsula of Alaska.

Halifax, a thriving market town and parish, Eng. in Yorkshire, long noted for its woollen manufactures. It is near a branch of the Calder, in the midst of numerous waters, peculiarly adapted for mills and machinery, and communicating by canals with Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Hull. A continued range of thriving villages and country seats spreads itself over the whole parish, one of the largest in the kingdom, being 20 miles long by 17 wide. The chief manufactures are shalloons, tammies, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloth, coatings, and carpets. For the convenience of trade, a cloth or piece hall has been erected in the town; it is a large and elegant building of freestone, and has 315 separate rooms for the reception of goods. Pop. of the parish in 1811, 73,515; of the town, nearly 11,000; 197 m. N. W. London, 18 S. W. Leeds, and 40 S. W. York. Lon. 1° 55′ W. Lat. 53° 44′ N.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the N. E. coast of New-Holland. Lat. 18° 49′ S.

Halifax, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 45 m. S. E. Three Rivers.

Halifax, the capital of Nova-Scotia, is in Halifax co. on a spacious bay or harbour called Chebuctoo, which is open at all seasons of the year, is of a bold and easy entrance, and will admit 1,000 of the largest ships to ride in safety. The entrance is completely defended by Fort George. The town stands on the W. side of the harbour. A province house has been lately erected 140 feet by 60, three stories high, with a spacious yard enclosed by an iron railing. In 1819, the navy establishment was removed to Bermudas. 40 miles S. W. Truro, 84 E. Annapolis on the bay of Fundy. Lon. 63° 35′ W. Lat. 44° 44′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Halifax, p-t. Windham co. Vt. 50 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,567.

Halifax, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 18 m. N. W. Plymouth, 35 S. E. Boston. Pop. 749.

Halifax, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 13 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,365.

Halifax, co. Va. bordering on North Carolina. Pop. 10,060. Slaves 9,882. Engaged in agriculture 6,015, in commerce 75, in manufactures 475. At the court-house is a post-office.

Halifax, co. N. C. inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Edgecomb, Bertie, and Warren. Pop. 17,237. Slaves 9,450. Engaged in agriculture 4,350, in commerce 30, in manufactures 21.

Halifax, p-t. and cap. Halifax co. N. C. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Roanoke, 7 m. below the Great Falls, and 70 by land from the mouth of the river; 36 m. N. Tarborough, 75 S. by W. Petersburg. Lat. 36° 13′ N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house and jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of considerable burthen. A regular trading schooner, of 45 tons, plies constantly between Halifax and Norfolk. A canal is now in progress around the falls of the Roanoke, which will open the navigation for batteaux, for more than 130 miles above the town.

Halifax, r. Florida, which flows S. about 30 miles and empties itself into Musquito inlet.

Haling, isl. English channel, near Portsmouth, Hants. Lon. 0° 57′ W. Lat. 50° 48′ N.

Halkirk, parish, Scotland, in Caithness. Pop. 2,532.

Hall, or *Suabian Hall*, fortified t. Wirtemberg, on the Kocher. It has two suburbs, and 5,500 inhabitants, chiefly Lutherans, who derive their support from the brine springs, which produce annually from 70,000 to 80,000 cwt. of salt, 30 m. N. E. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 50′ E. Lat. 49° 6′ N.

Hall, t. Sweden, 23 m. N. E. Stockholm.

Hall, co. Georgia. Pop. 5,086. Slaves 399. Engaged in agriculture 1,384, in commerce 7, in manufactures 50.

Hall's Key, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° 10′ W. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

Halladale, r. Scotland, in Sutherland co. which falls into the Pentland frith 5 or 6 m. S. E. Strathy head.

Hallam, Upper and *Nether*, two towns, Eng. in Yorkshire, about 3 m. from Sheffield.

Hallam, t. York co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,410.

Halland, or *Halmstad*, province in the S. W. of Sweden, bordering on the Cattegat. Extent 1,465 sq. miles. Pop. 73,000.

Hallaton, t. Eng. 15 m. S. E. Leicester. Lon. 0° 49′ W. Lat. 52° 34′ N.

Halle, t. Prussian states, in Saxony, on the Saale. The university of Halle has a high literary reputation. Connected with it are the botanical garden, the theological and philological seminaries, the schools of midwifery, the medical and surgical clinical institute, the anatomical theatre, the observatory, the society of natural history, &c. In the suburb of Glaucha is the orphan hospital, and Canstein's establishment for printing the scriptures, erected in 1712, which is said to have produced since that time nearly one million of new testaments, and two millions of bibles. The Lutherans have here seven parish churches, and the Jews a synagogue. The manufactures are woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware, &c.; but the principal is that of starch. In the vicinity are salt springs, which yield about 16,000 tons of salt annually. 22 m S. W. Dessau, 56 S. by E. Magdeburg. Lon. 11° 58′ E. Lat. 51° 29′ N. Pop. including the suburbs, 25,000.

Halle, or *Haux*, t. Netherlands, 10 m. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 3,750.

Hallein, t. Lower Austria, in the Saltzburg quarter, on the Salze. In the vicinity are salt mines, which yield annually from 13,000 to 15,000 tons, worth about 120,000*l.* sterling. The salt is found in masses in the interior of a mountain called Durnberg, about 4 miles from the town. Pop. 4,600. Hallein is 9 m. S. E. of Saltzburg.

Halliar, district, Hind. in Gujerat, extending along the S. E. side of the gulf of Cutch.

Hall im Innthal, t. Tyrol, on the Inn. It has a convent and mint. Its salt-works produce annually above 270,000 cwt. of salt; 9 m. N. E. Inspruck, 48 N. Brixen. Lon. 11° 32′ E. Lat. 47° 17′ N. Pop. 4,200.

Hallingdal, r. Norway, which runs into the bay of Christiania, near Holmestrand.

Halliwell, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. N. W. Great Bolton. Pop. 1,822.

Halloughton. See *Hallaton*.

Hallowell, t. Prince Edward co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Hallowell, p-t. Kennebeck co. Me. on Kennebeck river, at the head of the tide, 2 miles below Augusta, 54 N. E. Portland. Lat. 44° 16′ N. Pop. 2,919. Within a few years it has increased very rapidly, and is now one of the most wealthy, populous, and flourishing towns in Maine. The principal village is on the W. bank of the river, and contains an academy, a bank, 2 meeting-houses, 2 printing offices, several fine brick stores, and more than 200 dwelling-houses. The surrounding country is fertile, and beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, flour, and lumber, are brought hither for exportation. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 150 tons.

Hall's river, N. H. a head water of the Connecticut. It flows from the N. W. and its mouth is in lat. 45° N.

Hallstadt, t. Austria, on a lake to which it gives name, 25 m. S. Gemunden.

Halmoe, small isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, near the N. E. coast of the island of Arroe. Lon. 10° 30′ E.

Halmstad. See *Halland*.

Halmstad, t. Sweden, cap. of Halland, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa. Pop. 1,350. 96 m. W. N. W. Carlscrona. Lon. 12° 37′ E. Lat. 56° 39′ 45″ N.

Halsall, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. W. Ormskirk.

Halstead, t. Eng. in Essex. Pop. 3,280. 46 m. N. E. London.

Haltern, t. Prussian Westphalia, 20 m. S. W. Munster. Lon. 7° 17′ E. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Halton, or *Haulton*, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 13 m. N. E. Chester. Pop. 894.

Haltwhistle, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 37 m. W. Newcastle. Lon. 2° 28′ W. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Ham, a hamlet, Eng. in Surrey, on the Thames. 11 m. S. London. Pop. 781.

Ham, East, v. Eng. in Essex, 7 m. E. London.

Ham, West, v. Eng. in Essex, on the river Lea; 5½ m. E. N. E. Stratford. Pop. 8,136.

Ham, t. France, dep. of Somme, on the Somme, 42 m. S. E. Amiens. Pop. 1,746.

Ham, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 50 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Ham-bluff, cape, at the W. extremity of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. Lon. 63° 34′ W. Lat. 17° 51′ N.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, a city of Irak, in Persia, supposed to be near the site of the ancient Ecbatana. It is a mart of commerce between Ispahan and Bagdad. Lon. 4° 8′ E. Lat. 34° 53′ N. Pop. about 40,000.

Hamah, t. Syria, on the Orontes, generally supposed to be the ancient Apamea; 62 m. S. W. Aleppo. Lon. 37° 10′ E. Lat. 34° 45′ N.

Hamamet, t. on the coast of Tunis, 30 m. S. Tunis. Lon. 10° 38′ E. Lat 36° 13′ N.

Hamar. See *Hammer*.

Hambach, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 5 m. N. E. Landau, 16 S. W. Manheim. Pop. 1,050.

Hambato. See *Ambato*.

Hambie, or *Hambye*, t. France, in La Manche, 9 m. S. E. Coutances. Pop. 3,550.

Hamble, t. Eng. in Hants, 5 m. S. E. Southampton.

Hambledon, t. Eng. in Hampshire, 64 m. S. W. London, 13 E. Southampton.

Hambre, t. France, in Mayenne, 10 m. S. E. Mayenne.

Hamburg, p-t. Erie co. N. Y. on lake Erie, S. of Buffalo. Pop. 2,034.

Hamburg, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. 18 m. from Goshen, N. Y. 20 fr. Newton.

Hamburg, p-t. Berks co. Pa. on the E. side of the Schuylkill, 18 m. N. by W. Reading, 70 N. N. W. Philadelphia.

Hamburg, t. Abbeville district, S. C. on Savannah river, opposite Augusta. The first buildings were commenced in June 1821, and in 1822 there were erected 200 dwelling houses and stores. One steam-boat already runs between this place and Charleston, and others are now building. Hamburg was erected for the purpose of diverting the trade of this part of the State, and also of the upper parts of Georgia, from Savannah to Charleston.

Hamburg, p-t. Stark co. Ohio, 10 m. S. E. Canton.

Hamburgh, a free city, and the greatest commercial town in Germany, is on the N. bank of the Elbe, 78 m. from its mouth, at the juntion of the Alster, which comes in from the north. The streets are narrow, crowded, and irregular, and the houses awkward and old fashioned. They are in general of great height, and built of brick and wood. There are, however, exceptions, particularly in the quarter called the New Town, many of the houses being neatly built, and some streets elegant. Hamburgh covers a large extent of ground, but nearly a third of the space included by the walls is occupied by canals, piers, and the basin formed by the Alster. Formerly, brewing was the chief employment here. The refining of sugar employed, in the beginning of this century, more than 300 houses, and is still considerable. The printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs, gives occupation to many hundred workmen. The dye-works and the machinery for twisting tobacco are also of considerable extent. But since 1793, Hamburgh has been gradually exchanging its manufacturing for a mercantile character. It is admirably situated for trade, possessing an extensive water communication with the interior by the Elbe, which is navigable throughout all Saxony, even to Bohemia. The Alster, though far inferior in size, carries boats, with the aid of a canal, all the way to Lubeck on the Baltic. Accordingly, Hamburgh has long been a commercial place of the first importance, particularly during wars among the maritime powers. The vessels which arrive at this port from different countries in the course of a year are about 2,000, more than one-third of which are from Great Britain.—The established religion is the Lutheran, but complete toleration prevails. Here are many patriotic and charitable institutions; and no Protestant city of its size contains a greater number of hospitals. The revenue of the orphan-house is estimated at £6,000 sterling. The town library contains 100,000 volumes, but is deficient in late publications. The city revenue is more than £150,000. The territory of Hamburgh embraces about 133 square miles. It consists of a small district lying around the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, and of some villages scattered in the dutchy of Holstein. Hamburgh is connected with Frankfort, Lubeck, and Bremen, in some commercial regulations; and they still retain the old name of Hanse-towns. The Congress of Vienna gave Hamburgh a vote in the Germanic diet, in conjunction with Frankfort, Lubeck, and Bremen. It stands 39 m. S. S. W. Lubeck, 84 N. Hanover, 448 N. E. London. Lon. 9° 58′ 35″ E. Lat. 53° 32′ 51″ N. Pop. 107,000, or, including the territory, 129,800.

Hamden. See *Hampden.*

Hamden, t. New-Haven co. Ct. 5½ m. N. New-Haven. Pop. 1,687. In this town, 2 miles from the city of New-Haven, is the extensive gun-manufactory, called Whitney's factory.

Hameln, t. and fortress, in the S. W. of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel. It carries on an active traffic in manufactures of tobacco, hats, and woollens. 22 m. S. E. Minden, 25 S. W. Hanover. Pop. 5,000.

Hami, country, of Mongolia, in central Asia, in the heart of the desert of Cobi, now subject to China. It contains only one city and a few villages.

Hamilton, cape on the N. end of the island of Newfoundland.

Hamilton, t. Scotland, in Lanark co. on the banks of the Clyde and Avon, near their confluence, and in the midst of a level, fertile, and highly cultivated country. Near the town is a magnificent palace of the duke of Hamilton. 11 m. S. E. Glasgow, 38 W. by S. Edinburgh, 14 W. Lanark. Pop. 5,453.

Hamilton, t. Gaspe co. Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.

Hamilton, t. Northumberland co. Up. Canada, extending from lake Ontario to Rice lake.

Hamilton, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 8 m. N. E. Salem, 23 N. E. Boston. Pop. 802.

Hamilton, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Washington, Saratoga, Montgomery, and Herkimer. Pop. 1,251. Engaged in agriculture 229, in manufacture 15.

Hamilton, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 25 m. S. W. Utica, 110 W. Albany. Pop. 2,681. It contains 2 churches. The village is handsomely built on the main branch of Chenango river.

Hamilton, v. in Olean, Cataraugus co. N. Y. at the head of navigation on the Alleghany, where it receives Olean creek. It is eligibly situated for trade, and is an important thoroughfare in the intercourse between the Atlantic and the Western states. 65 m. S. Buffalo, 291 from Philadelphia, 294 W. Newburg, 260 N. E. Pittsburg by water.

Hamilton. See *Waddington.*

Hamilton, v. in Guilderlandt, Albany co. N.Y.

Hamilton College. See *Clinton.*

Hamilton, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 877.

Hamilton, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,075.

Hamilton, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,688.

Hamilton, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia.

Hamilton, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,320.

Hamilton ban, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,053.

Hamilton, p-t. Martin co. N. C.

Hamilton co. East Tennessee. Pop. 821. Slaves 39. Engaged in agriculture 177, in commerce 2.

Hamilton, co. the S. W. part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 31,764. Engaged in agriculture 4,127, in commerce 389, in manufactures 1,548. Chief town, Cincinnati.

Hamilton, p-t. and cap. Butler co. Ohio, on Miami river, 25 m. N. Cincinnati, 105 S. W. Columbus. Here is a printing office. Pop. 660.

Hamilton, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Scioto, 7 m. S. Columbus. Pop. 943.

Hamilton, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,068.

Hamilton, a port in the Bermuda islands, and now the seat of government.

Hamm, t. Prussian States, in the province of Westphalia, near the confluence of the Asse and the Lippe. Its great article of export is hams. Pop. 3,100. 17 m. S. Munster. Lon. 7° 53′ E. Lat. 51° 40′ N.

Hammam Leef, t. Africa, where there is a celebrated hot bath, 14 m. S. Tunis.

Hammam Meskouteen, celebrated warm baths, in Algiers, 45 m. E. Constantina.

Hamme, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 6 m. N. Dendermonde, 16 E. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 8,370.

Hammelburg, t. Bavarian states, on the Saale, 27 m. S. Fuldah, 18 W. Schweinfurt. Pop. 2,300.

Hammer, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, 20 m. N. Christiania. It was once the most flourishing town in Norway, but was destroyed by the Swedes.

Hammer Island, small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic. 4 m. E. Carlscrona.

Hammerfest, v. Norway, in Finmark, near the North Cape, in lon. 24° 28′ E. and lat. 70° 39′ N.

Hammersleben, t. Prussian states, 17 m. S. W. Magdeburg, 14 E. by N. Halberstadt. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Hammersmith, t. Eng. in Middlesex co. on the N. bank of the Thames, 3½ m. W. London. Pop. 7,393.

Hammerstein, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, 6 m. N. N. W. Coblentz.

Hammond Cape, the W. extremity of Kaye's island in the Pacific. Lon. 215° E. Lat. 59° 48′ N.

Hamnskar, 2 small islands in the gulf of Bothnia, one on the E. side, in lon. 23° 39′ E. lat. 63° 54′ N.; the other on the W. side, in lon. 20° E. lat. 63° 25′ N.

Hamoaze, the west division of Plymouth Sound, in Eng. at the mouth of the Tamare. It forms the harbor of the navy.

Hamont or *Helmont*, t. Netherlands, 42 m. N. Liege. Lon. 5° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 15′ N.

Hampden, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, 10 m. S. S. W. Bangor, 28 N. W. Castine. Pop. 1,478. The Theological Seminary which was established in this town, is now removed to Bangor.

Hampden, co. Mass. on both sides of Connecticut river, inclosed by the counties of Berkshire, Hampshire, and Worcester, and the state of Connecticut. Pop. 28,021. Engaged in agriculture 5,685, in commerce 60, in manufactures 1,430. Chief town, Springfield.

Hampden Sidney college. See *Prince Edward county*, Va.

Hampden, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 296.

Hampshire, *Hants*, or *Southampton*, one of the southern counties of England, on the English channel, including also the Isle of Wight, and in some points of jurisdiction the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; bounded S. by the English channel, N. by Berkshire, E by Surrey and Sussex, and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. About one half of the land is devoted to pasturage, one fourth is arable, and the remainder is occupied with extensive forests of oak, and large tracts of waste and open heath, especially on the borders of Dorsetshire. Pop. in 1811, 245,030; of whom 21,400 families were employed in agriculture, and 18,024 in trade and manufactures.

Hampshire, co. in Quebec district, Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

Hampshire, co. Mass. on both sides of Connecticut river, and inclosed by Franklin, Worcester, Hampden, and Berkshire counties. Pop. 26,487. Engaged in agriculture 5,768, in commerce 196, in manufactures 1,103. Chief town, Northampton.

Hampshire, co. Va. inclosed by the Potomac, and the counties of Berkley, Frederick, and Hardy. Pop. 10,889. Slaves 1,609. Engaged in agriculture 2,486, in commerce 17, in manufactures 330. Chief town, Romney.

Hampstead, v. Eng. in Middlesex, formerly resorted to for its mineral spring. Pop. 5,483. 4 m. N. London

Hampstead, t. Queen's co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John river.

Hampstead, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 24 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 751.

Hampstead, p-t. Rockland co. N. Y. 15 m. N.W. New-York. Pop. 2,072. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Presbyterians. The extensive iron works called *Ramapoo Works*, are in this town.

Hampstead, p-v. King George co. Va.

Hampton, v. Eng. on the Thames, in Middlesex, near which, among other elegant mansions, is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court. 14 m. W. London. Pop. 1,984.

Hampton, *Little*, s-p. Eng. in Sussex, at the mouth of the Avon. Pop. 882.

Hampton, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the sea coast, 18 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,098. It contains 2 meeting-houses, and an academy.

Hampton, t. Windham co. Ct. 37 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,313.

Hampton, p-v. in Westmoreland, Oneida co. N. Y. 11 m. W. Whitesborough.

Hampton, t. Washington co. N. Y. 70 m. N. E. Albany. Pop. 963.

Hampton, p-t. Elizabeth-city co. Va.

Hampton falls, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the sea coast, 20 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 572. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Hampton roads See *Norfolk*, Va.

Hamptonville, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Hamza Burg, castle of Algiers, on the ruins of the ancient Anzia, 45 m. S. S. E. Algiers.

Hanau, or *Hanau Munzenburg*, a large tract of country in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, extending along the N. bank of the Maine. Hanau is its capital. It is one of the richest districts in the west of Germany. Extent, 470 square miles. Pop. 74,000.

Hanau, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, near its junction with the Maine. A large proportion of the inhabitants are occupied in manufacturing watches, jewelry, camblets, and hats, but above all, silk, which employs several hundred families. It is the chief commercial place of Hesse-Cassel. 13 m. E. Frankfort on the Maine, 30 S. S. E. Wetzlar, 27 E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 59′ E. Lat. 50° 9′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Hanau-Lichtenberg, a principality belonging formerly to a younger branch of the counts of Hanau, now shared between France, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 80,000.

Hanazo, r. Abyssinia, which approaches the straits of Babelmandel, but before reaching them, is evaporated or absorbed in the sands.

Hancock, co. Maine, on both sides of Penobscot bay, bounded N. by Penobscot co. E. by Washington co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln co. Pop. 31,290. Engaged in agriculture 5,250, in commerce 1,085, in manufactures 706. Chief town, Castine.

Hancock, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 13 m. E. Keene, 28 S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,178.

Hancock, p-t. Addison co. Vt. 29 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 442.

Hancock, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. N. N. W. Lenox. Pop. 1,165.

Hancock, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 22 m. S. W. Delhi, 60 W. Kingston. Pop. 525.

Hancock, p-t. Salem co. N. J.

Hancock, p-t. Washington co. Md. on the N. bank of the Potomac, 25 m. S. E. Bedford, Pa. 119 N. W. Baltimore.

Hancock, co. Western district of Geo. on the E. side of the Oconee. Pop. 12,734; slaves 6,863; engaged in agriculture 4,313, in commerce 95, in manufactures 191. Chief town, Sparta.

Hancock, co. Mississippi, on Lake Borgne, and

separated by Pearl river from Louisiana. Pop. 1,594; slaves 321; engaged in agriculture 153, in commerce 31, in manufactures 130.

Hancock, co. Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation, bounded N. by Wood co. E. by Seneca and Crawford cos. S. by Hardin co. W. by Putnam co. Sq. miles 576.

Hancocks, p-v. Union co. S. C.

Hangman's Point, cape, Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbor, 2 m. S. Kinsale. Lon. 8° 29′ W. Lat. 51° 47′ N.

Hango-Udd, promontory of Russia, in Finland, with a good harbor and a village; 30 m. E. Eknas. Lon. 22° 57′ 45″ E. Lat. 59° 46′ 20″ N.

Hangtcheofou, a large and splendid city of China, cap. of the province of Tchekiang, on the river Tsien-tang. It is called by the Chinese the Terrestrial Paradise, and is supposed to contain a million of inhabitants. The silk trade is here very extensive. This city communicates with the sea by means of the river, but Europeans are rigorously excluded from it. Lon. 119° 46′ E. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

Hangwell, t. and fort, Ceylon, belonging to the British. Lon 80° 3′ E. Lat. 7° 1′ N.

Hanhikivi, small isl. near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24° 12′ E. Lat. 64° 33′ N.

Hankivesi, lake, Finland, in Kuopis, about 35 miles long. It communicates with the river Saimen.

Hanley, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 2 m. N. E. Newcastle-under-line. Lon. 2° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 2′ N. Pop. 4,481.

Hanna, r. Moravia, which falls into the March, 2 m. N. Kremsier.

Hannachreen, small island near the W. coast of Ireland, 6 m. E. Rinveel point. Lon. 9° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Hannah's Bay, bay in the S. part of James' bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Hannibal, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. on the W. side of Onondaga river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 30 m. N. W. Onondaga, 180 W. Albany. Pop. 935. The village of Oswego is partly in this township.

Hanno, small isl in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, 40 m. S. W. Bornholm.

Hannut, or *Hannuye*, t. Netherlands, in Liege, 18 m. N. W. Namur.

Hanover, a kingdom in the N. W. of Germany, having the Elbe on the N. E. the German ocean on the N. W. Dutch Friesland, with Prussian Westphalia, on the S. W. and Saxony on the S. E. Extent, 14,600 square miles. It lies between 6° 51′ and 11° 51′ E. lon. and 51° 18′ and 53° 54′ N. lat. Pop. 1,303,100, of whom above 200,000 were acquired by treaty in 1815. Since these states were in that year erected into a kingdom, the following division into eleven provinces has been adopted:

Provinces.	*Extent in Sq. miles.*	*Pop.*
Calenberg, - - - -	1046	139,250
Gottingen, - - - - -	1220	176,100
Luneburg, - - - -	4236	246,000
Hoya and Diepholtz, acquired in 1543 and 1585, - -	1420	105,150
Hildesheim, acquired partly in 1519, partly in 1815, - -	682	128,950
Osnaburg, acquired in 1648,	920	125,050
Verden, acquired in 1715, -	520	22,550
Bremen, dutchy of, which is distinct from the town, acquired in 1719, - - - - -	2160	168,500
Bentheim, acquired in 1753,	400	24,350
East Friesland, acquired in 1815,	1100	120,850
Lingen, with part of the lordship of Rheina, acquired in 1815,	166	20,150
The lordship of Meppen, acquired in 1815, - - -	700	26,200
Total,	14,570	1,303,100

With the exception of the Hartz, and other elevated tracts which occupy part of the south, the territory of Hanover consists of an immense plain with gentle undulations. In the south, the vallies are fertile; in the north there are many barren heaths and moors. The chief exports are coarse linen, iron and copper from the Hartz, timber, horses, and black cattle. The revenue amounts to a million sterling. The public debt does not exceed a million and a half sterling. The Lutheran is the prevailing religion in Hanover, but complete toleration is granted to all sects. The Calvinists amount only to 40,000, and the Catholics to 150,000. The number of Jews is between 8,000 and 9,000. The principal literary institution is the university of Gottingen, esteemed one of the first establishments of the kind in Europe. The king of Great Britain is also king of Hanover, but the two countries are politically distinct. There have in fact been several instances of the same prince making peace with an enemy in the capacity of elector of Hanover, while the king of Great Britain continued at war; and, in the convention of 26th August, 1815, for keeping up an army on the French frontier, the king of Great Britain bound himself, in due diplomatic form, to pay a subsidy to the king of Hanover. At the diet of Germany, the king of Hanover occupies the fifth rank, taking precedence of all except Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. He has four votes at the general assembly. The crown is hereditary in the order of primogeniture, and the succession is limited to the male line. The king's power has a counterpoise in the states, which consists of the Wolfenbuttel nobility, the heads of the church, and the deputies of the towns. No tax can be levied, nor new law made, without the consent of the states. The government was formerly conducted by a council of regency, but recently a viceroy has been appointed.

Hanover, city, Germany, capital of the kingdom of Hanover, is on the Leine, a navigable river, which afterwards joins the Weser. It is separated by the river into two parts, called the old and new town. The elector's palace, where the regency formerly resided, is a large edifice, and is now receiving improvements, which will render it an elegant building; meantime, the viceroy, (duke of Cambridge) occupies a handsome mansion in the immediate vicinity. The public library, founded by Leibnitz, is also a good building. There are 5 Lutheran churches; the Calvinists and Catholics have each their chapels, and the Jews have a Synagogue. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the presence of the court. 28 m. W. Brunswick, 154 W. Berlin. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 25,000.

Hanover, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on the E. bank

of Connecticut river, 55 m. N. W. Concord, 98 W. N. W. Portsmouth, 115 N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,222. The town contains 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The principal village is situated in a beautiful plain, about half a mile from the river, and contains the buildings of Dartmouth College, and about 60 dwelling-houses.

Dartmouth College derives its name from William Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors. It was founded in 1769, by the late Rev. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and is one of the most respectable and flourishing colleges in the United States. The permanent funds yield about $2,000 a year. This, with the tuition, makes an income of nearly $6,000. The college edifice is of wood, 150 feet long, 50 wide, 3 stories high, and contains 36 rooms. A Medical Institution has been connected with the college since 1797, and is accommodated with a brick edifice, containing besides rooms for students, a laboratory, an anatomical museum, and 2 lecture rooms. The college library contains about 4,000 volumes, and there are 2 libraries belonging to societies of students, each of which contains nearly 2,000 volumes. The chemical and philosophical apparatus are valuable. The officers of the college in 1821, were a president, 8 professors, including 3 medical professors, and 3 tutors. The number of students was 230 including 65 medical students. The whole number who had been educated here in 1822, was 1,341, of whom 1,067 are now living.

Hanover, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 15 m. N. W. Plymouth, 25 S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,211.

Hanover, v. in Paris, Oneida co. N. Y. on Oriskany creek.

Hanover, p-t. Chatauque co. (N. Y.) N. E. of Chatauque. Pop. 2,217.

Hanover, p-t. Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic, 16 m. N. W. Elizabethtown. Pop. 3,503.

Hanover, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,642.

Hanover, p-t. York co. Pa. on a branch of Conewago creek, which runs into the Susquehannah, 18 m. S. W. York, 106 W. by S. Philadelphia. It contains 2 churches. A newspaper is published here in the German language. Pop. 946.

Hanover, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 879.

Hanover, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,329.

Hanover, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,147.

Hanover, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,358.

Hanover, New, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,320.

Hanover, East, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 2,618.

Hanover, West, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 397.

Hanover Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,273.

Hanover, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 866.

Hanover, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 1,871.

Hanover, co. Va. between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. Pop. 15,267; slaves 8,756; engaged in agriculture 5,554, in commerce 12, in manufactures 51. In this county is Washington-Henry Academy, at Hanover, 9 m. N. E. Richmond.

Hanover, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,486.

Hanover, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 5 m. N. Cadiz.

Hanover, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 594.

Hanover, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 118.

Hanover, p-v. Knox co. Ohio.

Hanover, t. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. W. Rossville. Pop. 1,512.

Hanover Bay, or *Chetamal Bay*, on the E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89° 15′ W. Lat. 18° 45′ N.

Hanover, New, country on the N. W. coast of America, lying partly in New Caledonia and partly in Oregon territory, between lat. 45° 30′ and 53° 15′ N.

Hanover, New, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 148° 27′ E. Lat. 2° 49′ S.

Hanovertown, p-t. Hanover co. Va. on the Pamunky, 6 m. above New Castle, 22 N. E. Richmond.

Hansbecke, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 10 m. W. Ghent. Pop. 2,450.

Hansdorf, or *Hanusfalva*, t. Hungary, in Saros, 12 m. N. E. Szeben. Lon. 21° 31′ 35″ E. Lat. 46° 0′ 25″ N.

Hanse Towns, the name of a well known association of cities of Germany, and other countries, for the protection of trade, which subsisted from the 13th to the 17th centuries. In the height of the association, the Hanseatic league consisted of 64 commercial towns, and was capable of carrying on naval operations on a large scale. Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Bremen still retain the name of Hanse towns, and maintain a kind of commercial treaty with each other.

Hanslop, t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire, 4 m. N. W. Newport-Pagnel.

Hanson, t. Plymouth co. Mass. Pop. 917.

Hanson Point, the S. cape at the entrance into Gray's harbour. Lon. 236° 7′ E. Lat. 46° 58′ N.

Hansy, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 76° 10′ E. Lat. 28° 46′ N.

Hants. See *Hampshire*.

Hants, co. Nova-Scotia, which contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport.

Hanxlet, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21° 30′ E. Lat. 63° 19′ N.

Hapae, or *Habei*, a cluster of islets among the Friendly islands. Lon. 185° 36′ E. Lat. 19° 59′ S.

Hapsal or *Gapsal*, t. Russia, in Esthonia, on the Baltic, 60 m. S. Revel.

Hapsal, s-p. Livonia, on the Baltic, 5 m. S. W. Revel.

Hapsburg. See *Habsburg*.

Haram, isl. in the Red Sea. Lat. 22° 18′ N.

Haramfoe, a small island near the coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 36′ N.

Haratch, (anciently *Savus*,) r. N. Africa, which falls into the sea 6 m. S. E. Algiers.

Harbach, r. Transylvania, which joins the Zabein near Hermanstadt.

Harbach, r. Wirtemburg, which falls into the Murr, 1 m. N. W. Muhrhard.

Harbonnieres, t. France on the Somme, 15 m. E. Amiens, 11 S. W. Peronne.

Harborough, or *Market Harborough*, t. Eng. in Leicester co. on the Welland. It has a considerable manufacture of tammies, lustrings, &c. 83 m. N. W. London, 15 S. E. Leicester. Lon. 0° 55′ W. Lat. 52° 29′ N. Pop. 1,704.

Harbour, Cape, the N. extremity of Wells' bay, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 18′ N.

Harbour creek, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 555.

Harbour de Lute, harbor in Campo bello island, New Brunswick, opening into Passamaquoddy bay.

Harbour Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands, N. of Eleuthera. Lon. 76° 44′ W. Lat. 25° 56′ N.

Harbourg, small isl. in the English channel,

near the coast of France. Lon. 1° 59′ W. Lat. 48° 39′ N.

Harburg, t. Hanover, in the dutchy of Luneburg, on the Elbe, opposite Hamburgh. Pop. 3,650. 7 m. S. Hamburgh, 22 N. W. Luneburg. Lon. 9° 56′ E. Lat. 53° 28′ N.

Harcourt, t. France, in Calvados, 10 m. N. W. Falaise, 12 S. Caen.

Hardangerfiord, arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Norway, between 59° 28′ and 60° 25′ N. lat.

Hardegg, t. Austria, on the Theya, 50 m. N. N. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 42′ E. Lat. 48° 43′ N.

Harden, co. Ken. on the Ohio, adjoining Knox co. Pop. 10,498. Slaves 1,466. Engaged in agriculture 2,673, in commerce 53, in manufactures 62. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Hardenburg, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vecht, 10 m. S. W. Coevorden. Pop. 2,600,

Hardenburg, t. Prussian Westphalia, in Berg, 14 m. E. N. E. Dusseldorf.

Hardenburg, p-t. and cap. Breckenridge co. Ky.

Hardenburg mills, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.

Harden's cove, p-v. Randolph co. Va.

Harderwyck, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 28 m. N. W. Arnheim, 40 E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 34′ E. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 3,750.

Hardheim, t. Baden, on the Erf, 9 m. W. Bischoffsheim, 10 S. S. E. Miltenberg.

Hardin, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 1,462. Slaves 136. Engaged in agriculture 155, in commerce 1, in manufactures 8.

Hardin, co. Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation, bounded N. by Hancock co. E. by Marion co. S. by Logan and Union cos. W. by Allen co. Sq. miles 570. Pop. 22.

Hardin, t. Shelby co. Ohio.

Hardiston, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 2,160.

Hardwick, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 21 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 867.

Hardwick, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 22 m. N. W. Worcester, 70 W. Boston. Pop. 1,836.

Hardwick, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 10 m. S. W. Newton. Pop. 3,360.

Hardwick, small t. Brian co. Geo. at the mouth of the Ogechee, 18 m. S. by W. Savannah.

Hardwicke Bay, large bay, on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 137° 21′ E. Lat. 34° 28½′ S.

Hardwick's Island, isl. in Johnstone's strait, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 134° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N.

Hardy, co. Va. bordering on Maryland. Pop. 5,700. Slaves 914. Engaged in agriculture 1,273, in manufactures 98. Chief town, Moorfields.

Hardy, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 512.

Hare Bay, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55° 40′ W. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Hare Island, isl. Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 16 m. above the confluence of Saguenaw river, 103 below Quebec.

Harewood, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, 8 m. N. Leeds.

Harfleur, t. France, in Lower Seine, on the Lezarda, a small river which runs into the Seine near this place. It is frequently mentioned in history. 5 m. E. Havre, 49 W. Rouen. Lon. 0° 12′ 14″ E. Lat. 49° 30′ 23″ N. Pop. 1,800.

Harford, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 642.

Harford, co. Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehannah, S. E. by Chesapeake bay, and W. by Baltimore co. Pop. 15,924. Slaves 3,320. Engaged in agriculture 1,782, in commerce 50, in manufactures 393. Chief town, Bellair.

Harford, p-t. Harford co. Md. on Bush river, at the head of tide water, 9 m. S. E. Bellair, 25 N. E. Baltimore.

Harg, s-p. Sweden, 35 m. N. E. Upsal.

Hargia, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut, 60 m. E. N. E. Aden.

Harjedalen. See *Herjedalen*.

Hariharra, in the maps *Hurryhur*, t. and fortress, India, in Bejapore, on the S. E. bank of Toombudda river. It now belongs to the British. Lon. 75° 48′ E. Lat. 14° 24′ N.

Harlan, co. Ken. Pop. 1,961. Slaves 108. Engaged in agriculture 492, in manufactures 1.

Harlech, t. Wales, in Merioneth co. on the W. coast, in the bay of Cardigan. Pop. 500. 230 m. fr. London, 24 S. Caernarvon. Lon. 4° 5′ W. Lat. 52° 52′ N.

Harleeville, p-v. Marion co. S. C.

Harlem, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, 16 m. N. E. Augusta. Pop. 862.

Harlem, or *Harlaem*. See *New York city*.

Harlem creek. See *East river*.

Harlem, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on Big Walnut creek, E. of Delaware. Pop. 213.

Harlem Isle, isl. off the N. W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 79° 54′ E. Lat. 9° 41′ N.

Harleston, t. Eng. in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 17 m. S. Norwich.

Harlingen, t. Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee. Its harbor is large and well frequented. The town is fortified, and naturally strong, the adjacent country being easily laid under water. Pop. 7,300. 66 m. N. N. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 24′ E. Lat. 53° 10′ N.

Harlinsburg, p-v. Mercer co. Pa.

Harlow, t. Eng. in Essex, 24 m. E. London.

Harman's creek, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio, 1 m. above Steubenville, (Ohio.)

Harmony, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 25 m. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 584.

Harmony, t. Chatauque co. N. Y. Pop. 845.

Harmony, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Harmony, p-t. Butler co. Pa. on Conaquenesing creek. Pop. 217. It was settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Harmonists, who have now removed to Indiana, 25 m. N. W. Pittsburg. See *Harmony*, (Indiana.)

Harmony, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 173.

Harmony, p-v. York co. S. C.

Harmony, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,412.

Harmony, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 133.

Harmony, p-t. and cap. Posey co. Indiana, on the Wabash. It is settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Harmonists, who first settled in the western part of Pennsylvania. They have an extensive woollen manufactory, and several mills, and also cultivate the vine; and are distinguished for temperance, industry, and skill in their employments. Pop. 800.

Harmony, Arkansas Territory, a missionary station among the Osage Indians, formed 1821 by the United Foreign Mission Society. It is situated on the Marias de Cein, a good mill stream, 6 m. above its junction with Osage river. The tract of land given by the Indians for the use of the Mission contains about 15,000 acres, very fertile and well supplied with timber and stone for building. Good coal is found within a few rods of

the settlement. In 1822, the school contained 16 Osage children; dwelling houses and a grist mill and saw mill were erected. 15 m. from Great Osage village, 73 from Fort Osage.

Harnad, r. Hungary, which joins the Theysse, 11 m. S. W. Tokay.

Haro, t. Spain, in Burgos, near the Ebro, 32 m. N. E. Burgos. Lon. 2° 38′ W. Lat. 42° 28′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Haroe, small isl. near the coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 52′ N.

Haromszek, province of Transylvania, adjoining European Turkey, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains.

Harowly, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the Jumna. Lon. 78° 6′ E. Lat. 27° 55′ N.

Harpenden, t. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 4 m. S. St. Alban's.

Harper's ferry, p-v. Jefferson co. Va. on the Potomac, at the mouth of the Shenandoah, 21 m. W. S. W. Fredericktown, 24 E. N. E. Winchester, 65 N. W. Washington city. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue-Ridge at this place, is celebrated for its grandeur and magnificence. There is here an extensive establishment belonging to the United States, for the manufacture of arms. The number of men employed is about 260, and the annual expense has been, on an average, about $100,000.

Harpersfield, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 20 m. N. E. Delhi, 55 S. W. Albany, 51 fr. Catskill. Pop. 1,884.

Harpersfield, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 10 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 763.

Harpersville, p-v. Broome co. N. Y.

Harpeth, p-v. Williamson co. Ten.

Harpeth, r. Tennessee, which after a N. N. W. course of about 40 miles, falls into the Cumberland, 19 m. N. W. Nashville. It is navigable for boats to Franklin.

Harponully, district, India, between 14° and 16° N. lat.

Harpswell, t. Cumberland co. Maine, 40 m. E. Portland. Pop. 1,256.

Harptree, East, v. Eng. in Somerset co. noted for mines of *lapis calaminaris*; 6 m. N. Wells.

Harraton, t. Eng. in Durham, 8 m. N. E. Durham.

Harriet Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

Harrington, s-p. Eng. in Cumberland. The harbor has been recently much improved. Nearly 60 vessels, averaging 100 tons, belong to the port, and are chiefly engaged in exporting lime and coal to Scotland and Ireland. Pop. 1,629. 2½ m. S. Workington.

Harrington Point, point of land, on the W. coast of the Duke of York's Island. Lon. 227° 36′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ N.

Harrington, t. Washington co. Maine, on Narraguagus bay, 25 m. W. Machias. Pop. 723.

Harrington, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,296.

Harriorpore, t. Hind. in Orissa, cap. of Mohurbunge. Lon. 86° 52′ E. Lat. 21° 52′ N.

Harris, peninsula, Scotland in the Hebrides, joined to what is called the island of Lewis by a narrow isthmus. The general aspect is mountainous and rocky. Extent, 191 sq. miles. Pop. 3,569. Lon. 6° 54′ W. Lat. 57° 57′ N.

Harris, Sound of, a navigable channel between en insula of Harris and North Uist.

Harris Point, the N. point of Port Malmesbury, on the N.W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 17½′ N.

Harrisborough, t. Richmond co. Geo. on Savannah river, a little above Augusta.

Harrisburg, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. 20 m. from Brownville, 65 N. Rome. Pop. 520.

Harrisburg, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. and capital of the State, is regularly laid out on the E. bank of Susquehannah river, over which a bridge is here erected, a mile in length. 97 m. W. N. W. Philadelphia, 35 N. W. Lancaster, 184 E. Pittsburg. Lat. 40° 16′ N. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 houses of public worship for Presbyterians, and 1 for Lutherans, and about 400 dwelling-houses, principally of brick and stone. The state has appropriated $120,000 for the erection of a capitol, the two wings of which are already built. The space left between the wings is 320 feet. The site of the building is a plat of 10 acres, elevated 28 feet above the plain on which the town stands. Pop. 2,990.

Harrisburg, or *Cairo*, p-v. Lancaster co. S. C.

Harrisburg, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 7 m. S. Gallipolis. Pop. in 1815, 335.

Harrison, t. Cumberland co. Maine, 41 m. N. W. Portland. Pop. 789.

Harrison, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y. Pop. 807.

Harrison, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 30 m. N. E. New York. Pop. 994.

Harrison, co. Va. inclosed by the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Randolph, Kenhawa, and Wood. Pop. 10,932. Slaves 569. Engaged in agriculture 2,071, in commerce 6, in manufactures 248. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Harrison, co. in the N. E. part of Ken. Pop. 12,278. Slaves 2,137. Engaged in agriculture 2,857, in commerce 22, in manufactures 389. Chief town, Cinthiania.

Harrison, co. Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties. Sq. miles 450. Pop. 14,345. Engaged in agriculture 2,487, in commerce 19, in manufactures 557. Chief town, Cadiz.

Harrison, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 332.

Harrison, t. Dark co. Ohio. Pop. 607.

Harrison, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 426.

Harrison, t. Gallia co. Ohio, Pop. 472.

Harrison, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the borders of Indiana.

Harrison, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 222.

Harrison, t. Knox co. Ohio, 15 m. S. E. Mount-vernon.

Harrison, t. Licking co. Ohio, Pop. 357.

Harrison, t. Muskingham co. Ohio.

Harrison, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 9 m. N. Circleville. Pop. 534.

Harrison, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 815.

Harrison, t. Ross co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Chillicothe.

Harrison, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 518.

Harrison, co. Indiana, on the Ohio. Pop. 7,875. Engaged in agriculture 1,531. Chief town, Corydon.

Harrison, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana. Pop. in 1810, 1,183.

Harrison, t. Franklin co. Indiana, on the N. side of White-water river, 8 m. above its mouth, 18 N. E. Brookville, 24 N. W. Cincinnati. In this town are many interesting mounds of antiquity.

Harrisonburg, or *Rockingham*, p-t. and cap. Rockingham co. Va. on a branch of the Shenan-

deah, 25 m. N. W. Staunton, 52 S. W. Stratsburg. It contains a court-house and jail, and 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists.

Harrison Cape, cape on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° W. Lat. 54° 9′ N.

Harrison's store, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Harrison's store, p-v. Franklin co. N. C.

Harrisonville, p-t. and cap. Monroe co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite Herculaneum, 40 m. N. W. Kaskaskias.

Harrisville, p-t. Brunswick co. Va.

Harrisville, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 231.

Harrisville, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 9 m. S.E. Cadiz.

Harrodsburg, p-t. Mercer co. Ken. on Salt river, 10 m. N. by W. Danville. It contains about 80 houses and a church. Here is a mineral spring, from which epsom salts are obtained, and sold under the name of Harrodsburg salts.

Harrod's creek, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Louisville. It is 40 yards wide at its mouth a little above which it falls 6 or 7 feet.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, v. in Eng. Middlesex, famous for its free school; 10 m. N. W. London. Pop. 1,689.

Harrowgate, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, famous for its mineral springs. It is now one of the principal watering places in the north of England. Pop. 1,583. 3 m. N. W. Knaresborough, 211 N. London.

Harrowty, district, Hind. in Ajmeer, between 25° and 26° N. lat. and intersected by the river Chumbal.

Harsleben, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 3 m. S. E. Halberstadt.

Harso, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17° 16′ E. Lat. 58° 44′ N.

Hart, co. Ken. Pop. 4,184; slaves 596; engaged in agriculture 1,235, in commerce 3, in manufactures 126.

Hartberg, t. Styria, 34 m. N. E. Gratz. Lon. 16° 4′ E. Lat. 47° 15′ N.

Hartenstein, t. Saxony, 6 m. S. E. Zwickau.

Hartford. See *Hertford*.

Hartford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 12 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,133.

Hartford, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 14 m. above Windsor. Pop. 2,010.

Hartford, co. Ct. on both sides of Connecticut river, inclosed by the State of Massachusetts, and the counties of Tolland, Middlesex, New-Haven, and Litchfield. Pop. 47,264. Engaged in agriculture 7,919, in commerce 626, in manufactures 3,315. Chief town, Hartford.

Hartford, city, Hartford co. Ct. and one of the capitals of the State, is regularly laid out, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 50 miles from its mouth, 14 m. N. Middletown, 34 N. N. E. New-Haven, 42 N.W. New-London, 74 W. Providence, 94 S. E. Albany, 98 W. S. W. Boston, 123 N. E. New-York. It is advantageously situated for trade, being at the head of sloop navigation, and having an extensive, fertile, and thrifty back country. The amount of shipping owned here is about 9,000 tons, and during the year 1816, 278 ships, brigs and schooners, and more than 200 smaller vessels ascended the river to this place. Pop. 6,901.

The public buildings are a state-house, a state arsenal, 2 banks, 2 insurance companies, 8 printing offices, from 4 of which newspapers are issued, a museum, an academy, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and 6 houses for public worship. There are also 8 distilleries, and manufacturing establishments of various kinds. An elegant bridge over the Connecticut, built at an expense of more than $100,000, connects the town with East-Hartford.

The American Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, established in this city in 1817, is the first institution of the kind in America. It is under the direction of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, who visited the celebrated schools in Europe to qualify himself for the charge. He has 5 assistants. The whole number of pupils in 1822, was 110, of whom 38 had left the Asylum and 72 were present. The Congress of the U. States has made a generous grant to the Asylum of more than 23,000 acres of land; and the Legislatures of some of the States have made appropriations for the support of pupils The success of the institution has hitherto been highly gratifying, and the improvement of the pupils has equalled the most sanguine expectations of their friends.

Hartford, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. 8 m. N. E. Sandyhill, 54 N. Albany. Pop. 2,493.

Hartford, p-t. and cap. Pulaski co. Geo. on the Oakmulgee, 50 m. from Milledgeville.

Hartford, p-t. and cap. Ohio co. Ky. Pop. in 1810, 110.

Hartford, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 285.

Hartford, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 8 m.W. Warren. Pop. 625.

Hartford, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana.

Harthe, or *Harta*, t. Saxony, 22 m. S. E. Leipsic, 30 W. Dresden.

Hartland, fishing town, Eng. in Devonshire, 13 m. W. Bideford, 217 W. London.

Hartland, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 411.

Hartland, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 7 m. above Windsor. Pop. 2,553.

Hartland, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 22 m. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,254.

Hartland, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, N. E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1,448.

Hartland Point, cape, Eng. on the N. W. coast of Devonshire, at the entrance into the Bristol channel; it forms the S. W. corner of Barnstable bay. Lon. 4° 30′ W. Lat. 51° 1′ N.

Hartlebury, v. Eng. in Worcestershire, near the junction of the Stour with the Severn, 10 m. N. Worcester.

Hartlepool, s-p. Eng. in Durham co. near the mouth of the Tees, anciently a fortified town of great strength. The harbour is now choked up, and the old defences in ruins. Pop. 1,047; 19 m. E. Durham, 254 N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 11′ W. Lat. 54° 42′ N.

Hartleton, p-t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,239.

Hartley, or *Hartley Pans*, s-p. Eng. in Northumberland co. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the mineral riches of the neighbourhood, and to the excellent harbour of Seaton Sluice, half a mile to the north. The works are principally of coals, salt, copperas and glass. Pop. 1,872. 6 m. N. Shields.

Hartleystown, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Hart's Store, p-v. Albemarle co. Va.

Hartsville, p-v. Sumner co. Ten.

Hartville, or *Hollow*, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

Hartwick, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 5 m. S. W. Cooperstown, 71 W. Albany. Pop. 2,579. In 1816, a Literary and Theological Seminary was established here.

Harts, or *Harz*, a chain of mountains in the interior of Germany, lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, 70 miles long and 20 broad; valuable for its mines and forests. Iron, copper and lead are wrought here to a great extent, also zinc and

sulphur, with green, blue and white vitriol. The inhabitants of the Hartz are exempt both from taxes and from military service; but a tenth of the produce of the mines belongs to government. The iron mines are the most productive; and their annual tenth yields a revenue of about £115,000 sterling.

Harvard, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 20 m. N. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,597.

Harvard College. See *Cambridge*, Mass.

Harvey's Isle, isl. of the Pacific. Lon. 158° 54′ W. Lat. 19° 18′ S.

Haruna Island, isl. on the coast of Norway, between Bergen and Drontheim, N. of Broad sound.

Harutsh, an extensive range of mountains in North Africa, situated to the east of Fezzan, where it borders on the Lybian desert.

Harwich, s-p. Eng. on a peninsula on the Essex coast, at the mouth of the Stour and the Orwell. It is the port from which the packets sail regularly in time of peace, for Holland and Germany; the seat of a navy yard; and also a considerable bathing place. The harbour is of great extent; and forms, united to the bay, a roadstead for the largest ships of war. Upwards of 3,000 tons of shipping, and 500 seamen are employed in the North sea fishery, and a constant traffic is carried on up the rivers to Ipswich and Manningtree.—Harwich sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 3,732; 71 m. N. E. of London. Lon. 1° 17′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N.

Harwich, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, extending from Lake Erie to the river Thames.

Harwich, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 15 m. E. Barnstable. Pop. 1,980. It extends across the peninsula, which is here 6 miles wide.

Harwinton, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on Naugatuck river, which separates it from Litchfield, 23 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,500.

Harwood, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. W. Bury. Pop. 1,432.

Harwood, Great, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. E. Blackburn. Pop. 1,676.

Harwood's Island, small isl. in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 235° 46′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N.

Harzegerode, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Bernburg, near the Hartz mountains; 24 m. S.W. Bernburg, 44 W. S. W. Dessau. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 40′ N.

Hase, r. Hanover, in Osnaburg, which falls into the Ems near Meppen.

Hasel, r. Saxony, which runs into the Werra at Einhausen.

Haseloch, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 14 m. S.W. Manheim, 9 N. N. E. Landau.

Haseloe, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 m. N. Zealand. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Haselune, t. Hanover, on the Hase, 7 m. E. Meppen. Pop. 1,555. Lon. 7° 26′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

Hasenpoth, t. Eu. Russia, in Courland. Lon. 21° 40′ E. Lat. 56° 50′ N.

Hasle, a large and fertile valley of the Swiss canton of Bern. Pop. about 12,000. The capital is Meyeringen.

Haslem, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat. Lon. 11° 51′ E. Lat. 56° 21′ N.

Haslemere, t. Eng. in Surrey. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament.

Haslingden, t. Eng. in Lancashire, on the river Swinnel. Pop. 5,127. 17 m. N. Manchester, 203 N.W. London. Lon. 2° 18′ W. Lat. 53° 42′ N.

Hasparan, t. France, 13 m. S. E. Bayonne.

Hasseiah, t. Syria, 52 m. N. E. Damascus.

Hasselse, small isl. Denmark, between Lealand and Falster. Lon. 11° 54′ E. Lat. 54° 44′ N.

Hasselt, t. Netherlands, in Liege, on the Demer, 15 m. N. by W. Maestricht. Lon. 5° 23′ E. Lat. 50° 56′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Hasselt, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Zwartewater, 10 m. E. Campen. Lon. 6° 1′ E. Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Hasser, properly *Aseer*, district, Hind. in Khandeish, between 21° and 22° N. lat.

Hasser, properly *Aseerghur*, t. and fort, Hind. formerly the capital of Khandeish. Lon. 76° 21′ E. Lat. 21° 32′ N.

Hasserode, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Nobsemme, 3 m. S. Wernigerode.

Hasslach, t. Baden, on the Kinzig, 22 m. N. N. E. Freyberg.

Hassloch, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 5 m. E. Neustadt, 9 W. N. W. Spire. Pop. 2,850.

Hasteen's Ground, group of rocks in the Cattegat, about 12 m. N. of Zealand. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Hastenbeck, v. Hanover, in Calenberg, 5 m. S. E. Hameln.

Haste river mills, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Hastings, ancient borough, Eng. on the eastern extremity of Sussex, famous for being the place near which William the Conqueror landed in England, and for the battle of Hastings fought in the neighbourhood, in which he gained the English crown. It is now in great repute for sea bathing. It is one of the cinque ports, and had formerly an excellent harbour, which is now choked up. Pop. in 1811, 3,848; 36 m. S. E. Tunbridge, 64 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Hastings, in Sierra Leone, a town of liberated negroes. Pop. 195.

Hastings, r. New South Wales, which falls into the sea at Port Macquarie.

Hatborough, or *Hatfield*, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the N. side of Panepac creek, which runs into the Delaware, 5 m. above Frankfort. Pop. in 1810, 662.

Hatchy, navigable r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, 19 m. N. of Wolf river.

Haterash, or *Karacsh*, a stupendous chain of mountains in Koordistan, on the southern shore of the lake of Van.

Hatfield, or *Bishop's Hatfield*, t. Eng. in Herts co. on the Lea. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here. Pop. 2,677. 19 m. N. London.

Hatfield, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, in Hatfield Chase. It is famous for the battle fought A. D. 633, by Edwin, the first christian king of Northumbria, against Cadwallo, king of Wales, and Penda, king of Mercia. The extensive level of Hatfield Chase is said to contain 180,000 acres. Pop. 1,487. 10 m. N. Bawtry, 8 E. Doncaster.

Hatfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 5 m. N. Northampton. Pop. 823. It is connnected with Hadley by a bridge.

Hatfield, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 756.

Hathas, t. Hungary, in Szabolcs, 11 m. N. Debreczin. Lon. 21° 39′ 17″ E. Lat. 47° 40′ 30″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Hatherleigh, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 28 m. N. W. Exeter.

Hatley, t. Richelieu and Buckingham counties, Lower Canada, on Lake Memphramagog. Pop. 1,000.

Hatrass, fort and t. Hind. in Agra, taken by the

British in February, 1817; 18 m. S. Coel. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 27° 40′ N.

Hattem, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland, near the left bank of the Yssel. Pop. 2,400. 9 m. S. E. Campen, 13 N. Deventer.

Hatteras, Cape, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 75° 30′ W. Lat. 35° 15′ N. The weather here is often tempestuous, and many a good vessel has been wrecked on this cape.

Hattiah, isl. Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges, between lat. 22° and 23° N. The East India company have here an extensive manufactory for salt.

Hattingen, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer, 25 m. N. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N.

Hatvan, t. Hungary, in Hevesch, on the Zagyva, 35 m. E. N. E. Buda. Lon. 19° 41′ E. Lat. 47° 40′ N.

Hatzfeld, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Edder, 22 m. S. W. Waldeck, 42 S.W. Cassel.

Havannah, the capital of Cuba, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Lagida, with the sea in its front. The harbour is by many esteemed the best in the world, being capable of containing commodiously 1,000 ships, without either cable or anchor, there being generally six fathoms water in the bay. The entrance is by a narrow channel, so very difficult of access, that only one vessel can enter at once. The channel is strongly fortified with platforms, works and artillery, for half a mile, which is the length of the passage. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles. Besides these fortifications, the city is surmounted with works, all of them furnished with artillery even to profusion. A square citadel is erected near the centre of the town, and is called El Fuerte; this work has also heavy cannon. The city contains 11 fine churches, 2 hospitals, a dock-yard, lazaretto, and numerous other public buildings. During the stay of the fleet from Mexico, an immense commerce is carried on. The importance of this city and harbour has caused it to be repeatedly attacked. Pop. estimated at 60 or 70,000. The number of vessels which entered the port of Havannah in 1821 was 1,322, and the number cleared 1,254. Lon. 82° 23′ W. Lat. 23° 9′ N.

Havant, t. Eng. in Hampshire, 6 m. fr. Portsmouth.

Haubervillers, t. France, 3 m. N. E. Paris.

Haubourdin, t. France, 4 m. S. E. Lille, 14 N. Douay. Pop. 1,809.

Havel, navigable r. Germany, which joins the Spree near Spandau, and falls into the Elbe below Havelberg.

Havelberg, t. Brandenburg, in the Mark of Priegnitz, on an island formed by the Havel, at its influx into the Elbe, 9 m. S. E. Perleberg, 56 N. W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 25′ E. Lat. 52° 2′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Hauenstein, district, extending along the Rhine, between Waldsheet and Laufenburg, belonging to the grand dutchy of Baden. The passes of Hauenstein are of great importance to the defence of Switzerland on the north. The town of Hauenstein is 3 m. E. Laufenburg.

Haverfordwest, t. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the W. branch of the Cleddau, which is navigable at spring tides for vessels of 100 tons burden. It supplies the interior with goods, manufactures, &c. It is a county of itself, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. 3,093. 8 m. N. Milford Haven, 17 N. Pembroke. Lon. 4° 57′ W. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Haverford, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 786.

Haverhill, t. Eng. in Essex and Suffolk, 4 m. fr. Clare.

Haverhill, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 30 m. above Dartmouth college, 31 N. W. Plymouth, 60 N. Concord. Pop. 1,609. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Plymouth. The village is handsomely built, and contains a court-house, jail, an academy, and a Congregational church.

Haverhill, p-t. Essex co. Mass. pleasantly situated on the N. side of Merrimack river, 12 m. W. S. W. Newburyport, 27 N. Salem, 31 N. Boston. Pop. 3,070. Many of the houses are neat and well finished. The town is chiefly built on two streets, the principal of which runs parallel with the river. It contains 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists, 2 printing-offices, and several manufacturing establishments. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, and the trade with the back country is considerable. Ship building is carried on here to some extent. A handsome bridge across the Merrimack, 650 feet long, and 34 wide, connects Haverhill with Bradford.

Haverhill, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Ohio.

Haverstraw, p-t. Rockland co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 40 m. N. New-York. Pop. 2,700.

Haupoul, t. France, 11 m. S. E. Castres, 17 N. Carcassonne. Pop. 3,050.

Havre de Grace, s-p. France, at the influx of the Seine into the English channel. It is strongly fortified. The harbour is capable of containing 600 or 700 vessels, and has a depth sufficient for ships of war of 60 guns. It is a place of much commercial activity. Its importance arises from its being the only eligible harbour along the whole coast from Cherburg; from the extensive inland intercourse opened by the navigation of the Seine; and, above all, from its being the seaport of Paris. Its fortifications were brought to their present state of perfection under the government of Bonaparte. 45 m. W. Rouen, 112 N. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 6′ E. Lat. 49° 29′ N. Pop. 20,620.

Havre de Grace, p-t. and port of entry, Harford co. Md. on the W. side of the Susquehannah, near its confluence with Chesapeake bay, 6 m. W. Charleston, 37 N. E. Baltimore, 65 W. S. W. Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 12′ W. Lat. 39° 33′ N. It contains 40 or 50 houses. Amount of shipping in 1816, 1,636 tons.

Hauruca Isle, one of the Amboyna isles. Lon. 128° 40′ E. Lat. 3° 40′ S.

Hausen, or *Hausach*, v. Baden, on the Kinzig, 20 m. N.E. Rothweil, 26 S. E. Strasburg.

Hausruckviertel, a circle of Upper Austria, bounded by the Danube, the circle of the Traun, and Bavaria; it is so called from the Hausruck, a mountain and great forest within its circuit. The capital is Lintz.

Haute, or *Holt*, isl. the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot bay, Maine.

Hauteville la Guichard, v. France, in la Manche, 9 m. N. E. Coutances.

Hauville, t. France, in Eure, 10 m. E. by N. Pont Audemer.

Haw, r. N. C. which rises near the N. border of the State, and joins Deep river to form the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river. It may be easily made navigable for 50 miles.

Hawarden, *Harraden*, or *Harding*, t. Wales, in Flintshire. Here is a large iron foundry. Pop. 4,436. 7 m. W. Chester. Lon. 3° 1′ W. Lat. 53° 11′ N.

Haweeza river. See *Kerah*.

Haweeza, city, situated on the river Kerah, 50 m. N. N. E. Bassora.

Hawes, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. S. W. Richmond.

Hawick, t. Scotland, in Roxburgh co. situated at the confluence of the Tiviot and Slitrig. Lon. 2° 47′ W. Lat. 55° 26′ N. Pop. in 1811, 3,036.

Hawk's Bay, bay on the coast of Alabama, westward of the mouth of Mobile bay, between Pelican and Dauphin islands.

Hawke, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 19 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 421.

Hawkesbury, t. Prescott co. Up. Canada, on the Ottawa.

Hawkesbury Island, isl. on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Hawkesbury, r. New Holland, which falls into Broken bay on the E. coast. It rises among the Blue mountains far in the interior. Settlements are made on its banks by the British colony in New South Wales. Vessels of 200 tons can ascend 120 miles. After heavy rains, the river will frequently rise suddenly to the height of 70 or 80 feet above its ordinary level, sweeping the adjacent country with wide inundation, carrying away the flocks, herds, and habitations of the settlers.

Hawkeshead, t. Eng. in Lancashire, in a valley, between the lakes of Windermere and Coniston, and in the midst of great iron forges and furnaces. 38 m. N. W. Lancaster. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 54° 22′ N. Pop. 676.

Hawkins, co. Tennessee, on Holston river. Pop. 10,949. Slaves 1,331. Engaged in agriculture 1,802, in commerce 17. Chief town, Rogersville.

Hawkin's Island, isl. off the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 214° 10′ E. Lat. 60° 28′ N.

Hawksbill mills, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Hawley, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 14 m. S. W. by W. Greenfield, 120 W. Boston. Pop. 1,089.

Haworth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. S. W. Reighley. Pop. 3,974.

Haw river, p-v. Orange co. N. C.

Haws, r. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Aberhaws.

Hay, t. Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the Wye. 15 m. N. Brecon, 21 W. Hereford. Pop. 1,100.

Hayay, r. Quito, which joins the Manay near its entrance into the Amazon.

Hay cock, small isl. Pa. in the Delaware, 7 m. below Easton.

Hay cock, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 926.

Hayde, t. Bohemia, 26 m. S. E. Egra, 24 W. Pilsen.

Hayden, or *Ampezzo*, t. Tyrol, 14 m. S. Brunegg.

Haydenheim. See *Heidenheim*.

Haydon Bridge, v. Eng. in Northumberland co. on the South Tyne, 6 m. W. Hexham. Pop. 2,347.

Haye, La, t. France, 30 m. S. Tours.

Haye du Puits, La, t. France, in La Manche, 12 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 895.

Hayes, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 3 m. S. E. Uxbridge.

Hayger, t. dutchy of Nassau, on the Dill, 12 m. E. S. E. Siegen. Pop. 1,500.

Hayle, v. Eng. in Cornwall, on the river Hayle.

Haymarket, p-v. Prince William co. Va.

Haymarket, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Muskingum, 9 m. above Zanesville.

Haynes, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 2,350.

Haynichen, t. Saxony, on the Strignitz, 25 m. W. Dresden. Lon. 13° 3′ E. Lat. 50° 57′ N.

Hayti. See *Hispaniola*.

Haywood, co. N. C. Pop. 4,073. Slaves 274. Engaged in agriculture 594, in commerce 9, in manufactures 15.

Haywoodsborough, p-t. Chatham co. N. C. on the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, at the forks, 40 m. above Fayetteville, 46 from Raleigh. Efforts are making to extend the navigation of the river to this place.

Hazard, or *Richmond Bay*, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 75° 50′ W. Lat. 56° 35′ N.

Hazaree Bang, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 20′ E. Lat. 23° 58′ N.

Hazebrouk, t. France, 27 m. W. by N. Lille. Lon. 2° 37′ E. Lat. 50° 43′ N. Pop. 6,600.

Hazeratnagur, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 78° 55′ E. Lat. 29° 8′ N.

Hazir, t. Koordistan, on the river Hazir, at its union with the Aras, 33 m. S. W. Erbil.

Hazle green, p-v. Madison co. Missouri.

Hazle patch, or *Rice's*, p-v. Knox co. Ken.

Hazleton's ferry, p-v. Knox co. Indiana.

Hazy Islands, in the Pacific. Lon. 225° 42′ E. Lat. 55° 55′ N.

Hea, province of Morocco, on the Atlantic coast. The chief town is Mogodor.

Head of Chester, p-v. Kent co. Md.

Head of Cow neck, p-v. Queen co. N. Y.

Head of Sassafras, p-v. Kent co. Md.

Headingley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Aire, 2½ m. N. W. Leeds.

Healthy Cove, bay of the island of Jamaica, on the S. coast. Lon. 77° W. Lat 17° 44′ N.

Heanor, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 9 m. N. E. Derby. Pop. 1,912.

Heap, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. S. E. Bury. Pop. 5,148.

Heath, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1 m. S. E. Wakefield.

Heath, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 12 m. N. W. Greenfield. Pop. 1,122.

Heathfield, parish, Eng. in Sussex, 8 m. N. Hailsham. On the down here, was fought the celebrated battle of Hastings.

Heath Point, the S. E. extremity of Anticosti island. Lon. 62° W. Lat. 49° 6′ N.

Heaton Kirk, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. N. by E. Huddersfield.

Heaton Norris, t. Eng. in Lancashire, separated from Stockport by the Mersey. Pop. 4,532. 5 m. S. E. Manchester.

Heavitree, v. Eng. in Devonshire, 1½ m. from Exeter.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a cluster of islands on the W. coast of Scotland. They extend about 180 miles from the Butt of Lewis, in 58° 35′ N. lat. to the small island of Sanday, in 55° 22′. These islands were anciently called Ebudæ, Hebridæ, and afterwards Hebrides. The principal are Lewis, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Sky, Mull, Jura, and Isla. The whole number of islands and rocks are estimated to amount to 300, of which 86 are inhabited, and are estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants.

Hebrides, New, group of islands in the Pacific ocean, between lon. 166° 41′ and 170° 21′ E. and

lat. 14° 29′ and 20° 4′ S. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606. The soil appears in general to be fertile. The islands are inhabited by different races of people, and in general, they want that symmetry of stature possessed by the natives in the other islands of the Southern Pacific ocean.

Hebron, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 9 m. S. Paris, 35 N. by W. Portland. Pop. 1,727.

Hebron, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 35 m. N. Concord. Pop. 572.

Hebron, p-t. Tolland co. Ct. 20 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,094. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists and 1 for Episcopalians.

Hebron, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Salem. Pop. 2,754.

Hebrus, river in Thrace. See *Marissa*.

Hechingen, t. in the south-west of Germany, the capital of the principality of Hohenzollern, situated on the Starzel. It contains 2,600 inhabitants, and has some woollen manufactures; it is the residence of the prince, and the seat of the different courts of the principality. 30 m. S. Stutgard, 60 E. S. E. Strasburg. For the principality, see *Hohenzollern*.

Heckmondwick, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 7 m. from Wakefield. Pop. 2,324.

Hecla, a volcanic mountain of Iceland, in the S. part of the island, near the coast. Its height exceeds 5,000 feet. Though it has remained tranquil for half a century, the number and extent of its eruptions formerly have been greater than those of almost any other volcano.

Hecstadt. See *Hettstadt*.

Hector, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y. bordering on Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 10 m. S. Ovid. Pop. 4,012.

Hector Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 51° 57′ 20″ N.

Heddinge, or *Stor Heding*, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the Sound, 20 m. S. S. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 24′ E. Lat. 55° 19′ N.

Hedemora, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, on the lake of Hofra, 67 m. W. N. W. Upsal. Lon. 15° 54′ E. Lat. 60° 13′ N.

Hedemunden, t. Hanover, on the Werra, 14 m. S. Gottingen. Pop 887.

Hedesunda, t. Sweden, in Gestricia, 20 m. S. Gefle. Lon. 16° 49′ E. Lat. 60° 25′ N.

Hedic Island, small isl. on the W. coast of France, 5 m. N. E. Belleisle.

Hedon, or *Headon*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, formerly a place of considerable trade, but now much declined. It sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. 780. 8 m. E. Hull. Lon. 0° 9′ W. Lat. 53° 45′ N.

Hedjas, one of the divisions of modern Arabia. It extends along the Red sea, from Mount Siuai to the frontier of Yemen. The principal towns are Mecca and Medina.

Heepen, v. Prussian Westphalia, 22 m. S. S. W. Minden, 5 E. by N. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,360.

Heerenreen, t. Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 m. S. S. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,158.

Heeringen, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Helme, 6 m. S. E. Nordhausen, 37 N. Erfurt. Pop. 1,600.

Heerlen, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 14 m. N. W. Maestricht. Pop. 3,500.

Heermund, r. Prussia, which rises near Cabul, and after a course of about 400 miles, falls into the lake of Zerrah, in Seistan.

Heidelberg, ancient city, Germany, in Baden, on the Neckar, at the foot of a mountain called the Giesberg. Heidelberg has long been a celebrated place of education. Its university was founded in 1386. A liberal grant is made to it annually, and its reputation is increasing. The grand duke of Baden, whose religion is the Lutheran, is himself rector. The number of professors is 26 that of students between 500 and 600. The library contains 45,000 volumes. Several literary journals are published in Heidelberg. The churches are, 4 Protestant, 1 Catholic, and 1 synagogue. 10 m. S. S. E. Manheim, 14 N. E. Spire. Lon. 8° 41′ E. Lat. 49° 24′ N. Pop. 9,826.

Heidelberg, t. Lebanon co. Pa. 33 m. E. Harrisburg, 74 N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,384

Heidelberg, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,313.

Heidelberg, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 3,605.

Heidelberg, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 1,900.

Heidelsheim, t. Germany, in Baden, on the Salzbach, 17 m. S. Heidelberg, 14 S. E. Spire. Pop. 1,850.

Heidenheim, t. Bavarian states, 17 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 1,800.

Heidenheim, t. Wirtemberg, on the Brenz, 21 m. N. W. Ulm, 50 E. N. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,900.

Heila. See *Hela*.

Heilbronn, t. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. It has a well endowed academy, a public library, and an orphan-house. 9 m. N. W. Lauenstein, 25 N. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 8′ E. Lat. 49° 7′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Heiligenbeil, t. East Prussia, on the Jarft, 28 m. S. W. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,000.

Heiligenhaven, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern, 40 m. N. by E. Lubeck. Lon. 10° 48′ E. Lat. 54° 27′ N.

Heiligenheim, s-p. Holstein, 30 m. E. N. E. Kiel. Lon. 10° 57′ E. Lat. 54° 23′ N.

Heiligenstadt, t. Prussian Saxony, near the Leine, cap. of Eichsfeld, 49 m. N. W. Erfurt. Pop. 3,550.

Heilsberg, t. E. Prussia, on the river Alle, 36 m. S. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,300.

Heimsein, or *Heimsheim*, t. Wirtemberg, 2 m. W. N. W. Stutgard. Pop. 934.

Heinkensand, v. Netherlands, on the Island of South Beveland, 17 m. E. Flushing.

Heinrichs, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Hasel, 9 m. E. S. E. Meinungen.

Heinsberg, t. Prussian Westphalia, in Juliers, 10 m. S. E. Ruremond.

Heinsen, v. Hanover, on the Weser. 30 m. N. W. Hanover. Pop. 1,016.

Heisker, small isl. of the Hebrides, about two leagues W. North Uist. Lon. 7° 51′ W. Lat. 57° 46′ N.

Heitersheim, t. Baden, on the borders of the Black forest, 10 m. S. Brisac, 20 N. N. E. Bale.

Heitsbury. See *Heytsbury*.

Hel, r. Eng. in Cornwall, which falls into the Channel, 4 m. S. Falmouth.

Hela, t. West Prussia, on a peninsula, which runs into the Baltic. 19 m. N. by E. Dantzig. Lon. 18° 6′ E. Lat. 44° 37′ N.

Heldburg, t. Saxony, principality of Saxe-Hildburghhausen, 13 m. W. Coburg.

Helder, t. North Holland, opposite the Texel, with a strong fortress to defend the entrance and road of Mars-Diep. Pop. 2,400. 24 m. N. Alkmaar. Lon. 4° 43′ E. Lat. 53° 2′ N.

Heldrungen, t. Prussian Saxony, in Quefurt, near the Unstrut. Pop. 1,050. 20 m. N. Weimar. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 17′ N.

Helen, Bath of, remarkable spring in Thrace, near Cenchrea.

Helena, t. and cap. Phillips co. Arkansas ter. on the Mississippi, 12 m. below the mouth of the St. Francis.

Helensburgh, v. Scotland, on the Clyde, opposite Greenock.

Helgra, r. Sweden, which falls into the Baltic, about 10 m. S. Christianstadt.

Helicon, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, near the gulf of Corinth. The modern name is Sagara.

Heligoland, or *Helgoland*, isl. in the North sea, about 28 m. from the mouths of the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eyder. On the High Land is a light-house, in 7° 53′ 13″ E. lon. and 54° 11′ 34″ N. lat. which is visible at a distance of more than 27 miles. The island has two good harbours. The inhabitants, in number above 2,000 subsist chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. The island was taken by a British squadron in 1807, and rendered a depot for merchandize, which was smuggled afterward into the ports of the continent. It is still retained by the British.

Hellgate, strait, in East river N. Y. 8 m. from New-York, between the islands of Manhattan and Parsell on the N. W. and Long Island on the S. E. Harlem river discharges its waters into the Sound between the two first mentioned islands. Here are numerous whirlpools among the rocks which form the bed of the river. The tides meet at Frog's point a few miles above, and at certain times of the tide, the roaring of the whirlpools is tremendous. Vessels of any burthen may be conducted through this strait by a skilful pilot.

Heil's Skerries, small islands of the Hebrides. Lon. 6° 53′ W. Lat. 57° N.

Hellah. See *Hillah*.

Hellespont, now the *Dardanelles*, the ancient name of the long strait which divides Asia from Europe, and extends from the Ægean Archipelago to the sea of Marmora. Its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles.

Hellet Allais. See *Allais*.

Hellin, t. Spain, 19 m. S. Chinchilla. Lon. 1° 36′ W. Lat. 41° 17′ N. Pop. 6,100.

Helme, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrut at Artern. 6 m. S. Sondershausen.

Helmershausen, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Diemel, 22 m. W. Gottingen.

Helmont, or *Helmond*, t. Brabant, on the Aa, 15 m. S. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,500.

Helmsdale, r. Scotland, which falls into the German ocean, 3 m. S. of the Ord of Caithness.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley Blackmoor*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 22 m. N. York. Lon. 1° 4′ W. Lat. 54° 15′ N.

Helmstadt, t. of the states of Brunswick, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel. Though small, it contains several buildings worth notice, such as the church of St. Stephen, and the council-house. It had a university founded in 1575, but it was suppressed in 1809, and part of its library was sent to Gottingen. 21 m. N. Halberstadt, 24 E. Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 10° 59′ E. Lat. 52° 13′ N.

Helnæs, isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 10° 2′ E. Lat. 55° 9′ N.

Helsingborg, t. Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsineore. A pier of stone was lately constructed, which has greatly improved the port. The width of the sound is about three miles. Here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. Pop. 2,150. 30 m. N. W. Lund. Lon. 12° 43′ E. Lat. 56° 2′ N.

Helsingfors, t. Finland, at the mouth of the Wanna, with a very good harbour. The Russians are now (1819) engaged in improvements, which will make it an important naval station. 104 m. E. S. E. Abo. Lon. 25° E. Lat. 60° 10′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Helsingland, province, Sweden, belonging to Gefleborg, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, and by Gestricia, and Dalecarlia. Extent, 4,470 sq. miles. Pop. 52,000. The chief exports are iron and wood.

Helsingo, and *Helsingoren*, 2 small islands in the gulf of Bothnia, in lon. 22° 30′ E. lat. 63° 46′ N.

Helsingoer. See *Elsinoer*.

Helstone, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the Cober, near its mouth. It has a good harbour, and considerable trade. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 2,297. 12 m. E. Penzance. Lon. 5° 16′ W. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

Helum, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 2,062.

Helvoetsluys, a fortified t. S. Holland, on the S. side of the island of Voorn. It has an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the whole Dutch navy. Here are extensive magazines and dock-yards for the construction and repair of ships of war; also a naval school, supported by government. This is the regular station for packets to England. 30 m. N. E. Middleburg. Lon. 4° 7 E. Lat. 51° 49′ N.

Helwickhead, cape, Ireland, the S. point of the entrance into Dungarvan bay. Lon. 7° 33′ W. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Hemel Hempstead, t. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 23 m. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 29′ W. Lat. 51° 45′ N. Pop. 3,240.

Hemlock, lake, in Livonia, Ontario co. N. Y. 6 miles long and 4 broad, which communicates by an outlet with Honeoy creek.

Hemlock, t. Columbia co Pa. Pop. 1,464.

Hemmau, t. Bavarian states, 14 m. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 767.

Hemmingford, t. Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the Province line, 34 m. S. Montreal.

Hempfield, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 3,385.

Hempfield, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the Susquehannah. Pop. 3,339.

Hempstead, p-t. Queens co. Long-Island, N. Y. 22 m. E. New-York. Pop. 5,804. It is on the S. shore, and comprises Rockaway beach, which is much resorted to for sea bathing. The principal part of Hempstead plain is in this town.

Hempstead, co. Arkansas Ter. on Red river. Pop. 2,248. Slaves 481. Engaged in agriculture 592, in commerce 5, in manufactures 12.

Hempstead fort, v. Howard co. Missouri, on the N. side of the Missouri, 2½ m. above Franklin.

Hempstead plain, an extensive plain on Long-Island N. Y. in Queens co. It is 15 miles long and 4 broad, and has no natural growth except wild grass and a few shrubs. Large herds of cattle feed upon it, and a part of it is now brought under cultivation.

Hems, city, Syria, on the borders of the desert, on the site of the ancient Emesa. 120 m. S. Aleppo, 85 N. Damascus. Lon. 37° 20′ E. Lat. 34° 25′ N.

Hemsbach, t. Baden, 11 m. N. E. Manheim.

Hen and Chickens, small islands near the coast of New Zealand Lon. 180° 1′ W. Lat. 35° 53′ S.

Hen and Chickens, small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 118° 3′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Henderson, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 8 m. S. of the mouth of Black river. Pop. 1,919.

Henderson, t. Huntington co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

Henderson, co. in the N. W. part of Kentucky. Pop. 5,714. Slaves 2,265. Engaged in agriculture 1,749, in commerce 40, in manufactures 210.

Henderson, p-t. and cap. Henderson co. Ken. on the Ohio, 75 m. below Louisville, 30 from Yellow Banks. Pop. in 1810, 159. It has considerable trade with New-Orleans, principally in tobacco and cotton.

Henderson, isl. of the Pacific 100 m. E. N. E. Pitcairns isl. Lon. 128° 30′ W. Lat. 24° 26′ S.

Hendersons, p-t. York co. S. C.

Hendersonton, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C.

Hendersonville, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.

Hendersonville, p-v. Newbury co. S. C.

Hendersonville, p-v. Sumner co. Ten.

Hendrick's store, p-v. Bedford co. Va.

Henegago, or *Heneaguas*, the two most southern of the Bahama islands. Great Heneago, the largest, is 45 miles long, and 19 wide.

Henery, or *Hundry*, isl. about 10 m. S. Bombay, and 1,200 yards from the main land.

Hengestruby Head, Headlan, Eng. in the channel, 2 m. S. Christchurch.

Henin-Lietard, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. N. W. Douay. Pop. 2,400.

Henley in Arden, t. Eng. in Warwick, 14 m. S. Birmingham.

Henley upon Thames, t. Eng. in Oxford, on the Thames, 35 m. W. London. Pop. 3,117.

Henley house, station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in New South Wales, on Albany river, 150 m. S. W. Albany fort. Lon. 85° 5′ 54″ W. Lat. 54° 14′ 27″ N.

Henlopen, Cape, Del. the S. W. point at the entrance of Delaware bay, 28 m. from Cape May. Lon. 75° 6′ W. Lat. 38° 47′ N. Here is a lighthouse.

Henneberg, formerly a county of Saxony, lying N. of the principality of Wurzburg. Extent, 850 sq. miles. Pop. about 100,000.

Hennebon, t. France, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, 6 m. N. E. L'Orient. Lon. 3° 17′ W. Lat. 47° 48′ N. Pop. 4,600.

Hennersdorf, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 3 m. W. Lobau. Pop. 4,300.

Hennersdorf, v. Prussian Silesia, in Liegnitz, 5 m. N. by W. Lauban, 67 E. Dresden. Pop. 3,500.

Hennersdorf, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 6 m. N. by W. Zittau. Pop. 3,000.

Henniker, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 13 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,900.

Henrichemont, or *Boisbelle*, t. France, in Cher, 14 m. S. W. Sancerre, 20 N. E. Bourges. Lon. 2° 36′ E. Lat. 47° 18′ N. Pop. 2,600.

Henrico, co. Va. inclosed by the counties of Hanover, Charles city, and Goochland, and by James river. Pop. 11,600; slaves 5,417; engaged in agriculture 2,469, in commerce 27, in manufactures 455. Chief town, Richmond.

Henrietta, t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Genessee river. Pop. 2,181.

Henrietta Maria, Cape, on the W. coast of James' bay. Lon. 82° 30′ W. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Henry, co. Va. inclosed by Franklin, Patrick, Grayson, and Montgomery counties. Pop. 5,624; slaves 2,178; engaged in agriculture 1,879, in commerce 7, in manufactures 151. Chief town, Martinsville.

Henry, Cape, Va. the S. point at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, 12 m. S. Cape Charles. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 36° 58′ N.

Henry, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,638; slaves 626; engaged in agriculture 773, in commerce 10, in manufactures 4.

Henry, co. Ken. on the W. side of Kentucky river, at its confluence with the Ohio. Pop. 10,816; slaves 2,004; engaged in agriculture 1,685, in commerce 3, in manufactures 111. Chief town, Newcastle.

Henry, co. Ohio, on Maumee river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Wood co. S. by Putnam co. W. by Williams co. Sq. miles, 448.

Henry, Cape, on the W. shore of Queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 227° 45½′ E. Lat. 52° 53′ N.

Henshaw, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, N. W. of Warren.

Henshaw's Town, t. Calabar, in Africa, at the mouth of Old Calabar river. Lat. 5° 27′ N.

Henslow, Cape, New Georgia. Lon. 160° 38′ E. Lat. 10° S.

Heppenheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Bergstrass, 17 m. N. N. W. Heidelberg. Pop. 3,200.

eptonstall, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. W. Halifax. Pop. 3,647.

Hepworth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. S. Huddersfield.

Heraclea, an ancient seaport and citadel of Greece, on the gulf of Salonica, 24 m. N. E. Larissa, 43 S. S. W. Salonica.

Heraclea. See *Eraklea*.

Heraclias, small isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. S. Naxia. Lon. 25° 29′ E. Lat. 36° 49′ N.

Herat, city, of Khorassan, in Persia, on the high-road from Persia and Tartary to Hindostan. It has been, from time immemorial, the route of all the caravans, and the depot of the commerce carried on between the three countries, by which its inhabitants amassed great wealth; and it has also been the route of all the invading armies, and has been often plundered, sacked and burnt. It now belongs to Cabul. Lon. 62° 20′ E. Lat. 34° 50′ N.

Herault, department of France, on the Mediterranean. Extent, 2,830 sq. miles. Pop. 300,000. Montpelier is the capital.

Herault, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, below Agde, in lon. 3° 40′ E. lat. 43° 18′ N.

Herbignac, t. France, 20 m. N. W. Savenay, 14 W. Pont Chateau. Pop. 2,700.

Herborn, t. dutchy of Nassau, on the Dill, 3 m. S. S. E. Dillenburg. Pop. 2,400.

Herbestein, t. Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. W. Fulda.

Herck, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 23 m. N. W. Maestricht.

Hercole, isl. in the Tuscan sea. Lon. 12° 11′ E. Lat. 42° 26′ N.

Herculaneum, ancient city, Italy, 5 m. E. by S. Naples. It was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last, a peasant, in 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine marble. Excavations were soon commenced and a number of pillars, an amphitheatre in good preservation, a basilica, two temples, and a theatre were discovered. Whole streets have since been cleared, and are found to be paved and flag-

ged on the sides. A number of bronze statues of all sizes, have been obtained; likewise pillars of marble and alabaster, mosaics and paintings, many of them in high preservation, various ornaments of dress, kitchen utensils, household furniture, surgical instruments, and other implements of all kinds. The whole is calculated to convey a complete idea of the manners of the age, and to correct a number of erroneous ideas of the arts and habits of the ancients. The most valuable remains, however, are the manuscripts. These are all calcined, and a number of them sunk into dust when exposed to the air. About 1800, however, have been preserved; and there is reason to expect that many more may still be found, and among them, perhaps some of the missing classics. It appears that the inhabitants of this city had time to escape when it was destroyed, as very few skeletons are found, while at Pompeii the number of skeletons is very considerable.

Herculaneum, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Joachim creek, 30 m. below St. Louis, 21 above St. Genevieve, 36 from Mine à Burton in the centre of the lead-mine country. Here are store-houses for the lead, and several shot towers. The value of lead exported from this place in 18 months, from Dec. 1816, to June 1818, was $170,000.

Herdicke, or *Marien Herdicke*, t. Prussian Westphalia, 4 m. S. W. Schwerte.

Hereford, one of the western counties of England, on the borders of Wales, distinguished for the variety and excellence of its agricultural products. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor. Extent, 600,000 acres, or 970 sq. miles. Pop. in 1811, 94,073; 12,700 families employed in agriculture, 5,043 in trade, and 2,438 otherwise.

Hereford, an ancient city, Eng. in Herefordshire, on the N. bank of the Wye. It has never risen to any eminence either in trade or manufactures. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 7,306. 30 m. N. W. Gloucester, 32 W. S. W. Worcester, 136 W. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 43′ W. Lat. 52° 3′ N.

Hereford, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the Province line, 96 m. S. S. E. Three-Rivers. Pop. 200.

Hereford, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,431.

Herethals, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp, 16 m. N. E. Malines. Lon. 4° 50′ 29″ E. Lat. 51° 10′ 45″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Herestall, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Weser, 34 m. E. Paderborn.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, t. Prussian Westphalia, at the confluence of the Werra and the Aa, 11 m. E. N. E. Ravensberg. Lon. 8° 25′ E. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Pop. 5,100.

Hergest's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean. They consist of Riou's, Trevenen's, Sir Henry Martin's, and Robert's isles, and extend from lat. 7° 53′ to 9° 14′ S. and from lon. 219° 47′ to 220° 21′ E.

Hergest's Rocks, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 219° 42′ E. Lat. 7° 38′ S.

Heri, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 3 m. N. W. Ternate. Lon. 127° 8′ E. Lat. 0° 54′ N.

Hericourt, t. France, in Upper Saone, 25 m. E. Vesoul.

Herjedalen, district, Sweden, now included in Gefleborgsteen, and bounded N. by Jemptland, and W. by Norway. Extent, 3,200 sq. miles. Pop. 4,000.

Herinnes, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 17 m. W. Nivelles. Pop. 3,309.

Herisau, t. Swiss canton of Appenzel, 27 m. S. W. St. Gall. Lon. 16° 25′ E. Lat. 47° 23′ 16″ N.

Herivra, t. India, in Mysore, on the Vedawatti. Lon. 76° 37′ E. Lat. 13° 46′ N.

Herkimer, co. N. Y. on both sides of the Mohawk, inclosed by the counties of St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Oneida, and Lewis. Pop. 31,017; engaged in agriculture 5,661, in commerce 70, in manufactures 1,365. Chief town, Herkimer.

Herkimer, p-t. and cap. Herkimer co. N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk, 14 m. below Utica, 78 W. Albany. Pop. 3,055. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, and a church. It contains 2 considerable villages: Herkimer village is on the W. bank of West Canada creek, which here enters the Mohawk; the village of Little Falls is on the Mohawk, at the Little Falls, round which there is a canal, and has great advantages for water works.

Herkla, t. on the coast of Tunis, the *Adrumetum* of the earlier ages, the *Justiniana*, of the middle, and the *Heraclea* of the lower empire; 45 m. S. Tunis.

Hermannstadt, or *Szeben*, (the ancient *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*,) large t. Transylvania, on the river Szeben, in a beautiful plain. It is the chief town of the Saxon settlers in Transylvania, the place of deposit for their archives, and the seat of some establishments for the education of Protestants. It was formerly the capital of Transylvania, but in 1790, the seat of government was removed to Clausenburg. 30 m. S. E. Weissenburg, 392 S. E. Vienna. Lon. 24° 4′ E. Lat. 45° 47′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Hermanos, 2 small islands of the Philippines, about 30 m. E. Mindoro. Lon. 121° 42′ E. Lat. 13° 6′ N.

Hermitage, a hill of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, N. of Valence. The noted wine, called "Hermitage," is produced here.

Hermitage, p-v. Prince Edward co. Va.

Hermite's Islands, islands before Nassau bay, at the S. extremity of Terra del Fuego.

Hermon, Mount, one of the summits of Antilibanus, in A. Turkey. It rises to the height of 8,949 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 33° N.

Hermon, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 7 m. W. Bangor. Pop. 277.

Hermund, or *Helmund*, r. Cabul, which rises W. of the city of Cabul, and, running S. W. is joined by the Urghundah, and after a course of 360 miles, empties itself into the sea of Zerra, or Aria Palas.

Hernad, r. Hungary, which falls into the Theysse.

Hernani, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, 3 m. S. St. Sebastian. Lat. 43° 15′ 47″ N.

Hernosand, government in the N. of Sweden, comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemptland, and Medelpad. Extent, 18,000 sq. miles. Pop. 89,974.

Hernosand, or *Hernosund*, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, and cap. of the government of Hernosand. It stands on the island of Herno, in the gulf of Bothnia, and is united to the continent by a bridge. It has a good harbor, and considerable trade. Pop. 2,500. 240 m. N. by W. Stockholm. Lon. 17° 53′ E. Lat. 62° 38′ N.

Hernstadt, t. Silesia, 25 m. E. Glogau. Pop. 1,488. Lon. 16° 43′ E. Lat. 51° 39′ N.

Hero, isls. Vt. See *North and South Hero*.

Heron, Pass au, channel, Alabama, between Gillori island and the main, on the W. side of Mobile bay at its mouth. Lon. 88° W. Lat. 30° 10′ N. It has 4 feet water.

Herpf, r. Saxony, which falls into the Werra, 2 m. N. Meinungen.

Herradura, s-p. Spain, 16 m. W. Motril, 20 E. Velez-Malaga.

Herradura, port, Chili, in Quillota. Lat. 32° 44′ S.

Herrengrund, t. Hungary, 4 m. N. N. W. Neusohl, situated in the midst of copper mines, and inhabited chiefly by miners.

Herring Bay, bay, Md. on the western shore of the Chesapeake, 26 m. S. Annapolis.

Herrnhut, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 6 m. S. Lobau. It was built by Count Zinzendorf in 1722, for the use of the Moravian brethren. It is well known throughout Germany, both from the religious tenets of the inhabitants, and the variety of the manufactures carried on here, which consist of cotton and linen stuffs, stockings, sealing wax, hats, colored paper, ribbons, and utensils of copper, brass, and steel. Before the erection of this small place, the Moravian brethren were scattered throughout the continent, and had never been incorporated into a separate religious community. It is now their capital, and from it they frequently take the name of Herrnhutters. Pop. 1,500.

Herstal, or *Heristal*, t. Netherlands, in Liege, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Liege. Pop. 4,750.

Hertford, one of the Midland counties of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex and Buckingham, and W. by Bedford. Extent, 530 sq. miles. The soil is naturally barren; but the vicinity of the metropolis has rendered it a very considerable agricultural county, and it is every where in the highest state of cultivation. Great quantities of wheat, barley, and oats are raised annually, and it is reckoned the first corn county in England. Pop. in 1811, 111,654, of whom 12,000 families are engaged in agriculture, 7,200 in trade and manufactures, and 3,544 otherwise.

Hertford, t. Eng. cap. of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, which is navigable for barges from the Thames. Here is the East India College, founded in 1806, to co-operate with the famous college at Calcutta, in training young men for the company's service. It is capable of accommodating 100 students, who, entering at the age of 16, are taught for two years, or longer, if the directors think fit, all the branches of college education, and also a course of oriental languages and literature. Pop. in 1811, 3,900. 21 m. N. London. Lon. 0° 4′ W. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Hertford, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, bounded E. by Cornwallis co. and W. by Dorchester co.

Hertford, co. N. C. inclosed by Virginia, and the counties of Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton. Pop. 7,712. Slaves 3,244. Engaged in agriculture 2,350, in commerce 35, in manufactures 144. Chief town, Winton.

Hertford, p-t. and cap. Perquimans co. N. C. on Perquimans river, 18 m. N. E. Edenton. It is pleasantly situated, and is a place of some trade.

Herve, t. Netherlands, in Leige, 8 m. N. W. Limburg, 11 S. E. Leige. Pop. 3,909.

Hervey's Bay, large inlet, on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 152° 35′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ S.

Hervey's Point, the N. point of the island of Egmont. Lon. 164° 5′ E. Lat. 10° 42′ S.

Hersberg, t. Hanover, in Grubenhagen, on the Sieber, 14 m. S. Goslar. Pop. 2,500. Lat. 51°30′ N.

Hersberg, t. Prussian Saxony, on an island in the Black Elster, 53 m. S. Potsdam. Lon. 13° 15 E. Lat. 51° 42′ N. Pop. 1,963.

Herzegovina, country on the E. shore of the Adriatic. Lat. from 43° to 44° 20′ N. The southern and larger part of it belongs to the Turks, the rest to the Austrians.

Hesdin, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 12 m. S. E. Montreuil, 27 W. Arras. Lon. 2° 7′ E. Lat. 50° 22′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Hesse-Cassel, an independent state in the west of Germany, bounded by Hanover, the Prussian states, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. Extent, 4,350 sq. miles. Pop. 540,000, of whom the far greater number are, like the reigning family, Calvinists. The territory is far from compact; it consists of the following parts: Hesse, Upper and Lower, containing 380,000 inhabitants; the grand dutchy of Fulda, 64,000; the territory of Hanau, 74,000; and the lordship of Schmalcalden, 22,000. In general, the surface is hilly, and even mountainous. There is a university at Marburg; that at Cassel is converted into a lyceum. The sovereign holds the eighth place in the smaller Germanic diet, and has three votes at the larger assembly: his title is "Elector of Hesse and grand duke of Fulda;" and the succession goes by seniority, to the exclusion of females. The constitution of the electorate is a limited monarchy, with assemblies of states. The military force amounts to between 8,000 and 10,000 men; the revenue to about 380,000*l.*; the public debt to about 500,000*l.*

Hesse-Darmstadt, or the *Grand Dutchy of Hesse*, an independent state in the west of Germany, near the Rhine, and belonging to the other great branch of the house of Hesse. Like the electorate, this territory is by no means compact, being divided into two distinct parts. Extent, 5,000 sq. miles. Pop. 619,000, of whom the greatest portion are Lutherans. The territory is mountainous, and yields iron, copper, lead, and salt.—The constitution is a monarchy, limited by states or representatives. The crown is hereditary in the male line. Hesse-Darmstadt has one vote, and the 9th place at the smaller assembly of the Germanic diet; at the larger it has three votes. The revenue is estimated at 370,000*l.* of which 80,000*l.* goes to pay the interest of the national debt. The military are between 6,000 and 7,000 men. At Giessen there is a university; at Mentz a school of law.

Hesse-Homburg, a small principality, Germany, at the foot of the Taunus mountains, near Frankfort, belonging with the title of landgrave, to a younger branch of the family of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 20,000. Revenue 17,000*l.* The religion of the family is the Calvinist.

Hesseloe, small isl. Denmark, N. of Zealand. Lon. 11° 40′ E. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Hessle, t. Eng. 5 m. W. Hull.

Hettowra, t Hind. in Nepaul. It is on the Rapti river, at the foot of a mountain, and is the commercial mart between the British provinces and the northern parts of Nepaul. Lon. 85° 22′ E. Lat. 27° 14′ N.

Hettstadt, or *Heckstadt*, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, 5 m. N. Mansfeld. Pop. 2,750.

Heubach, Great, v. Bavarian states, on the Maine, 22 m. S. E. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,100.

Heubach, or *Heuwach*, t. Wirtemberg, 25 m. N. Ulm, 40 E. Stutgard.

Heve, Cape la, cape, on the N. coast of France, 40 m. E. S. E. Cape Barfleur. Lon. 0° 2′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ 42″ N.

Heves, t. Upper Hungary, 61 m. E. Pest. Lon. 20° 18′ E. Lat. 47° 36′ N.

Heusden, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 m. N. E. Breda. Pop. 1,636.

Hexamilia, v. on the site of the ancient Corinth.

Hexham, t. Eng. in Northumberland co. near the Tyne. It is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded, and the historical events connected with it. The neighborhood abounds with ruined castles, Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. Pop. in 1811, 4,855. 20 m. W. Newcastle, 37 E. Carlisle. Lon. 2° 5′ W. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Hey, Point, the N. W. point of Comptroller's bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 215° 45′ E. Lat. 60° 11′ N.

Heyde, t. Denmark, in Holstein, 50 m. S. S. W. Sleswick. Pop. 2,400.

Heydukes. See *Haiduken Stadte*.

Heyl. See *Hayle*.

Heymersten, t. Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Erfft, 35 m. E. Aix la Chapelle.

Heyst-ob-den-berg, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp, on the Nethe, 11 m. N. E. Mechlin. Pop. 5,300.

Heytesbury, Haresbury, or *Heightsbury*, t. Eng. in Wilts, 3½ m. fr. Warminster. Pop. 1,023.

Hiaqui Ria, r. New Spain, which enters the gulf of California, in lat. 28° 15′ N.

Hiatstown, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 13 m. N. E. Trenton, 17 S. by W. Brunswick.

Hibb's Point, cape, on the W. coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 42° 39′ S.

Hickes' Keys, islets, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 68° 54′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Hickes' Point, cape, on the S. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 148° 53′ E. Lat. 38° S.

Hickman, co. West Tennessee, on Duck river. Pop. 6,080. Slaves 700. Engaged in agriculture 1,605, in commerce 2. Chief town, Vernon. There is a post-office at the court-house.

Hickman's creek, r. Smith co. Ten. which falls into Caney fork, 6 m. above its mouth.

Hickory, p-t. Washington co. Pa.

Hickory flats, p-t. Madison co. Mississippi.

Hickory grove, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.

Hickory hill, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C.

Hickford, p-v. Greenville co. Va.

Hiddensoe, small isl. Pomerania, on the W. coast of Rugen. Lon. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 54° 35′ N.

Hielm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat. Lon. 10° 49′ E. Lat. 56° 8′ N.

Hielmar, lake, Sweden, 40 miles long, which communicates with lake Malar, 60 m. W. Stockholm.

Hiemes. See *Exmes*.

Hieres, Isles of, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, about 11 m. fr. the town of Hieres.

Hieres, t. France, in the Var, 9 m. E. Toulon. Near it is a salt lake, from which a large quantity of salt is obtained. Hieres was formerly a seaport; but the sea has now retired from it. It is the birth-place of Massillon. Pop. 7,000. Lon. 6° 7′ E. Lat. 43° 7′ N.

Higgin's Point, N. W. coast of America. Lon. 228° 25′ E. Lat. 55° 27′ N.

Higginsport, v. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 m. below Ripley.

Higham Ferrers, t. Eng. Northampton co. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 823. 65 m. N. London, 15 N. Bedford. Lon. 0° 35′ W. Lat. 52° 17′ N.

Highgate, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 5½ m. N. W. London.

Highgate, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque bay in Lake Champlain, 33 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1,250.

Highland, co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, bounded N. by Clinton and Fayette cos. E. by Ross and Pike cos. S. by Adams and Brown cos. and W. by Brown co. Sq. miles 420. Pop. 12,308. Engaged in agriculture 2,799, in manufactures 288. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Highland, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. 15 m. N. E. Zanesville. Pop. 577.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the mountainous part of the country to the north and north-west in contra-distinction to the Lowlands, which comprehend the south and south-east districts. The whole of this district is wild, rugged, and mountainous. The mountains lie parallel to the vallies, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the inhabited country sinks between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre. The inhabitants are hardy, active, and adventurous. The language is still the Gaelic. Their food is simple, being chiefly oat-meal, milk, &c. Of late years, industry and improvement have made a rapid progress. The inhabitants are now beginning to devote their labour and capital to their mines, their woods, their extensive pastures, and their fisheries.

Highlands, a mountainous tract in N.Y. through which the Hudson flows. The loftiest summits are Thunderhill, St. Anthony's nose, Sugar loaf, Butter hill, and Breakneck hill. On the W. shore stands the fortress of West Point. The passage through the highlands is about 18 miles, and is exceedingly grand.

High rock, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.

High shoals, p-v. Clark co. Geo.

High tower. See *Etowah*.

Highworth, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 17 m. N. Marlborough.

Higuera, Cape, cape, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 1° 55′ W. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Higuera, de Calatrava, t. Spain, in Jaen, 12 m. N. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Higuey, t. St. Domingo, 80 m. E. St. Domingo. Pop. 3,500.

Hijar, or *Ixar*, t. Spain, in Arragon, 29 m. S. E. Saragossa. Pop. 2,500.

Hijellee, or *Injellee*, t. Bengal, on an Island near the W. bank of the Hoogly. Lon. 88° 10′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ N.

Hiklar, t. Asia Minor, 12 m. N. Cæsarea.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, dutchy in the interior of Germany, inclosed by Saxe-Meinungen and Saxe-Coburg. Extent, 237 sq. miles. Pop. 29,706. The duke holds the fourth rank among the princes of the house of Saxe, has a share of a vote in the Germanic diet, and a full vote in the general assembly. Revenue, 20,000*l*.

Hildberghausen, t. Germany, and cap. of the dutchy of the same name, is on the Werra, 17 m. S. E. Meinungen, 20 N. W. Coburg. Pop. 2,500.

Hildesheim, province, in the south of Hanover, adjacent to the province of Gottingen. Extent, 682 sq. miles. Pop. 128,950. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. Revenue, 90,000*l*. It was once an independent bishopric; but, after various changes, it was added, by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, to the kingdom of Hanover. It is governed as an independent province, and has its own states.

Hildesheim, city, Hanover, and cap. of the province of Hildersheim. It was formerly fortified; but its walls have been demolished. 20 m. S. E. Hanover, 20 W. by S. Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 9° 55′ E. Lat. 52° 9′ N. Pop. 11,108.

Hilela. See *Helel*.

Hillah, or *Hellah*, t. A. Turkey, in Irak Arabi, or Pachalic of Bagdad, about 60 m. S. of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. Pop. 12,000. This city and its vicinity are believed to be the site of ancient Babylon. The observations of modern travellers, combined by the learned inquiries of major Rennell, appear to have left no doubt remaining upon the subject.—The structures of Babylon do not appear to have been much inferior in magnitude to those of Egypt; but being built of brick, cemented with straw and bitumen, they have not only mouldered from the lapse of time, but being easily loosened by art, have been carried away for the purpose of building elsewhere. Babylon has thus become a great quarry for the construction of all the modern cities in its neighborhood. The most remarkable of the ruins is about 4 miles S. of Hillah, and half a mile from the bank of the Euphrates. It is a pyramid nearly half a mile in circumference, and about 150 feet high, built entirely of brick dried in the sun, cemented in some places with bitumen and regular layers of reeds, and in others with slime and reeds. About a mile to the south of this pyramid is a very remarkable structure, which forms nearly a square of 700 yards in length and breadth and contains several walls in a pretty entire state, built of the finest bricks, cemented with lime. About 500 yards N. of this ruin, is a mound 1100 yards long, 800 broad, and 50 or 60 feet high; and on the W. bank of the Euphrates, about 6 miles S. W. of Hillah, is an oblong mound, 762 yards in circumference, and 198 feet high. These four masses of walls, mixed with earth and rubbish, are the only traces which remain of the mighty Babylon. Hillah is in lon. 44° 13′ 15″ E. Lat. 33° 34′ N.

Hillegersberg, v. South Holland, 3 m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,000.

Hillerod, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 15 m. N. N. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,200.

Hillham, p-t. Overton co. Ten.

Hilliar, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 241.

Hillier Point, on the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 117° 9′ E. Lat. 35° 4′ S.

Hillock Point, New-Holland, the N. W. point of Halifax bay. Lon. 213° 45′ W. Lat. 18° 28′ S.

Hillsborough, t. Westmoreland co. New Brunswick.

Hillsborough, co. N. H. bounded N. by Grafton co. E. by Rockingham co. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Pop. 53,884. Engaged in agriculture 13,197, in commerce 238, in manufactures 2,400.

Hillsborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 20 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,982.

Hillsborough, t. Somerset co. N. J. 15 m. W. Brunswick, 18 N. Trenton. Pop. 2,885.

Hillsborough, p-v. Caroline co. Md. on the E. side of Tuckahoe creek, 7 m. S. E. by S. Denton, 26 S. S. W. Chester.

Hillsborough, p-v. Loudon co. Va. 17 m. from Richmond.

Hillsborough, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Hillsborough, p-t. and cap. Orange co. N. C. on Eno river, 17 m. above its confluence with Little and Flat rivers, 41 m. N. W. Raleigh, 180 W. N. W. Newbern. It is situated in a hilly, healthy, and fertile country, and contains about 80 houses, a court-house and jail, a Presbyterian church of brick, and an academy.

Hillsborough, t. Madison co. Alabama, 18 m. N. Huntsville.

Hillsborough, p-t. and cap. Highland co. Ohio, 35 m. N. W. Chillicothe. It contains a court-house and jail, printing office, and about 60 dwelling houses. Here is a Lancasterian school. Pop. 608.

Hillsborough, p-t. Orange co. Indiana.

Hillsborough, small isl. near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61° 20′ W. Lat. 57° 20′ N.

Hillsborough, r. Florida, which runs into the gulf of Florida. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 28° 36′ N.

Hillsborough, or *Espiritu Santo Tampa*, bay, on the W. coast of Florida. It is the most spacious bay on that coast, has 24 feet water, is easy of access and well sheltered. 60 m. from Lake George. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 27° 36′ N.

Hillsborough, t. Ireland, in Down co. 20 m. S. W. Belfast. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 54° 26′ N.

Hillsborough Bay, bay, on the N. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 22′ W. Lat. 15° 42′ N.

Hillsborough Bay, bay, on the S. coast of the island of St. John. Lon. 62° 40′ W. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

Hillsborough Cape, on the N. E. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 148° 44′ E. Lat. 20° 56′ S.

Hillsdale, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. 16 m. E. Hudson, 35 S. E. Albany. Pop. 2,511. It is a large township, and contains 6 houses of public worship.

Hillstein, t. Austrian Silesia, near the Oder, 15 m. E. Troppau.

Hilltop, p-v. Charles co. Md. 44 m. fr. Washington.

Hilltown, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,501.

Hilpolstein, t. Bavarian States, 27 m. N. Neuburg, 19 S. Nuremburg.

Hilton head, isl. on the coast of S. C. near the mouth of Savannah river. Lon. 80° 20′ W. Lat. 32° 10′ N.

Hilton's Point, on Piscataqua river, the S. E. point of the town of Dover, 7 m. fr. the sea.

Hilversum, v. Holland, 6 m. S. Naarden. Pop. 3,400.

Himaleh Mountains, a stupendous range of mountains, in Asia, the Imaus of the ancients. They commence near the borders of China, and running N. W. separate Hindostan from Tartary and Tibet, and passing into Persia, terminate near the borders of the Caspian sea. The Brahmapootra, the Sutlej, and the western branch of the Indus, rise on the N. side of this chain. The remaining branches of the Indus, the Jumna, and

the Ganges, rise on the S. side. Beyond the Indus to the westward, the chain takes the name of Hindoo Koosh or Indian Caucasus, and Parapomisan mountains. The part east of the Indus is the proper Himaleh, and is 1400 miles long, extending from lon. 74° to 94° E. Dawalageri, the highest summit in the range, is estimated at 27,677 feet, and is the highest on the globe.

Himera. See *Fiume Grande.*

Himmelskron, v. Bavarian States, 8 m. E. Culmbach.

Hincha, v. St. Domingo, at the mouth of Guayamuco, 64 m. N. W. St. Domingo, in N. lat. 19° 3′.

Hinchinbroke, Cape, on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 56′ E. Lat. 60° 16½′ N.

Hinchinbrook, t. Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the Province line, 40 m. S.W. Montreal.

Hinchinbrook, t. Frontenac co. Up. Canada.

Hinchinbrook Island, isl. on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's sound, about 50 miles in circumference. In Port Etches, on its S. W. coast, the Russians have a settlement. Lon. 213° 50′ to 214° 24′ E. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

Hinckley, t. Eng. in Leicestershire, 13 m. S. W. Leicester. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 52° 32′ N. Pop. 6,058.

Hindelbank, v. Swiss canton of Bern, 9 m. N. N. E. Bern.

Hindelopen, t. Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 25 m. S. W. Leeuwarden. Lon. 5° 25′ E. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

Hinderwell, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 9 m. N. W. Whitby.

Hindia, district, Hind. in Khandeish, between 22° and 23° N. lat. Hindia, the capital, is on the S. bank of the Nerbuddah. Lon. 77° 10′ E. Lat. 22° 31′ N.

Hindley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. S. E. Wigan. Pop. 2,962.

Hindmund. See *Heermund.*

Hindoe, large isl. near the coast of Norway. Lat. 68° 36′ N.

Hindon, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 15 m. W. Salisbury. Lon. 2° 7′ W. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Hindone, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 77° E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Hindoo Koh, or *Hindoo Koosh.* See *Himaleh.*

Hindostan, country, Asia, comprehending, in its greatest extent, the countries between 65° and 95° E. lon.; Kandahar and Assam having formerly been reckoned in it. It is separated on the N. from Tibet and Tartary, by the Himaleh mountains. In 1707, Hindostan was divided into the following provinces, all of which still retain the names they then bore. We have annexed the states to which they now respectively belong:—

Cabul, including Kandahar and Cashmere—The Afghans.
Lahore, or Punjab—Seiks.
Moultan—The Afghans, and several Hindoo or Seik chiefs.
Sinde—Several Mahometan chiefs.
Delhi—The British, and a number of Hindoo and Seik chiefs.
Serinagur—The rajah, for whom it has been lately recovered from the Nepaulese.
Napul—The rajah of, called the Ghoorkhali.
Bootan—The Lama of Tibet.
Assam—The rajah of Assam.
Ajmeer—The rajahs of Odeypore, Jypore, Joudpore, and several other Hindoo chiefs, some of whom are Mahrattas.
Agra—The British, Mahrattas, Jauts, and several other Hindoo chiefs.
Oude—The British, and Nabob of Oude.
Allahabad—The British, Mahrattas, and several Hindoo chiefs.
Bahar—British.
Bengal—British.
Gujerat, including Cutch—British, Mahrattas, and a number of independent petty chiefs.
Malwah—The Mahrattas, and several other Hindoo chiefs.
Berar—The Mahrattas and Nizam.
Orissa—British and Mahrattas.
Khandesh—Mahrattas.
Dowlatabad or Aurungabad—Mahrattas and Nizam.
Golconda—Nizam.
Circars—British.
Bajapore, or Visiapore—Mahrattas and Nizam.

The country south of the Kistna, in 1707, was possessed by several independent chiefs. It is now divided into the following districts:—

Concan—Belonging to the Mahrattas.
Mysore—Rajah of Mysore.
Cochin—Rajah of Cochin.
Travancore—Rajah of Travancore.

The remainder of the country is now in the possession of the British, viz. Canara, including Bednore, Malabar, Culdapah, Adoni, Carnatic, Coimbetoor, Dindigul, Madura, and Tinevelly.

The population, exclusive of the country west of the Indus, has been calculated to exceed 100,000,000. The bulk of these are idolaters, but are divided into three great sects or religions, viz. 1st, The worshippers of the Triad, Brahma, Vishnu, Siva. 2dly, The followers of Boodh. 3dly, The Jains. The next class in point of numbers, are Mahometans, who may amount to one-eighth of the number of Hindoos. They are divided into the two great sects of Soonies and Shiahs. The third class are the Seiks, who possess the province of Lahore. Their religion is described as pure deism. The fourth class are Christians: these are most numerous on the coast of Malabar. The fifth class are Jews: they principally inhabit the western coast, and are divided into white and black Jews. The sixth are Parsees, or followers of Zoroaster: they are principally to be found in Gujerat and Bombay.

Hinesburg, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. 12 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,332.

Hingham, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 14 m. W. Norwich. Lon. 1° 2′ W. Lat. 52° 35′ N.

Hingham, p-t. Suffolk co. Mass. on a small bay, which sets up S. from Boston bay, 14 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,857. It contains 3 churches, and a well-endowed academy.

Hinlopen Straits, channel of the North sea, between North-east Land and Spitzbergen.

Hinojosa, t. Spain, in Cordova, 18 m. N. Llerena. Pop. 4,000.

Hinsdale, formerly *Fort Dummer*, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, at the confluence of the Ashuelot, 55 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 890.

Hinsdale, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 15 m. N. E. Lenox. Pop. 822.

Hinsdale, p-t. Cataraugus co. N. Y.

Hinsuan. See *Joanna.*

Hiorring, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, 27 m. N. N. W. Aalborg. Lon. 10° 0′ 28″ E. Lat. 57° 27′ 44″ N.

Hiortoe, small isl. Denmark. Lon. 10° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 53′ N.

Hipperholme, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2½ m. from Halifax. Pop. 3,357.

Hiram, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on Saco river, 34 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 700.

Hiram, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 12 m. N. E. Ravenna. Pop. 296.

Hirlaw, or *Harlev*, t. Moldavia, on the river Bachlui, 35 m. N. W. Jassy. Lon. 27° 6′ E. Lat. 47° 24′ N.

Hirschau, t. Bavarian States, in Franconia, 6 m. N. E. Amberg. Pop. 893.

Hirschberg, t. Silesia, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke. It is the most commercial place in the country next to Breslau; the chief source of support to the inhabitants is the trade in linen and lawn; 23 m. W. S. W. Jauer, 35 W. Schweidnitz. Pop. 6,000.

Hirschberg, t. Saxony, in Reuss, on the Saale, 14 m. S.W. Plauen.

Hirschfeld, district, Hesse-Cassel. Extent, 168 sq. miles. Pop. 22,000.

Hirschfeld, t. Hesse-Cassel, cap. of the above district, on the Fulda, which is here navigable; 25 m. N. Fulda. Pop. 5,500.

Hirschholm, v. Denmark, 14 m. N. Copenhagen.

Hirschhorn, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar, 7 m. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,100.

Hirson, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 27 m. N. N. E. Laon. Pop. 2,150.

Hirsowa, or *Kerschova*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Danube, 45 m. N. E. Silistria, 64 S.W. Ismail.

Hirsholmen, or *Hersholm*, three small islands of Denmark, in the Cattegat. Lon. 10° 24′ E. Lat. 57° 31′ N.

Hisengen, isl. Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha-Elf. Lon. 11° 4′ 8″ E. Lat. 57° 45′ N.

Hispaniola, *Hayti*, or *St. Domingo*, one of the largest and most fertile of the West India islands, 390 miles long from E. to W. and from 60 to 150 broad. Lat. 17° 37′ to 20° N. This island was formerly divided between the French and Spaniards, the French occupying the western, and the Spaniards the eastern part; but the French have been expelled by the negroes, and the part which they occupied is called Hayti. The island in general is well watered and fertile, producing almost every variety of vegetable produce. The French part of the island is for the most part mountainous, and abounds with forests. It comprehends 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were in high cultivation before the revolution in 1789. The Spanish part of the island contains about 3,200 sq. leagues. It consists chiefly of plains, of unrivalled fertility, and watered by numerous navigable rivers, but, owing to the indolence of the Spaniards, it is occupied chiefly by herds of domestic animals, such as swine, horses, and horned cattle, which have been allowed to run wild, and have multiplied beyond all computation.

The population of the French part of the island in 1789, according to the estimate of Edwards, was 30,831 whites, 24,000 free people of color, and 480,000 negro slaves. The Spanish part contained in 1785, according to census, 152,640; in 1798, according to Alcedo, 125,000, of whom 110,000 were free, and 15,000 slaves. In 1789, the French employed in the trade of St. Domingo 710 vessels, navigated by 18,466 seamen. The value of the exports in 1791, was £5,371,593. The principal articles were coffee to the amount of 84,617,338 pounds; sugar, 217,463 casks; indigo, 3,257,610 pounds; cocoa, 1,536,017 pounds; cotton, 11,317,226 pounds. Since the revolution, the commerce has greatly declined. From 1804 to 1808, according to Walton, only about 75 vessels arrived annually, with cargoes amounting to about £150,000 sterling.

The revolution commenced in 1791, when the blacks rose by common consent against their masters, and rendered the whole French part of the island a scene of massacre and devastation. The independence of Hayti was proclaimed on the 1st of July, 1801. After the expulsion of the French, a regular government was formed by the blacks, who soon divided into parties, under two rival chiefs, president Petion and king Christophe, the former occupying the southern part of the island, and the latter the northern part. These chiefs are now both dead, and the island has become the theatre of new revolutions. Various propositions have been made by France, for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants to their former subjection, but they have all been rejected with disdain.

Hissar Ferozeh, district of Hindostan, in Delhi, between 28° and 30° N. lat. on the W. side of the Jumna. *Hissar Ferozeh*, the capital, is in lon. 75° 53′ E. lat. 28° 41′ N.

Hitchin, t. Eng. in Hertford, 16 m. S. E. Bedford, 34 N. London. Pop. 3,608.

Hithe. See *Hythe*.

Hitteroe, island on the coast of Norway. Lat. 63° 32′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Hiwassee, r. Tennessee, which rises in Georgia, and joins Tennesse river 70 m. above the Suck, or passage through the Raccoon mountain. The Amoy, one of its head waters, interlocks with a branch of Mobile river. See *Connesaugah*.

Hixacker, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Jetze, near its influx into the Elbe, 3 m. N. Daneburg.

Hoangho, or *Yellow River*, a great river of China, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and after a course of 1,800 miles through Tartary and China, runs into the Eastern sea, in lon. 119° 44′ E. lat. 34° 5′ N. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow that it is hardly navigable.

Hobart Point, the N. W. point at the entrance into port Houghton on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 57° 17′ N.

Hobart town, t. and cap. of Van Dieman's Land, on the W. bank of the Derwent, 12 m. from its mouth.

Hobbies Keys, islets in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82° 50′ W. Lat. 12° 18′ N.

Hobb's hole. See *Tuppahannock*.

Hoboken, p-t. Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, 7 m. above New-York.

Hobroe, t. Denmark, in Jutland, 16 m. N. E. Wiborg. Lon. 9° 49′ E. Lat. 56° 38′ N.

Hoccanum, r. Ct. which runs into the Connecticut at East Hartford, and affords many mill seats.

Hochenmauern, t. Lower Austria, on the Drave, 25 m. W. Marburg.

Hochfelden, t. France, 12 m. N. W. Strasburg.

Hochheim, t. in the dutchy of Nassau, celebrated for its wine, familiarly termed *Hock*, 20 m. W. Frankfort. 4 N. E. Mentz.

Hochkirch, v. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 6 m. S. E. Budissin.

Hochland, or *Hogland*, small isl. of the Baltic. Lon. 27° E. Lat. 60° 3′ N.

Hochou, a walled city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, about three miles from the bank of

It has large iron works. 3 m. N. E. Corvey, 20 W. Grubenhagen. Pop. 3,300.

Homburg in Hesse, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Elze, 20 m. S. Cassel. Pop. 2,900.

Homburg. See *Hesse-Homburg*.

Homburg, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 5 m. N. N. W. Deux Ponts. Pop. 1,761. Lon. 8° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Homburg on the Height, t. Germany, cap. of the principality of Hesse-Homburg, on the Lahn, 9 m. N. Frankfort. Lon. 8° 32′ E. Lat. 50° 15′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Homburg on the Ohm, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, 11 m. S. E. Marburg. Lon. 9° 1′ E. Lat. 50° 43′ N.

Home, district, Up. Canada, comprising the counties of York and Simcoe.

Homer, p-t. and cap. Courtlandt co. N. Y. 26 m. S. Onondaga, 40 N. Owego, 145 W. Albany. Pop. 5,504. The village is built on a fine plain on the bank of the Tioughnioga, and contains a court-house and jail, a church, a printing-office and about 70 houses.

Homer, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 199.

Homochitto, r. Mississippi, which flows S. W. about 70 miles, and joins the Mississippi above Fort Adams.

Honan, a province of China, W. of Kiangnan, and watered by the great river Hoangho.

Honan, city in the centre of China, considered by the Chinese as the centre of the world. Lon. 112° 9′ E. Lat. 34° 44′ N.

Honaver. See *Onore*.

Honda, t. New Granada, on the Magdalena; 56 m. N. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 74° 54′ W. Lat. 5° 12′ N.

Honda, Bay of, on the coast of S. America, in Santa Martha. Lon. 71° 6′ W. Lat. 12° N.

Honda Bay, bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 70 m. W. Havannah. Lon. 83° 25′ W. Lat. 22° 58′ N.

Honda Bay, bay on the E. coast of Honduras, N. of Cape Gracias a Dios.

Hondo, r. Mexico, in Texas, which runs S. S. E. and enters the bay of Mexico.

Hondschoote, t. France, dep. of the North, 11 m. S. E. Dunkirk. Pop. 3,200.

Honduras, t. Cuba, 63 m. N. E. Bayamo. Lon. 76° 4′ W. Lat. 21° 21′ N.

Honduras, province of Guatimala, bounded N. by the bay of Honduras, W. by Vera-Paz, E. by the Caribbean sea, and S. by the province of Nicaragua. It is 390 miles long from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. The soil is of great fertility, producing in abundance all sorts of tropical fruits and vegetables. They have three crops of maize in the year. Honey, wool, cotton, wax, mahogany, and log-wood with other dyeing drugs, are its chief products.

Honduras, bay of, a large bay of N. America, formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S. and that of Yucatan on the W. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it, for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal is the town of Balize, on the coast of Yucatan, at the mouth of Balize river.

Honduras Cape, or *Punta de Castilla*, cape, on the E. side of the gulf of Honduras. Lon. 86° 16′ W. Lat. 16° N.

Honeoy. See *Richmond*.

Honeoy, lake, in Richmond, Ontario co. N. Y. 5 miles long and 1 broad. Honeoy creek, its outlet, flows into Genessee river, in Rush.

Honey creek, Ohio, which runs into Sandusky river, 15 m. from Upper Sandusky.

Honey creek, Indiana, runs into the E. side of the Wabash, below Fort Harrison.

Honey brook, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,322.

Honfleur, t. France, in Calvados, on the left bank of the Seine, opposite Havre de Grace. It has a good harbour, and considerable trade. Pop. 9,600. 30 m. N. E. Caen. Lon. 0° 14′ E. Lat. 49° 25′ N.

Honheim, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 5 m. S. S. W. Ratisbon.

Honimao, or *Uliasser*, one of the Molucca islands. Lon. 129° 2′ E. Lat. 3° 30′ S.

Honiton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Otter. It is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 2,735. 16 m. E. Exeter, 156 S. W. London. Lon. 3° 11′ W. Lat. 50° 48′ N.

Honley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,918.

Honorat. See *Lerins*.

Hontaur, t. France, in Landes, 4 m. S. Villeneuve de Marsan. Pop. 1,132.

Hoobly. See *Hubbely*.

Hood's Bay, a harbour of Admiralty island, in Chatham Strait. Lon. 225° 36′ E. Lat. 57° 26′ N.

Hood's Island, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 135° 52′ W. Lat. 9° 26′ S.

Hood, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 44′ N.

Hoogeveen, t. Netherlands, in Drenthe, 14 m. W. N. W. Coevorden. Pop. 4,350.

Hooglede, t. Netherlands in South Brabant, 12 m. N. E. Ypres. Pop 3,500.

Hoogly, an extensive district of Bengal, between 21° and 23° N. lat. and extending a considerable distance on both sides of the river Bhagarutty. It contains all the principal towns belonging to the European nations who have settlements in Bengal.

Hoogly, t. Bengal, and for a considerable period the capital of the district, is on the W. bank of the Bhagarutty river, 20 m. N. Calcutta, 75 S. Moorshedabad.

Hoogly River, properly the *Bhagarutty*, r. Bengal, the western outlet of the Ganges. It leaves the main stream at Sooty, and passing by Hoogly, and Calcutta, runs into the bay of Bengal, in lon. 88° E. lat. 21° 40′ N. The entrance is extremely dangerous and difficult, by reason of numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifted.

Hookset falls, in Merrimack river, N. H. 8 m. below Concord, and 8 above Amoskeag falls. Here is a bridge across the river, and a small village, with a post-office.

Hookstown, v. Md. 6 m. N. W. Baltimore.

Hookstown, p-v. Green co. N. C.

Hooktown, v. Talbot co. Md. 3 m. N. Easton.

Hooly Onore, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 75° 41′ E. Lat. 13° 44′ N.

Hoonga-hapaee, and *Hongatonga*, 4 small islands in the Pacific. Lon. 20° 32′ S.

Hooper's Island, small isl. Md. in Chesapeake bay, annexed to Dorchester co.

Hoorn, s-p. Holland, on the Zuyderzee. Its harbour is the best on the coast of that sea, and the trade is extensive. Pop. 9,000. 14 m. E. Alkmaar, 20 N. N. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° E. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

Hoorn Islands, two islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 171° 30′ E. Lat. 15° S.

Hoorn's Island, small island at the E. entrance

of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106° 24′ E. Lat. 5° 44′ S.

Hoosack, mt. in Williamstown, Berkshire co. Mass. one of the loftiest summits of the Green Mountains.

Hoosack, r. which rises in Vermont, and passing into New-York, joins the Hudson, 8 m. above Lansingburgh. In the town of Hoosack the river falls 40 feet. At this spot is a village and several mills.

Hoosack, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 20 m. N. E. Troy, 26 from Albany. Pop. 3,373.

Hop bottom, p-v. Susquehannah co. Pa.

Hope, t. Gaspe co. Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.

Hope, t. Durham co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Hope, t. Lincoln co. Maine, 35 m. N. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,179.

Hope, small isl. Rhode-Island, in Narraganset bay.

Hope, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 608.

Hope, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.

Hope, bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 49° 33′ N.

Hopedale, one of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, on the coast of Labrador, S. of Okkak. See *Labrador*.

Hopefield, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Territory, on the Mississippi, opposite Chickasaw Bluffs. Pop. 498.

Hope Island. See *Vavao*.

Hope Islands, 2 small islands near the N. E. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 214° 36′ W. Lat. 15° 41′ S.

Hopeville, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.

Hopewell, t. Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, on the Chepodie river, which runs into the bay of Fundy.

Hopewell, t. Ontario co. N. Y. taken from the township of Gorham. Pop. about 2,000. 12 m. W. Geneva, 4 E. Canandaigua.

Hopewell, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,952.

Hopewell, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. on Delaware river, 11 m. N. Trenton, 14 W. Princeton. Pop. 2,881.

Hopewell, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,630.

Hopewell, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 820.

Hopewell, p-t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,327.

Hopewell, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,047.

Hopewell, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,186.

Hopewell, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,035.

Hopewell, p-v. York district, S. C.

Hopewell, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 657.

Hopewell, t. Perry co. Ohio, 5 m. N. Somerset. Pop. 137.

Hopewell, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Zanesville. Pop. 1,259.

Hopkins, co. Ken. Pop. 5,322. Slaves 982. Engaged in agriculture 1,443, in commerce 11, in manufactures 77. Chief town, Madisonville.

Hopkins, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

Hopkinsville, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 36 m. N. E. Montpelier.

Hopkinsville, p-v. Powhattan co. Va.

Hopkinsville, p-t. and cap. Christian co. Ken. The public buildings are a court-house, jail and an academy. Pop. 1,500.

Hopkinsville, t. and cap. of a county in Missouri. It contains a brick court-house and 120 dwelling houses.

Hopkinton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 7 m. W. Concord, 42 E. Charleston. Pop. 2,437. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Amherst.

Hopkinton, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,655.

Hopkinton, p-t. Washington co. R. I. 30 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1,821.

Hopkinton, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 40 m. E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 581.

Horb, t. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 20 m. N. N. W. Hohenburg.

Horbury, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2½ m. S. W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,356.

Horde, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer, 3 m. S. Dortmund.

Horeb, mt. Arabia Petrea, celebrated in Scripture history, is immediately W. of Mount Sinai, and forms part of the same chain of hills.

Horeb, p-v. Jasper co. Geo.

Horgen, t. Swiss canton of Zurich, 10 m. S. S. E. Zurich. Pop. 3,300.

Horka. See *Brodecs*.

Hormigos, Los, or *The Ants*, rocks, off the N. E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 25′ N.

Hormillos, Los, small isl. near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16° 45′ S.

Horn, t. Westphalia, in Lippe, 11 m. N. Paderborn. Pop. 4,800.

Hornberg, t. Germany, in Baden, 17 m. N. E. Freyberg.

Hornburg, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Ils, 18 m. W. N. W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,400.

Hornby, t. Eng. in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, 10 m. N. E. Lancaster.

Horn, Cape, a celebrated promontory off the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, and the most southern extremity of South America. It is the south point of a group of Islands, called Hermite Islands. It was formerly considered dangerous to double this cape, but it is now the common course of all vessels, being found preferable in all respects to the tedious passage through the straits of Magellan Lon. 67° 46′ W. Lat. 55° 58′ S.

Horncastle, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane, which is navigable to Witham. 21 m. E. Lincoln. Pop 2,622.

Hornchurch, t. Eng. in Essex, 14 m. E. London.

Horneburg, t. Hanover, in Bremen, on the Aue, 9 m. S. E. Stade.

Hornellsville, t. Steuben co. N. Y.

Hornhausen, v. Prussian Saxony, 20 m. N. W. Halberstadt.

Hornhead, cape, on the N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 7° 51′ W. Lat. 55° 13′ N.

Horn Island, on the coast of Mississippi, W. of Dauphin island. It is 17 miles long.

Hornoy, t. France, in Somme, 20 m. W. Amiens.

Hornsea, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 15 m. N. Hull.

Hornsey, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 5 m. N. London. Pop. 3,350.

Horntown, p-v. Accomac co. Va. 16 m. S. Snowhill.

Horp, Le, t. France, in Mayenne, 8 m. N. W. Vilaine.

Horry, district, S. C. Pop. 5,025. Slaves, 1,434. Engaged in agriculture, 1,275, in commerce 2, in manufactures 157.

Horse, one of the smaller Orkney islands. Lon. 2° 31′ W. Lat. 58° 59′ N.

Horse Islands, small islands near the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55° 30′ W. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Horseneck, v. in Greenwich, Fairfield co. Ct. It was settled originally by the Dutch. In 1646, the Dutch defeated the Indians at this place, after a severe battle.

Horseneck, cape, N. Y. on the N. side of Long Island, which forms the E. point at the entrance of Huntington bay.

Horseneck, v. Essex co. N. J. on the S. side of the Passaic, 4 m. S. W. Patterson.

Horsens, s-p. Jutland, on the Cattegat, 19 m. S. S. W. Aarhuus. Lon. 9° 52′ E. Lat. 55° 52′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Horse shoe, p-t. Randolph co. Va.

Horsforth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. N. W. Leeds. Pop. 2,315.

Horsham, t. Eng. in Sussex, on the Adur. It is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. 2,839. 20 m. N.W. Brighton, 36 S. London. Lon. 0° 20′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N.

Horsham, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,081.

Horst, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 m. N. N. W. Venloo.

Hortes, t. France, in Upper Marne, 9 m. E. Langres.

Horton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. S. W. Bradford. Pop. 4,423.

Horvos, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the N. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 70° 5′ W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Horwick, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. N. W. Great Bolton. Pop. 2,374.

Horsits, t. Bohemia, 13 m. N. N. W. Konigingratz. Pop. 2,400.

Horzowits, t. Bohemia, 28 m. S. W. Prague.

Hospital, or *Rainesford*, isl. Mass. in Boston harbor, annexed to Hingham, 6 m. S. E. Boston. At this place vessels perform quarantine, and there is a hospital for seamen.

Hossein Abdaul, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 71° 43′ E. Lat. 33° N.

Hosso Durga, t. India, in Canara. Lon. 75° 13′ E. Lat. 12° 16′ N.

Hossobetta, t. India, in Canara. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 12° 42′ N.

Hostalric, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Tordera, 36 m. E. N. E. Barcelona, 20 S. S. W. Gerona.

Hosterlitz, t. Moravia, 30 m. W. by S. Austerlitz.

Hostimuri, t. Mexico, 90 m. S. Sonora.

Hot springs, p-v. Bath co. Va. See *Bath county*.

Hottentots, a people who inhabit the S. part of Africa. Their country extends eastward along the sea coast from the Cape of Good Hope, to the territory of the Kaffres, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates it from the country of the Boshuanas and Damaras. There are three races: the inhabitants of the colony, the Bosjesmans, and the Namaquas. The Hottentots of the colony are about 15,000 in number. They are a mild, quiet, and timid people, perfectly harmless, honest, and faithful, but naturally the most lazy people on earth. Their indolence is a real disease; they will rather fast and sleep the whole day, than seek food by any exertion. The *Bosjesman* Hottentots inhabit the most inaccessible parts of the Sneuwberg and Nieuweldt mountains, which form the northern boundary of the colony. They are a wild and restless race. From their rugged haunts they make inroads into the plantations, carry off the cattle and sheep, and frequently kill the farmers and their domestics. Their activity is incredibly great. They are said to be so swift, that on rough ground, horsemen have no chance with them. The *Namaqua* Hottentots, inhabit the N. W. parts of the colony.—The United Brethren established a mission among the Hottentots in 1736, which was renewed in 1792, since which the London Society have sent out many missionaries. The labors of both have been attended with the happiest effects. The Hottentots at several settlements, now cultivate the fields, own large numbers of cattle, exercise various trades, and contribute liberally to the support of religious and charitable institutions, exhibiting a wonderful proof of the power of Christianity in elevating men from sloth and misery to activity and comfort.

Hotzenplotz, t. Austrian Silesia, 20 m. N. Troppau.

Houat, isl. France, opposite the mouth of the Vilaine, in Morbihan, 7 m. N. E. Belleisle. Lon. 2° 56′ 27″ W. Lat. 47° 23′ 32′ N.

Houdan, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Vesgre, 17 m. S. W. Nantes.

Houga, La, t. France, in Gers, 30 m. S. W. Condom.

Hougarden, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Geete, 11 m. S. E. Louvain. Pop. 2,500.

Houghton, v. Eng. in Norfolk.

Houghton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. S. E. Manchester.

Houghton, t. Norfolk co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Houghton, Port, harbor on the N. W. coast of America, between Points Hobart and Walpole. Lat. 57° 20′ N.

Houghton Le Spring, t. Eng. 7 m. N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,356.

Hougue. See *Hogue.*

Hovingham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 18 m. N. York.

Houndsbos-duynen, sandy ridge on the coast of Holland, 4 m. fr. Alkmaar, extending about 4 or 5 miles.

Hounsfield, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 3,429. In this town is Sackett's harbor.

Hounslow, t. Eng. in Middlesex, on a branch of the Colne, on the edge of Hounslow Heath, 9 m. W. London.

Housatonnuc, r. which rises in Berkshire co. Mass. and running S. across Connecticut, enters Long Island Sound between Milford and Stratford. In the latter part of its course, it is called Stratford river. It is navigable for small vessels, 12 miles to Derby. Between Canaan and Salisbury in the N. W. corner of the State, it has a perpendicular fall of 60 feet. A company was incorporated in 1822 for the purpose of constructing a canal from Derby along the valley of the Housatennuc through New Milford, terminating at the N. line of the State in Canaan or Salisbury. From the survey of the route, the distance is found to be 66 miles, the ascent from tide water to the N. line of the State is about 612 feet. It is ascertained also that the canal may be easily continued to Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

Houssa, or *Haoussa*, country, of central Africa, on the Niger, with a capital of the same name. From all the accounts transmitted to Europe, it appears to be the most civilized and improved of

any of the native states of this continent; but our knowledge of it is still exceedingly imperfect. According to the recent information of Mr. Bowdich, Houssa is situated some days journey to the north of the branch of the Niger called the Gambaroo. It is considerably larger than Tombuctoo, and superior to any other city N. of the Niger, except Bornou.

Houstonville, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.

Houstonville, p-v. Pendleton district, S. C.

Howakil, large bay, Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 1′ N.

Howard, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, extending from Lake Erie to the river Thames.

Howard, t. Steuben co. N. Y. 12 m. W. Bath. Pop. 1,140.

Howard, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,055.

Howard, co. Missouri, on both sides of Missouri river. Pop. 13,426. Slaves 2,089. Engaged in agriculture 2,788, in commerce 51, in manufactures 372. At the court-house is a post-office, 60 m. fr. Cote sans dessein, 150 W. St. Louis. Lat. 38° 45′ N.

Howden, or *Hoveden*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ouse with the Humber, 25 m. W. Hull. Lon. 0° 51′ W. Lat. 53° 45′ N. Pop. 1,812.

Howell, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 3,354.

Howell's store, p-v. Clarke co. Alabama.

Howe's Foreland, peninsula, on the N. E. coast of Kergueland's Land. Lon. 69° 28′ E. Lat. 48° 48′ S.

Howe's Island, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 164° 43′ E. Lat. 11° 10′ S.

Howe's Island, isl. in the Pacific, by the natives called Mopetro. Lon. 154° 7′ W. Lat. 16° 46′ S.

Howe's Sound, bay, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° E. Lat. 49° 23′ N.

Howland, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 4 m. E. Warren. Pop. 472.

Howth, a peninsula on the coast of Ireland, which forms the N. boundary of the bay of Dublin. A magnificent harbor has been constructed here, to shelter such vessels as are bound for the port of Dublin.

Hoxter, or *Huxter*, t. Prussian states, on the Weser, 16 m. W. Grubenhagen. Pop. 2,900.

Hoy, isl. one of the Orkneys, 4 m. W. Ronaldsay. Lon. 3° 7′ W. Lat. 58° 43′ N.

Hoya, province, Hanover, adjoining Bremen and Oldenburg. Extent, 1,165 sq. miles. Pop. 90,000. Hoya, the capital, is on the Aller, 23 m. S. E. Bremen.

Hoyer, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, on the North Sea.

Hoyerswerda, or *Woirets*, t. Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 34 m. N. E. Dresden.

Hoyland Nether, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. S.E. Barnesley.

Hoym, t. Saxony, on the Selke, 16 m. W. Bernburg.

Hradisch, t. Moravia, on the Morawa, 30 m. S. Olmutz. Lon. 17° 4′ E. Lat. 49° 5′ N.

Huaheine, or *Aheine*, the easternmost of the Society Islands. It is 24 miles in circumference, and is divided into two peninsulas, by an isthmus overflowed at high water. Lon. 150° 58′ W. Lat. 16° 43′ S. See *Society Islands*.

Huailas. See *Guailas*.

Hualsoe, small isl. near the coast of Norway. Lat. 69° 40′ N.

Huamalies. See *Guamalies*.

Huamelua, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca, 45 leagues S. E. Mexico. Lon. 95° 44′ W. Lat. 16° 13′ N.

Huasco. See *Guasco*.

Hubbard, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. S. E. Warren. Pop. 843.

Hubbardstown, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 40 m. N.W. Windsor. Pop. 810.

Hubbardstown, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 21 m. N. Worcester. Pop. 1,367.

Hubber, small isl. in the Baltic. Lon. 13° 40′ E. Lat. 54° 38′ N.

Hubely, or *Hoobly*, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 15° 24′ N.

Hubert, seigniory, Quebec co. Lower Canada.

Hucheswagen, t. Prussian states of the Rhine, on the Wipper, 28 m. E. S. E. Dusseldorf, 31 N. E. Cologne. Pop. 4,300.

Huddersfield, t. Eng. on the Colne, in Yorkshire, one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the kingdom. It communicates by canals with Manchester, Liverpool, and Hull. Pop. in 1811, 9,671. 8 m. S. E. Halifax, 16 S. W. Leeds, 189 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 49′ W. Lat. 53° 39′ N.

Hudismenil, t. France, in La Manche, 5 m. E. Granville.

Hudson, city, port of entry, and cap. of Columbia co. N. Y. is finely situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 30 m. S. Albany, 130 N. New York. Lat. 42° 14′ N. Its growth has been very rapid. It was founded in 1784; in 1786, the population was 1,500; in 1810, 4,048, and in 1820, of the village, 2,900, whole town, 5,310. The site of Hudson is a high point, which projects into the river, terminating in a bold cliff, on each side of which are bays of considerable extent. The city is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains an academy, 2 banks, 4 printing-offices, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Friends, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine seats for mills and manufactories, and a few years since, Hudson was regarded as the third town in the state in manufactures, and the fourth in commerce. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 3,449 tons.

Hudson River, N. Y. one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the mountainous region to the W. of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a straight course a little W. of S. for more than 300 miles, communicates with the Atlantic, below New-York city. There are three remarkable expansions in this river, Tappan bay, or sea, Haverstraw bay, and a third between Fishkill and New Windsor. The only large tributary of the Hudson is Mohawk river. The other waters flowing into it are mere mill-streams. The bold and safe navigation afforded by the Hudson flowing as it does through a hilly and mountainous country, particularly through the highlands, is a remarkable fact in geography. It is navigable for ships to Hudson 130 miles; for large sloops to Albany, near the head of the tide, 160 m. from New-York; and for small sloops, to Troy, 6 miles further. It is connected by a canal with lake Champlain; and the grand canal, now in progress, will soon connect it with Lake Erie.

Hudson, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Ravenna, 23 S. E. Cleaveland. Pop. 491.

Hudson's Bay, a large bay of N. America, extending from lon. 78° to 95° W. and from lat. 52° to 68° N. The Hudson's bay company have several settlements and forts, especially on the west coast, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver skins and other valuable furs.

Hudson's house, one of the Hudson's bay com-

pany's factories, in N. America, on the Saskatchawine. Lon. 106° 27′ 20″ W. Lat. 53° 0′ 32″ N.

Hudson Point, cape, on the W. coast of N. America, a little within the entrance of Admiralty inlet, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 8′ N.

Hudson's Straits, or *Frobisher's Mistaken Strait*, the narrow sea between the Atlantic ocean and Hudson's bay, N. of Labrador.

Hudwickswali, or *Hudiksvall*, s-p. Sweden, in Helsingland. Lon. 17° 8′ E. Lat. 61° 45′ N.

Hveen, or *Ween*, isl. of the Baltic, in the Sound, 3 m. fr. the coast of Sweden, 9 fr. Elsinore, 15 fr. Copenhagen.

Huejutla, city, Mexico, 210 m. N. E. Mexico. Lon. 274° 15′ W. Lat. 22° 35′ N.

Huelva, maritime t. Spain, in Seville, 67 m. N. W. Cadiz. Pop. 5,000.

Huerari, r. New Granada, which enters the Amazon, in lat. 3° 27′ S.

Huesca, t. Spain, in Arragon, 30 m. N. E. Saragossa. Lon. 0° 15′ W. Lat. 42° N. Pop. 6,800.

Huescar, t. Spain, 70 m. N. E. Granada. Pop. 3,000.

Hueta, t. Spain, in Cuenca, 51 m. E. S. E. Madrid. Pop. 2,500.

Hueyque Leuvu. See *Colorado Rio*.

Hugh, Point, the S. E. point of Admiralty island. Lon. 226° 30′ E. Lat. 57° 27′ N.

Hughes', p-v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri.

Hughesville, p-v. Patrick co. Va.

Huldipookre, t. Bengal, in Midnapore. Lon. 86° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 37′ N.

Huldschin, or *Holtschin*, t. Silesia, 13 m. E. Troppau.

Hulingsburg, p-v. Armstrong co. Pa.

Hulin's Rocks, or the *Maids*, rocks in the N. channel of the Irish sea. Lon. 5° 37′ W. Lat. 54° 57′ N.

Hull, r. Eng. in Yorkshire, which falls into the Humber at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, s-p. Eng. in Yorkshire on the Humber, at the junction of the Hull. It is admirably situated for commerce, being connected by the wide spread branches of the Humber, and by navigable canals, with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol, and is open on the east to the eastern coast and the continent. With these facilities for trade, a general spirit of commercial activity and enterprise has diffused itself, and this growing emporium is now the fourth, if not the third, in point of extent and importance, in the United Kingdom. The foreign trade is principally to the Baltic, but a regular traffic is also kept up to the southern parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to America. Hull is more extensively engaged in the whale fishery, by far, than any other port in Britain. The number of whale ships, for several years past has been about 60. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is prodigious; and the inland trade exceeds that of any other English port. Within the last 30 years, the town has been greatly enlarged, and is continually receiving new additions and improvements. The old dock was begun in 1775; it is 700 yards long, 85 wide, and 22 deep, and will contain 130 vessels of 300 tons; it covers an area of 10 acres. The Humber dock was begun in April 1807; it opens into the Humber by a lock which will admit a 50 gun-ship. Hull was formerly a place of great strength, but the walls have been entirely demolished by the extension and improvements of the town. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 28,792; but including Drypool, Sutton, Sculcoates, and those absent at sea, it will be upwards of 40,000. 36 m. S. E. York, 174 N. London. Lon. 0° 16′ W. Lat. 53° 45′ N.

Hull, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

Hull, t. Plymouth co. Mass. on the S. side of Boston harbor, 9 m. E. Boston, 36 N. Plymouth. Pop. 172. It is a peninsula 3 miles long, connected with Hingham by a mill dam.

Hull's cross-roads, p-v. Hartford co. Md.

Hull's store, or *Crab-bottom*, p-v. Pendleton co. Va.

Hulme, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. S. E. Manchester. Pop. 3,081.

Hulmeville, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.

Huls, t. Prussian states of the Rhine, in Cleves, 35 m. N. W. Cologne.

Hulst, t. Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 20 m. N. E. Ecloo. Lon. 4° 3′ 27″ E. Lat. 51° 0′ 55″ N.

Hultschin. See *Huldschin*.

Human Aida, v. Asia Minor, 65 m. W. Angora.

Humber, r. Eng. formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent. It is the outlet of all the eastern rivers of England, from the Tees to the Trent, and runs into the German ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N.

Humber, r. Newfoundland, which falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands.

Humberstone, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Humbolecz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau, 9 m. S. W. Teutsch-Brod. Pop. 2,000.

Hume, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.

Hummelstown, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Swetara creek, 10 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 448.

Hummock, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 15 m. S. Mindanao. Lon. 126° 37′ E. Lat. 5° 24′ N.

Hummock Island, in the eastern sea. Lat. 26° 15′ N. Lon. 123° 50′ S.

Hummock Point, cape, Celebes. Lon. 121° 39′ E. Lat. 1° 20′ N.

Hump Isle, isl. in the Eastern sea, off the N. coast of Papua. Lon. 135° 30′ E. Lat. 2° 30′ S.

Humphreys, co. West Tennessee, on the E. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 4,067; slaves 542; engaged in agriculture 1,048, in commerce 12, in manufactures 72. Chief town, Reynoldsburg.

Humphreysville, p-v. in Derby, New-Haven co. Ct. on the Naugatuck, 4 m. above its confluence with the Housatonnuc. Here are a woollen factory, cotton factory, and several mills. At this place, merino sheep were first introduced into the U. S. in 1801, by Gen. Humphreys.

Humphreysville, p-v. Union co. S. C.

Huna, r. Hungary, which separates Croatia from Sclavonia, and falls into the Save.

Hundersfield, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. E. Rochdale. Pop. in 1801, 10,671. It is now divided into 4 distinct townships.

Hundsfeld. See *Friedrichsfelde*.

Hundsruck, an extensive district of the Prussian states, including in its most comprehensive sense, the whole territory between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe.

Hunt, La, bay, Newfoundland, 90 m. E. Cape Ray.

Hunfleet, or *Hunslet*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Aire, 2 m. S. E. Leeds. Pop. 6,393.

Hungary, kingdom, in the S. E. of Europe, forming a considerable part of the Austrian do-

minions, bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains; E. by Transylvania, and Walachia; S. by Turkey, Sclavonia, and Croatia, from which it is separated by the Drave and the Danube. It lies between 16° 5′ and 27° 6′ E. lon. and 44° 13′ and 49° 26′ N. lat. Extent, 84,500 sq. miles. Pop. estimated at 7,300,000.

The frontier of Hungary, on almost every side, consists of lofty mountains, while the interior is an immense plain. The mountains contain numerous mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, &c. The annual produce of these mines is about 21,000 marks (each of 8 oz.) of gold; 93,000 marks (ditto) of silver; 23,000 cwt. of lead; 48,500 cwt. of copper; 41,000 cwt. of forged iron; and 500 cwt. of zinc. Agriculture is extremely backward; but Hungary has long been celebrated for it pastures, and can vie with England in regard to cattle. The inhabitants consist of a great variety of different tribes; the majority are Sclavonians; next to them, in point of number, are the Hungarians proper; the descendants of Germans are numerous, particularly in the west; the Walachians inhabit the Bannat and other counties in the S. and E.; of the minor tribes, the chief are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies.—The constitution of Hungary is a compound of monarchy and aristocracy. The inhabitants consist of three classes, nobles, citizens, and peasants. All political rights are enjoyed by the two former, who assume to themselves the title of the nation, while the peasantry are treated as an inferior race. The latter alone pay taxes. The whole number of nobles is about 326,000. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wine, and wool. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. The revenue is between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling, forming nearly one third of the whole revenue of Austria. The standing army consists of 63,000 men. There is also the permanent militia, established in a tract of country along the southern frontier. In this district every man is born a soldier. It is governed by a military constitution, and the inhabitants are exempted from taxes, on condition of being ready to take arms, when called on by government. The numbers of the different religious sects, including Sclavonia and Croatia, are estimated as follows: Roman Catholics, 4,000,000, Greeks 2,500,000. Calvinists 1,300.000, Lutherans 700,000, Jews 80,000. The protestants were formerly oppressed, but since the time of Joseph II. (1780,) there has been complete toleration, and all sects are now zealous in support of the Austrian government.

Hungerford, t. Eng. partly in Berkshire and partly in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 25 m. W. Reading, 64 W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 51° 24′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Hungerford, t. Hastings co. Up. Canada.

Hungry bay, N. Y. in Lake Ontario, on which is Sacketts harbor. It affords good anchorage, and safe shelter for the largest vessels.

Hungry town, p-t. Lunenburg co. Va.

Huningen, or *Huningue*, a fortress in the east of France, on the Rhine, once of great strength, but demolished since 1816; 16 m. E. Altkirch. Lon. 7° 33′ E. Lat. 47° 41′ N.

Hunmanby, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. fr. Bridlington.

Hunt, Point, the N. cape of Pitt's Archipelago. Lon. 229° 48′ E. Lat. 54° 10′ N.

Huntau, small r. East Prussia, which falls into the Frisch Haff.

Hunte, r. Westphalia, which flows through the lake called Dummersee, and passing by Oldenburg, runs into the Weser about 20 m. below.

Hunter, formerly *Greenland*, t. Greene co. N. Y. Pop. 1,025.

Hunter, Cape, cape on the S. W. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 160° 3′ E. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

Hunter's isles, cluster of islands off the N. W. extremity of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 145° E. Lat. 40° 30′ S.

Hunter Port, harbor, on the E. coast of New Holland, in S. lat. 33°.

Hunterdon, co. N. J. on Delaware river, inclosed by the counties of Sussex, Morris, Somerset, and Cumberland, and by Delaware river. Pop. 28,604; engaged in agriculture 4,268, in commerce 206, in manufactures 1,955. Chief town, Trenton.

Hunterstown, t. St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, 23 m. N. W. Three-Rivers.

Hunterstown, v. York co. Pa. 25 m. W. York.

Hunterville, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.

Hunting creek, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, at the S. corner of Columbia district.

Hunting creek town, v. Dorchester co. Md. 18 m. N. E. Cambridge.

Huntingdon, co. Eng. bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, S. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and W. by Northamptonshire. Extent, 210,000 acres, or 340 sq. miles. Pop. in 1811, 42,208. Families, 8,808; of which number 5,361 are engaged in agriculture, 2,205 in trade, &c. and 1,242 otherwise.

Huntingdon, t. Eng. cap. of Huntingdonshire, on the N. bank of the Ouse, which is here navigable for barges and small vessels. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 2,397. 15 m. N W. Cambridge, 58¼ N. London. Lon. 0° 10′ W. Lat. 52° 20′ N.

Huntingdon, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Huntingdon, t. Hastings co. Up. Canada.

Huntingdon, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Bedford, and Cambria. Pop. 20,142. Engaged in agriculture 3,208, in commerce, 31, in manufactures 878.

Huntingdon, p-t. and cap. Huntingdon co. Pa. on the N. side of the Juniatta, 50 m. above its mouth, 129 E. Pittsburg, 186 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 848.

Huntingdon, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,198.

Huntingdon, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 1,274.

Huntingdon, East, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,383.

Huntingdon, North, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,217.

Huntingdon, South, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,004.

Hunting sound, channel on the coast of N. C. between Core bank and the main.

Huntington, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 15 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 732.

Huntington, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, which separates it from Derby, 17 m. W. New-Haven. Pop. 2,805.

Huntington, p-t. Suffolk co. on Long-Island, N. Y. 40 m. E. New-York. Pop. 4,935. It extends across the island from the sound to the Atlantic, and contains 5 houses of public worship and an academy. The village of Huntington is built on a bay which sets up from the sound between Ea-

ton's neck on the E. and Lloyd's neck on the W. On Eaton's neck is a light-house.

Huntington, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.

Huntington, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 15 m. N. W. Gallipolis. Pop 474.

Huntington, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 3 m. S. Chillicothe. Pop. 981.

Huntington, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,350.

Huntingtown, p-t. Calvert co. Md. on Hunting creek, 22 m. N. E. Port Tobacco, 40 fr. Annapolis.

Huntly, t. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, at the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, 28 m. N.W. Aberdeen.

Huntsburg, t. Vt. See *Franklin*.

Hunt's mills, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Huntspill, parish, Eng. in Somersetshire, 7 m. N. Bridgewater. Pop. 1,119.

Huntsville, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Huntsville, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.

Huntsville, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Alabama, near the head waters of Indian creek, 10 m. N. of Tennessee river, 160 from the falls of Blackwarrior, 113 S. Nashville, (Ten.) Lon. 87° W. Lat. 34° 30′ N. It is regularly laid out and contains a court-house, market-house, bank, 2 printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper is issued, 2 churches, 1 for Methodists and 1 for Presbyterians, and about 150 houses. It is supplied with water from a large spring which gives rise to Indian creek. Most of the cotton raised in Madison county, estimated at 15,000 bales annually, is purchased at Huntsville, and sent in wagons to Ditto's landing on Tennessee river to be shipped to New-Orleans.

Huntsville, p-v. Robertson co. Ten.

Hunyad, t. Transylvania, 44 m. S. W. Hermannstadt.

Hurdwar, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the W. bank of the Ganges, near where that river issues from the mountains. It is one of the celebrated places of Hindoo purification. 86 m. N. of Delhi. Lon. 78° 2′ E. Lat. 29° 57′ N.

Huriel, t. France, in Allier, 6 m. N. W. Montlucon.

Hurley, t. Ulster co. N. Y. 3 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 1,352.

Huron, one of the great lakes on the boundary between the U. S. and Canada. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 218 miles, and from N. to S. 160, and it is estimated to contain 5,000,000 acres. Lon. 80° 10′ to 84° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 20′ to 46° 10′ N. On its N. W. side it receives the waters of Lake Superior through the river St. Mary's, and is connected with Lake Michigan by the straits of Michillimackinac. It discharges itself at its southern extremity, through St. Clair river, into Lake St. Clair. The Manatoulin islands stretch from E. to W. along the northern side of the lake for 160 miles. Many of them are from 20 to 30 miles long, by 10, 12, and 15 broad; besides this great chain, there are many others of inferior dimensions, which render the navigation intricate, and in some places, particularly towards the west end, dangerous. The shores of this lake are represented as sterile; but they have been very imperfectly explored. The steam-boat from Lake Erie occasionally makes a trip across this lake to Mackinaw.

Huron, co. Ohio, on Lake Erie and Sandusky bay. Sq. miles, 900. Pop. 6,675. Enguged in agriculture 1,314, in commerce 62, in manufactures 190. Chief town, Norwalk.

Huron, p-t. Huron co. Ohio, 47 m. W. Cleaveland, 110 N. by E. Columbus. Pop. 651. Lon. 82° 38′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ N.

Huron, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 6 m. E. Sandusky bay.

Huron of Erie, r. Michigan Territory, which falls into Lake Erie not far below the mouth of Detroit river. It is boatable 50 or 60 miles.

Huron of St. Clair, r. Michigan Territory, which issues from a chain of small lakes in the neighborhood of Pontiac, and flows into Lake St. Clair about 20 m. above Detroit.

Huron of Superior, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, and is 60 yards wide at its mouth.

Hurreepore, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 32° and 33° N. lat.

Hurrial, t. Bengal. Lon. 89° 17′ E. Lat. 24° 19′ N.

Hurrianeh. See *Hissar Feroseh*.

Hurricane, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.

Hurst Castle, fortress, Eng. in Hampshire, at the point of a remarkable tongue of land, scarcely 200 yards over at high water, yet projecting two miles into the sea towards the Isle of Wight, 2 m. W. of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1° 33′ E. Lat. 50° 42′ N.

Hurst Monceaux. See *Hertsmonceaux*.

Hus, *Husch*, or *Husni*, t. Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 m. S. W. Bender. Lon. 28° 34′ E. Lat. 46° 35′ N.

Husinecz, or *Hussenitz*, t. Bohemia, on the Blanitz, the native place of John Huss, 4 m. N. Prachatitz.

Hussenabad, t. Hind. in Malwah, on the Narbuddah. Lon. 77° 54′ E. Lat. 22° 42′ N.

Hustinapore, or *Hustinagara*, city, Hind. in Delhi, on the W. bank of the Ganges, about 50 m. N. E. Delhi. Lon. 77° 56′ E. Lat. 29° 7′ N.

Husum, s-p. Denmark, on the Aue, 16 m. W. Sleswick. Lon. 9° 4′ 42″ E. Lat. 54° 28′ 59″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Huttany, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 59′ N.

Huttenberg, t. Lower Carinthia, 25 m. N. E. Clagenfurt.

Huttonsville, p-v. Randolph co. Va.

Huttweil, t. Swiss canton of Berne, 18 m. N. E. Berne.

Huy, or *Hoye*, t. Netherlands, on the Maese, 16 m. E. Namur. Lon. 5° 11′ E. Lat. 50° 30′ N.

Hy. See *Iona*.

Hyannis, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.

Hyaron, small isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Morea, between the gulfs of Napoli and Engia.

Hyde, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 4 m. N. E. Stockport. Pop. 1,806.

Hyde, co. on the coast of N. C. Pop. 4,967. Slaves 1,560. Engaged in agriculture 1,464, in commerce 12. Chief town, Germantown.

Hyde park, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 34 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 373.

Hyde park, p-t. in Clinton, Dutchess co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Poughkeepsie. Here is an academy.

Hyde park, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.

Hyderabad, province, Hind. formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golcondah, situated chiefly between 16° and 19° N. lat. and strictly speaking, comprising the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. The term is frequently used in a much more extensive sense, and applied to all the territories of the Nizam, including the provinces of Beder and Naudere, part of Dowlet.

or Aurungabad, part of Bejapore, and part of Berar. The nizam is supported in his authority by a British force of 10,000 fighting men, and by treaties of alliance offensive and defensive.

Hyderabad, or *Bagnagar*, the capital of the above province, is on the S. bank of the Musa, about 6 m. from the strong fortress of Golcondah. It is a fine and populous city, of about 7 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall. Lon. 78° 52′ E. Lat. 17° 17′ N.

Hyderabad, city, Hindostan, and cap. of the province of Sinde, on the Indus. Lon. 68° 41′ E. Lat. 25° 22′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Hyderabad. See *Soory*.

Hydergur, fortress, India, in Mysore, which commands the road from the port of Cundapore to the city of Bednore. 14 m. S.W. Bednore.

Hydra, or *Idra*, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, near the E. coast of the Morea, 10 miles long and 2 broad. It is rocky and little cultivated, but very populous and commercial. The number of vessels amounts to 200, carrying from 100 to 400 tons each, and in general well equipped. They trade to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. The sailors are considered the most intrepid in the Archipelago. At a large school established in the island, the ancient Greek is taught. Lon. 23° 30′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Hydrah, or *Hedra*, t. Tunis, on the frontier of Algiers, distinguished by very extensive ruins. 150 m. S. W. Tunis.

Hyllekrog, small isl. of the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. Lon. 11° 32′ E. Lat. 54° 36′ N.

Hythe, t. Eng. in Kent, and one of the cinque ports, but its harbour gradually filling up, the trade has declined. Pop. 2,318. 9 m. S. W. Dover, 67 S. E. London. Lon. 1° 5′ E. Lat. 51° 4′ N.

I.

IBABAO, or *Iamao*, one of the Philippine islands. Lat. 11° 30′ 13″ N.

Ibague, t. New Granada, 70 m. W. S. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 75° 13′ W. Lat. 4° 28′ N.

Ibarra, t. New Grenada, 42 m. N. E. Quito. Lon. 77° 55′ W. Lat. 0° 20′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Ibarra, settlement, Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 27 m. from Zacatecas. Lon. 101° 24′ W. Lat. 22° 32′ 30″ N.

Ibbenbuhren, t. Hanover, 12 m. N. W. Osnabruck. Pop. 1,300.

Ibberville, or *Bayou Manchac*, r. Louisiana, one of the outlets of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream at Munchac, 20 m. below Baton Rouge, and after an E. course of 20 miles, receives Amite river; thence its course is S. E. 40 miles, until it joins Lake Maurepas. It is navigable three months in the year for vessels drawing 3 or 4 feet water, but during the rest of the year, it is entirely dry, from the Mississippi to the mouth of Amite river.

Ibberville, co. Louisiana. Pop. 4,414. Slaves 2,279. Engaged in agriculture 1.624, in commerce 22, in manufactures 14.

Ibberville, p-v. Ibberville co. Louisiana.

Iberg, t. Hanover, on the Colbeck, 10 m. S. W. Osnabruck, 30 N. E. Munster.

Iberi, or *Caracaras*, lake, S. America, between the rivers Parana and Uraguay, in 28° and 29° S. lat. It is more than 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

Ibi, t. Spain, in Valencia, 61 m. N. by W. Valencia. Pop. 3,200.

Ibopetuba, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 25° 33′ S.

Ibrahim Bassa, (an. *Adonis*,) r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 m. S. Gihelet.

Ibraila. See *Brahilow*.

Ibraim, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, 6 m. S. W. Mina.

Ibrim, t. Nubia, in Africa, on the Nile, 120 m. S. Syene.

Ica. See *Putumayo*.

Ica, a province of Peru, bordering on the Pacific ocean. It is 50 leagues long, from N. to S. and 24 broad. Ica, the capital, is 140 m. E. S. E. Lima, 25 S. by E. Pisco. Lon. 75° 28′ W. Lat. 13° 50′ S.

Icaco, cape, Trinidad. Lat. 10° 3′ N.

Icaque, cape, St. Domingo, at the entrance of the bay of Samana. Lat. 19° 2′ N.

Iceland, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Denmark, about 280 m. long from E. to W. and 210 from N. to S. Extent, 40,000 square miles. 95 m. from Greenland, 220 from the Faroe isles, and 330 from Drontheim in Norway. Lat. 63° to 67° N. Lon. 12° to 25° W. Pop. 50,000. Its surface is rugged and mountainous; its soil produces no corn, and hardly any of the necessaries of life. No part of the globe presents such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs or such immense tracts of lava. Mount Hecla is the principal volcano. It is 5,000 feet high, and has sometimes thrown out stones and lava to the distance of 150 miles. There have been 16 great eruptions; but with one exception, (Oct. 1818,) it has been quiet since the middle of the last century. The spouting springs, called the Geysers, are on the west side of the island, 16 m. N. of Skalholt. They throw into the air great jets of boiling water, accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon. The height of the jets is commonly from 90 to 100 feet; but it is said sometimes to exceed 200. The exports are fish of all kinds, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down and feathers; also the skins of sheep, foxes and other animals. The food of the Icelanders consists almost entirely of fish. Their manners are exceedingly simple; and they display a strong attachment to their native land, which, in their estimate, is the finest of the works of God. They are grave, and in general religious. The language is the Gothic, and has been preserved with little change, while Swedish and Danish, derived from the same source, have undergone great modifications. There are few countries where a greater proportion of the inhabitants are accustomed to read, than in Iceland. Their stock of books is not large, but they lend to each other, and frequently copy what they borrow. A distressing scarcity of Bibles that prevailed throughout the island, was relieved by

a liberal distribution from Britain, in 1615: the version was in the Icelandic, and was received with the greatest thankfulness by the poor natives. In the dark ages, when continental Europe was immersed in such ignorance, the Icelanders attained a high degree of literary improvement: they cultivated poetry with success, and their historical writings are still considered among the most authentic documents for the antiquities of the north. The religion of Iceland is the Lutheran. The number of churches exceeds 300.

Icolmkill. See *Iona.*

Iconouza, a very singular pass in S. America, on the road from Popayan to Santa Fe.

Icy Bay, bay on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 59° 58′ N.

Icy Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 198° 20′ E. Lat. 70° 29′ N.

Ida Mount. See *Psiloriti.*

Idanha a Velha, t. Portugal, in Beira, 22 m. S. S. W. Alfayates. Lon. 6° 48′ W. Lat. 39° 50′ N.

Idle, r. Eng. in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Trent a few miles before its conflux with the Ouse.

Idones. See *Llanes.*

Idra, or *Idria.* See *Hydra.*

Idria, t. Austrian empire, in the new kingdom of Illyria, in the circle of Adelsberg, remarkable for its mines, particularly those of quicksilver. The annual produce of the mines is about 360,000 lbs. of metal, of which nearly half is mercury. 28 m. W. Laybach, 32 N. N. E. Trieste. Lon. 14° 8′ E. Lat. 46° N. Pop. 3,600.

Idstein, t. Germany, in Nassau, and the residence of the duke. 16 m. N. Mentz, 27 S. W. Wetzlar. Lon. 8° 12′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N. Pop. 2,000.

If, small isl. France, with a strong castle, 3 m. S. S. W. Marseilles.

Igel, or *Aigle*, v. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Sarre, 6 m. S. W. Treves.

Igg, t. Lower Carinthia, on the river Igg, 6 m. S. by W. Laybach.

Igiguinsk, or *Igumskoi*, small circle of A. Russia, in Irkutsk, on a gulf of the same name, connected with the sea of Ochotsk.

Igla, or *Iglawa*, small r. Moravia, which falls into the Theya, near Unterwisternitz.

Iglau, t. Moravia, near the river Igla, and cap. of the circle of Iglau. Here are extensive manufactures of woollens. The trade in corn, hops, and hemp, is also considerable. 62 m. S. E. Prague, 122 S. E. Dresden. Lon. 15° 36′ E. Lat. 49° 23′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Iglesias, t. Sardinia, on a small bay, 34 m. W. Cagliari. Lon. 9° E. Lat. 39° 15′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Iglo, or *Neudorf*, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Hernalt, 6 m. S. Leutschau. Lon. 20° 34′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 56′ 30″ N. Pop. 5,300.

Ignace, Point, cape on the N. side of the strait between lake Huron and lake Michigan, about 8 m. W. of Mackinaw.

Igrande, t. France, in Allier, 6 m. S. W. Bourbon l'Archambaut. Pop. 1,700.

Iguala, t. Mexico, 105 m. S. E. Mexico.

Igualada, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya, 26 m. E. by S. Cervera, 34 W. N. W. Barcelona.

Igualapa, t. Mexico, 170 m. S. S.E. Mexico. Lon. 98° 40′ W. Lat. 16° 39′ 30″ N.

Iguatimy, r. Brazil, which falls into the Parana a little above the falls, in lat 23° 47′ S.

Iguatu, r. Brazil, in Matto Grosso, which falls into the Paraguay after it passes through lake Xarayes.

Iguereula, t. Spain, in Murcia, 69 m. N. Murcia. Lat. 38° 45′ N. Lon. 1° 7′ W. Pop. 2,100.

Ihna, Great, r. Prussia, which form the boundary between the New Mark of Brandenburg and Pomerania, passes by Stargard, and falls into the Frische Haf, 9 m. below Damme.

Ikeby, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 7′ E. Lat. 14° 6′ N.

Ila. See *Islay.*

Ilamba, province of Angola, in Africa.

Ilanz, or *Ilantz*, t. Swiss canton of the Grisons, at the influx of the Glenner into the Rhine, 40 m. S. E. Lucerne. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 45′ N.

Ilchester, or *Ivelchester*, borough, Eng. in Somerset co. on the S. bank of the Yeo, or Ivel. It returns two members to parliament. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Roger Bacon. Pop. in 1811, 610. 122 or 124 m. W. S. W. London, 43 N. N. E. Exeter. Lon. 2° 41′ W. Lat. 51° N.

Ildinskoi, Cape, on the E. coast of A. Russia. Lon. 164° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 15′ N.

Ile, L', t. France, on the Tarne, 6 m. S. W. Gaillac. Pop. 5,400.

Ile, L', small r. France, falls into the Dordogne near Libourne.

Ile Adam, L', t. France, on the Oise, 8 m. N. Versailles.

Ile Barbe, L', small isl. France, in Saone, 3 m. N. Lyons.

Ile de Sains, small isl. France, S. W. of Brest.

Ile Dieu, L', t. France, on an island of the same name, 19 m. S. Noirmoutier. Lon. 2° 19′ 35″ W. Lat. 46° 42′ 26″ N. Pop. 2,000.

Ile Jourdain, L', t. France, on the Save, 7 m. E. Auch. Lon. 1° 3′ E. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Ilefeld, t. Hanover, in Gottingen. Its high school is one of the most noted schools in the north of Germany. 6 m. N. Nordhausen.

Ile's mills, p-v. Bath co. Ken.

Ilford, Great, v. Eng. in Essex, 6¼ m. N. E. London. Pop. 2,462.

Ilfracombe, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol channel. Its harbor is the safest and most commodious on this coast. It carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in ore, corn, &c. from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol. 10 m. N. Barnstaple, 206 W. S. W. London. Lon. 4° 6′ W. Lat. 51° 13′ N. Pop. 1,934.

Ilharo, t. Portugal, in Beira, 28 m. N. N. W. Coimbra. Pop. 4,200.

Ilheos, s-p. Brazil, and cap. of the province of Ilheos, at the mouth of Ilheos river, 93 m. N. Porto Seguro. Lon. 39° 42′ W. Lat. 14° 34′ S.

Ilim, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Anguri. Lon. 102° 2′ E. Lat. 57° 25′ N.

Ilinski, t. A. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena, 56 m. N. E. Kirensk.

Ill, or *Ell*, r. France, which falls into the Rhine near Strasburg. It is navigable for small vessels from Colmar.

Ille, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 10 m. W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,000.

Ille, small r. France, which falls into the Dordogne, near Libourne.

Ille, small r. France, which joins the Vilaine, near Rennes: the two give name to the following department.

Ille and *Vilaine*, in the N. W. department of France, bordering on the English channel. Extent, 2,750 square miles. Pop. 508,000. Rennes is the capital.

Iller, r. Germany, which rises in the mountains of the Tyrol, and falls into the Danube, near Ulm.

Illertissen, t. Bavaria, on the Iller, 12 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,100.

Illescas, t. Spain, 20 m. S. S. W. Madrid, 17 N. N. E. Toledo. Pop. 5,700.

Illiers, t. France, on the Loir, 20 m. S. W. Chartres. Pop. 2,700.

Illinois, r. is formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplanes, in the N. E. part of Illinois, and traversing the State of Illinois in a S. W. direction nearly 400 miles, joins the Mississippi, 18 m. above the mouth of the Missouri, 1,168 above New Orleans, 1,400 from Buffalo, N. Y. on lake Erie. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth. It has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and is navigable for boats throughout its course. The Desplanes, one of its branches, interlocks with the Chicago, a river of lake Michigan, and a canal is in contemplation to open a navigation between them.

Illinois, one of the U. S. bounded N. by the N. W. territory; E. by Indiana; S. by Kentucky; and W. by Missouri. It extends from 87° 17′ to 91° 50′ W. lon. and from lat. 37° to 42° 30′ N. Area, about 50,000 sq. miles or 32,000,000 acres. Pop. in 1810, 12,282; and in 1820, 55,512. Engaged in agriculture 12,395, in commerce 233, in manufactures 1,007. The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi; its N. E. corner touches upon lake Michigan, and it is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which run from N. E. to S. W. into the Mississippi. The settlements at present are principally confined to the banks of the Mississippi, the Kaskaskia and its branches, and there are a few on the Wabash and the Ohio. The northern and central parts of the state have been very imperfectly explored. In 1817, there were in Illinois upwards of 16,000,000 acres of land belonging to the United States, obtained by purchase from the Indians. The portion of these lands lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi, has been assigned by Congress as bounty lands to the soldiers who enlisted during the late war. The whole amount surveyed is about 5,530,000 acres, equal to 8,640 sq. miles, and is divided into 240 townships. This land is represented to be of an excellent quality.

The greater part of the state is either flat or rolling. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface. The soil may be divided into six classes, 1. Bottoms, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found on all the principal rivers. It varies in width from 50 rods to 2 miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly formed land found at the mouths of rivers. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is very unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the river and bordering on the bottom land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is not inferior to the first rate river bottoms. 4. Wet prairies, found remote from rivers, or at their sources. The soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stinted oaks and pines.—Corn is at present the staple production. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection. Flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. Among the minerals are iron, coal, and copper. Salt springs also are numerous.

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818. At the time of its admission the government of the U. S. granted to the State on certain conditions, one section or thirty-sixth part of every township for the support of schools; and three per cent. of the net proceeds of the U. S. lands, lying within the State, for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part must be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. As a farther provision for the university, two entire townships have been given to the legislature. Two per cent. of the proceeds of the U. S. lands are also to be expended under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the State. As the condition of these grants, the convention which formed the constitution of the State, provided by an ordinance, which is irrevocable without the consent of the U. S. that all lands sold by the U. S. shall be exempt from taxation for five years from the day of sale; also, that the bounty lands granted for military services, during the late war, shall if they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt from taxes for three years from the date of the patents; and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the U. S. residing without the state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be introduced into the State. The seat of government is at Vandalia.

A survey has been authorized by the State of a canal to unite the head waters of the Illinois with lake Michigan. The Illinois, and the Chicago, a southern river of lake Michigan, are so connected, that in freshets boats pass readily from one to the other. See *Desplanes*. For the improvement of this navigation, the government of the U. S. have appropriated 100,000 acres of land. This canal will open, probably at less expense than any other, a communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi; but as vessels, in reaching it, must pass through the straits of Michilimackinac, it is probable that some other canal, connecting lake Erie more directly with the Mississippi, will be first completed.

Illinois, r. Arkansas territory, which flows from the N, and joins Arkansas river 4 miles above the mouth of the Canadian. On the banks a few miles from its mouth are salt springs.

Illinois lake. See *Pioria*.

Illogan, parish, Eng. in Cornwall, 3 m. N. W. Redruth. Pop. 1,248.

Illok, t. Austrian empire, on the Danube, 60 m. W. N. W. Belgrade. Lon. 18° 8′ E. Lat. 45° 23′ N.

Illyria, country, in the S. of Europe, bordering on the Adriatic, the extent which has varied very considerably in different ages. Since 1816, the name, *Kingdom of Illyria*, has been applied to a new division of the Austrian empire, composed

Indus, River, also called the *Nilab* and *Sinde*, a great river of Asia, which rises in the Himaleh mountains, and after a course of 1,350 miles, falls into the Indian sea, by many mouths, between lat. 23° 20′ and 24° 40′ N.

Industry, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 13 m. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 778.

Ineh-bolki. See *Aine-boli*.

Infantes, Villa Nueva de los, t. Spain, in New Castile, 20 m. W. Alcaraz. Pop. 6,000.

Infectionado, v. Brazil, in Rio Grande, about 40 m. from Villa Rica. Pop. 1,500.

Infreschi, Cape, in the bay of Naples. Lon. 15° 28′ E. Lat. 39° 59′ N.

Ingarness Bay, on the N. E. coast of the island of Pomona, Scotland. Lon. 2° 44′ W. Lat. 58° 51′ N.

Ingamachoix Bay, bay on the W. coast of Newfoundland, 5 m. S. Point Rich.

Ingatestone, t. Eng. in Essex, 23 m. N. E. London.

Ingelfingen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Kocher, 43 m. N. N. E. Stutgard.

Ingelheim, Ober, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selz, 9 m. E. Bingen.

Ingelmunster, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Mandelbeeke, 6 m. N. Courtray. Pop. 4,900.

Ingeram, t. India, in the northern circars. Lon. 82° 25′ E. Lat. 16° 46′ N.

Ingeram, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101° 26′ E. Lat. 3° 15′ N.

Ingersheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 3 m. W. Colmar.

Ingersoll's store, p-v. Seneca co. N. Y.

Inglenare, or *Cape Wyck*, cape on the N? coast of France, W. of Cape Barfleur.

Inglesville, p-v. Montgomery co. Va.

Ingleton, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 18 m. N. E. Lancaster. Pop. 1,268.

Inglis island, long isl. on the N. coast of New-Holland, near the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria.

Ingoda, r. A. Russia, which runs into the Amul, 28 m W. Nertschinsk.

Ingolstadt, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, one of the strongest places in Germany. A university was founded here in 1472, and continued till 1800, when it was transferred to Landshut. 35 m. S. W. Ratisbon, 43 N. Munich. Lon. 11° 25′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N. Pop. 4,817.

Ingouville, t. France, in Lower Seine, 2 m. N. Havre. Pop. 4,200.

Ingraham's isles, islands in the Pacific, about 40 leagues N. N. W. Marquesas Islands. Lon. 140° 19′ to 141° 18′ W. Lat. 8° 3′ to 9° 24′ S.

Ingraham's port, harbour, in Washington island, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 183° 18′ W. Lat. 53° 37′ N.

Ingrande, t. France, on the Loire, 15 m. W. S. W. Angers. Pop. 1,600.

Ingre, t. France, in Loire, 3 m. N. W. Orleans. Pop. 2,900.

Ingrowitz, t. Moravia, 30 m. W. N. W. Brunn. Pop. 1,050.

Ingweiler, t. France, 21 m. N. N. W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,500.

Inhambane, country of E. Africa, S. of Sabia and Sofala. The Portuguese keep a fort here. Lat. 23° 15′ S.

Inin, r. Siberia, which falls into the Lena. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Injambi. See *Tiste*

Injellee. See *Hijellee*.

Iniesta, t. Spain, in New Castile, 51 m. S. by E. Cuenca, 73 W. Valencia.

Inirita, r. New Grenada, which falls into the Guaviari. Lon. 68° 20′ W. Lat. 4° N.

Inisbeg, two islands, Ireland, one in lon. 8° 23′ W. Lat. 55° 12′ N.; the other in lon. 10° 22′ W. lat. 52° 7′ N.

Inis Boffin, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 2′ W. Lat. 55° 10′ N.

Inisdrisra, isl. Ireland, in Roaring-water bay. Lon. 9° 23 W. Lat. 51° 27′ N.

Inisfre, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 54° 57′ N.

Inisglora, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 57′ W. Lat. 54° 13′ N.

Inisgoula, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

Inishae, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 7′ W. Lat. 53° 29′ N.

Inishark, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 14′ W. Lat. 53° 34′ N.

Inisharn, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 46′ W. Lat. 53° 37′ N.

Inishegil, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland, between the island of Achil and the continent. Lat. 54° N.

Inisherkan, isl. near the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 19′ W. Lat. 51° 24′ N.

Inishowen head, cape on the N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 49′ W. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Inishurin, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 59′ W. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Inskea, North and *South*, two islands near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° W. Lat. 54° 9′ N.

Iniskeel, isl. Ireland, at the mouth of Guibarra river. Lon. 8° 20′ W. Lat. 54° 51′ N.

Inistioghe, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny co. on the Nore, 13 m. S. W. Kilkenny.

Inkermann, t. Eu. Russia, on the S. W. coast of the Crimea, near the ruins of the ancient *Eupatoria*.

Inn, r. Germany, which rises in the Swiss canton of the Grisons, and after a N. E. course of more than 250 miles, joins the Danube, at Passau.

Innerkip, v. Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the frith of Clyde, 6 m. W. Greenock.

Innerleithen, v. Scotland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, 5 m. E. Peebles.

Innerste, r. Hanover, which joins the Leine at Sarstede.

Inniskerry, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 27′ W. Lat. 52° 47′ N.

Innspruck, or *Inspruck*, capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river. It has long been the seat of the high courts of justice; also the place of meeting for the provincial deputies or states. A university was founded here in 1672, but afterwards suppressed; and its place is now supplied by a lyceum or academy, a medical school, and another establishment called the general seminary for Tyrol. 62 m. S. Munich, 54 W. S. W. Saltzburg. Lon. 11° 23′ E. Lat. 47° 15′ N. Pop. 10,240.

Innthal. See *Innspruck*.

Innthal. See *Engadine*.

Innviertel, (i. e. the Quarter of the Inn,) a large district, Lower Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza. The chief towns are Braunau and Scharding.

Innycotta, t. Hind. in Berar, on Wurda river. Lo 79° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 35′ N.

Innowracklaw, t. Prussian Poland, in Bromberg, 106 m. S. Dantzic. Lon. 18° 35′ E. Lat. 52° 35′ N. Pop. 2,700.

Insara, t. Eu. Russia, in Penza, at the confluence of the Istra and the Insara, 278 m. E. S. E. Moscow. Lon. 44° 20′ 15″ E. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Insterburg, t. E. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, on the Angerap, 50 m. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 21° 48′ 40″ E. Lat. 54° 37′ 40″ N. Pop. 5,300.

Interior parish, p-v. Lafourche co. Louisiana.

Interlachen, v. Switzerland, 32 m. S. E. Bern.

Intra, t. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore, 30 m. N. Novara. Pop. 4,500.

Inver, or *Invar*, v. Scotland, in Perth, at the confluence of the Bran with the Tay.

Inveraray, royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of the county of Argyll, on a small bay, 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne, where the river Aray falls into it. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery, which is carried on to the extent of £40,000 per annum. Pop. in 1811, 1,134. Lon. 5° W. Lat. 56° 28′ N.

Inverbervie. See *Bervie*.

Invergordon, v. Scotland, in Ross, on the frith of Cromarty, opposite the town of Cromarty.

Invergowrie, v. Scotland, on the banks of the Tay, 2 m. W. Dundee.

Inverkeithing, royal burgh and s-p. Scotland, in Fife co. on the N. coast of the frith of Forth. Before the entrance of the harbour is the bay of Inverkeithing, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any burden in all winds. The exportation of coal is the chief employment of the vessels, 25,000 tons being shipped annually. 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,500.

Inverness-shire, one of largest counties in Scotland, bounded N. by Ross-shire, and part of the Moray frith, E. by the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen, S. by Perth and Argyll, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. Several of the Hebrides also are attached to the county. These are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Sky, Barra, Eigg, and some smaller islets. The surface of this county is extremely rugged and uneven, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep vallies. It abounds with oak and fir timber. Pop. in 1811, 78,336.

Inverness, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Inverness co. is on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray frith. Within the last 40 years this town has been rapidly improving. From its geographical position, it is well calculated to be the emporium for all the northern counties. In 1791, the population was 5,107; in 1801, 8,742; in 1811, 11,383; and in 1819, it may be estimated at 14,000. The principal manufactures are of hemp and flax. The harbour is safe and commodious, allowing vessels of 500 tons to unload at the quay, and vessels of any size can safely ride in the frith, within a mile of the town. 19½ m. S. S. W. Cromarty, 38 W. Elgin, 118 W. N. W. Aberdeen, 156 N. N. W. Edinburgh. Lon. 4° 5′ W. Lat. 57° 30′ 5″ N.

Inverness, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 48 m. S. Quebec.

Inverness, New. See *Darien*, Geo.

Invernaid, fort, Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 18 m. N. Dumblane.

Inverugie, v. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Ugie, where that river falls into the ocean.

Inverury, an ancient royal burgh, in Aberdeen co. on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury. 16 m. N. W. Aberdeen, 20 S. E. Huntly.

Investigator's Group, small islands on the S. coast of New Holland, comprising Waldegrave's, Top-Gallant, Pearson's, Ward's, and Flinder's islands.

Investigator's Strait, the strait between Kangaroo's island and the S. coast of New-Holland.

Iona, *Icolmkill*, or *I-columb-kill*, one of the western islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of *I*. It is called by Bede, in his history, Hii; but the proper name is *I*, sounded like *ee* in English. The island is about 2½ miles long, and 1 broad. It is chiefly interesting for the ruins of its ancient establishments, erected when it was the retreat of learning, while western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity. The religious edifices, of which the ruins now only remain, were established about the year 565, by St. Columba, who left Ireland, his native country, and established himself in this island, to preach Christianity to the Picts. After Christianity was thus diffused throughout the northern parts of Scotland, this island became a seat of learning and of piety. In time, it rose to be the head of the Christian church in Scotland, whither the young princes of Scotland and Northumberland were sent for instruction. The island is 36 miles distant from the mainland. Pop. in 1782, 277; in 1791, 323; and in 1803, 386.

Ionian Islands, sometimes called the *Republic of the Seven Islands*, a small and recently constituted republic in the S. E. of Europe, consisting of 7 principal islands, and a number of islets, extending along the S. W. coast of Greece, from 36° to 40° N. lat. and from 19° 30′ to 23° 10′ E. lon. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, or Thiaki, Cerigo, and Paxo. Extent, about 1,500 square miles. Pop. by a return made in 1807, 206,000.—The soil in the plains and vallies is very fertile. The productions are corn, vines, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. Vines and olives form the chief source of income to the inhabitants. The imports are salt fish, sugar and drugs; also a limited quantity of woollen, linen and hardware. In the arrangements made at the congress of Vienna in 1815, it was agreed that the Ionian republic should be put under the protection of Great Britain. A constitution for this small state was soon after drawn up and ratified by the British government in July 1817. It vested the legislative power in a senate of 29 representatives.

Iowa, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Mississippi, in lat. 41° 5′ N.

Iphofen, t. Franconia, 15 m. S. S. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 2,000.

Ipoly, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube near Gran.

Ips, t. Lower Austria, near the confluence of the Ips and Danube, 48 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 900.

Ipsala, *Cypsala*, or *Skipsilar*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Marizza, 20 m. from its mouth. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. 43 m. S. Adrianople, 130 W. Constantinople.

Ipsambul, a celebrated temple, in Egypt, which was recently discovered by Mr. Burckhardt, and is situated immediately on the banks of the Nile between Ibrim and Syene. It is excavated from the solid rock, and when discovered was nearly two-thirds buried under the sand, which has prob-

ably covered it for more than 2,000 years. After great labor Mr. Belzoni succeeded in clearing away the sand, and arrived at the door way of the temple. On entering, he found the interior divided into numerous chambers, and spacious halls, supported by massy pillars, and adorned with colossal statues. The walls are covered with beautiful paintings representing battles, storming of castles, triumphs over the Ethiopians, sacrifices, &c. The outside of the temple is 117 feet wide and 86 feet high. In front there are 4 enormous sitting colossi, the largest in Egypt or Nubia, except the great sphinx at the pyramids, to which they approach in the proportion of about two-thirds. On the top of the temple there is a row of monkeys, 21 in number, in a sitting posture, and each 8 feet high and 6 across the shoulders.

Ipsara, or *Ipseru*, (an. *Psyra*,) isl. of the Archipelago, 12 m. N. W. Scio. Lon. 25° 36′ 30″ E. Lat. 38° 30′ N. Pop. about 16,000. It has one small village with a good port, and owns 100 sail of large ships and polacres, and from 300 to 500 small craft. This island is tolerably productive in wine and fruit, but the inhabitants depend on their commerce for subsistence.

Ipswich, t. Eng. and cap. of Suffolk co. on the N. bank of the Orwell. It is favourably situated for commerce. Vessels of any burden may navigate the Orwell to within 3 miles of the town, and vessels of nearly 200 tons to the town itself. The trade of the town is considerable, chiefly in the exportation of corn, great quantities of wheat and other grain being annually shipped for the London market. Malting is also carried on to some extent. Ipswich sends two members to parliament. Pop. 13,670. 18 m. N. E. Colchester, 12 N. W. Harwich, 69 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 9′ E. Lat. 52° 3′ N.

Ipswich, r. Mass. which runs into the ocean at Ipswich, opposite the S. end of Plum island.

Ipswich, the *Agawam* of the Indians, p-t. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. on Ipswich river, 12 m. S. Newburyport, 12 N. E. Salem, 27 N. E. Boston. Lat. 42° 43′ N. Pop. 2,553. It contains a handsome court-house, a massy stone jail, and 5 houses for public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. There is an excellent stone bridge across Ipswich river, with 2 arches. By means of a canal across Gloucester neck, the communication between the harbor and Massachusetts bay is facilitated, a distance being saved of 20 miles round Cape Ann. On Ipswich river extensive iron manufactories are about to be erected. The supreme judicial court, and the court of common pleas are occasionally held in this town. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 1,776 tons.

Iqueique, isl. near the coast of Peru. Lat. 20° 20′ S.

Iquiari, r. Portuguese Guiana, which enters the river Negro on the W. side, in lat. 0° 24′ N.

Ira, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 32 m. W. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 498.

Ira, t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Iracoubo, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 54° 27′ W. Lat. 5° 35′ N.

Irancy, t. France, in Yonne, 6 m. S. S. E. Auxerre.

Irak, province, Persia, the most extensive and important of that empire. It is bounded S. by Fars and Chusistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt desert, W. by Kurdistan, and N. by Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan.

Irak Arabi, a name often applied to the pachalic of Bagdad. See *Bagdad*.

Irasburg, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. 40 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 432.

Irati, v. Spain, among the Pyrenees, E. of Roncesvalles. Here is a permanent depot of ship timber, for account of the Spanish government.

Irbersdorf. See *Ehrenfriedrichsdorf*.

Irbitskaia, t. Russia, in Perm, on the river Irbit. Pop. 3,400. It has an *entrepot* for Siberian furs, and other Asiatic merchandize passing into Europe. Near it is a large iron work, which yields 2000 tons of iron a year. 142 m. N. E. Ekaterinenburg. Lon. 62° 50′ E. Lat. 57° 35′ N.

Ireby, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 2½ m. N. Keswick.

Iredell, co. in the W. part of N. C. Pop. 13,071. Slaves 2,988. Engaged in agriculture 3,462, in commerce 29, in manufactures 345. Chief town, Statesville.

Ireland, a large and fertile island of Europe, in the Atlantic ocean, lying W. of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the Irish sea, or St. George's channel. It lies between lon. 6° and 10° 40′ W. and lat. 51° 15′ and 55° 13′ N. Extent, 32,201 sq. miles, or 20,437,974 English acres. Ireland is divided into four great provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 3,436 parishes.—The face of the country affords a pleasing variety of surface. The harbors are very numerous: the principal are Waterford and Cork on the S.; Bantry and Dingle on the S. W.; the estuary of the Shannon, and the vast bay of Galway on the W.; Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle on the N. The climate of Ireland is in general more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. It is more moist than that of Great Britain, the winds from the W. and S. W. are more prevalent, and the seasons more irregular. The soil is, generally speaking, a fertile loam, but remarkably shallow, the rocks appearing on the surface, or at no great depth, even in the most flat and fertile parts. The bogs of Ireland form a very remarkable feature of the country. In 1809, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the extent of Irish bogs, and whether it was practicable either to drain or cultivate them. In their reports, they state the extent of these bogs at 2,330,000 English acres. They are principally confined to the province of Connaught, and a part of Leinster. This extensive tract resembles in its form a broad belt drawn across the centre of Ireland, with its narrowest end nearest the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches the Western ocean. The commissioners were convinced that it was perfectly practicable to drain these immense morasses, and convert them to the purposes of tillage.—The agriculture of Ireland is rather in a backward state, though in many counties improvements begin to be adopted. Oats are most estensively cultivated; they form the principal food of the people. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantities and excellent quality of potatoes which it produces. The dairy husbandry is the most extensive and the best managed in Ireland.—The linen manufacture is the staple branch of Irish industry. The cotton manufacture is spreading rapidly. The distillation of spirits has long been carried on to a great extent. The exports are corn, hides, butter, provisions, linen, whiskey, &c.

The exports rom Ireland for 1816, amounted to 6,703,799*l.*; the imports to 5,084,890*l.* The exports for 1814, amounted to 7,139,435*l.* and the imports to 7,245,043*l.* The number of vessels belonging to Ireland, amounts to between 1,100 and 1,200, navigated by between 5,000 and 6,000 sailors, men, and boys. The revenue amounted, in 1817, to 9,109,171*l.*; the expenditure to 14,612,560*l.*; and the debt to 141,441,180*l.* The Irish peasantry are, in general, sunk in poverty and ignorance. They are miserably ill lodged, in a hovel of four mud walls, with one entrance, and frequently without either a window or a chimney. Their food consists almost entirely of milk and potatoes. Within a few years, however, great efforts have been made by religious charitable societies in Great Britain, to extend the blessings of education and religious instruction to the Irish people, and with very good success.—The established religion is the Protestant, though the great majority of the people are Catholics. Within the last 50 years, Ireland has rapidly increased in population. In 1754, the number of inhabitants was 3,372,634; in 1791, 4,206,612; and in 1821, 6,846,949.

Ireland, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on Pitt lake, 50 m. S. Quebec.

Ireland, New, isl. in the Eastern seas, N. from New Britain, 190 miles long, and very narrow, between lon. 150° 30′ and 153° 5′ E. and lat. 3° 40′ and 5° S.

Iri. See *Eurotas.*

Irigny, t. France, on the Rhone, 6 m. S. Lyons.

Iriju, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 51° 30′ W. Lat. 6° 58′ N.

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the coast of Great Britain and Ireland.

Irishtown, v. Ireland, in the bay of Dublin, near the mouth of the Liffey.

Irissary, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 11 m. S. W. St. Palais.

Irkoutsk, an extensive government, comprehending all the eastern part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia. It is divided into four districts, Irkoutsk proper, Nertschink, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk, and is bounded E. by the Pacific ocean, N. by the Frozen Ocean, W. by Tobolsk, S. by vast chains of mountains which separate it from Chinese Tartary. Extent, 3,927,754 sq. miles. Pop. 661,900. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are Russians and Cossacs. There are several Mongul tribes in the southern parts of this government. Of the native people, the most numerous are the Tunguses.

Irkoutsk, city, capital of the above government, is on the Angara. It is the residence of the officers of government, the station of a considerable body of troops, and the seat of an archbishopric. It possesses great commercial importance from its being the residence of many merchants engaged in trade between Russia and China. Lon. 103° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 16′ N. Pop. 11,292.

Irkut, r. Siberia, which falls into the Angara, opposite Irkoutsk.

Irnis. See *Giornico.*

Irois Cape, the W. point of Hispaniola, 17 m. W. S. W. Cape Dame Marie.

Iron Island, small isl. near the coast of Siam. Lon. 98° E. Lat. 12° 35′ N.

Irondequot, bay, N. Y. on lake Ontario, 4½ m. E. of the mouth of Genessee river. It is 7 miles in extent from N. to S.

Iron mountains, mts. of the U. S. which divide Tennessee from N. Carolina.

Iron river, small r. N. W. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior. It is about 80 yards wide at its mouth.

Iroquois, Point, Michigan Territory, the W. cape at the outlet of Lake Superior.

Irawaddy, properly *Iravati*, the principal river in the Birman empire, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and entering the Birman empire, passes the cities of Umrapoora and old Ava. In lat. 17° 50′ it divides into two branches, one of which running S. W. passes the town of Persaim or Bassien; the other running S. E. passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams, and fall into the bay of Bengal, in about lat. 16° N.

Irrumit, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45° 35′ W. Lat. 61° 10′ N.

Irt, r. Eng. which falls into the Irish sea, near Ravenglass.

Irtetskoi, fort, Siberia, on the Ural, 88 m. W. Orenburg.

Irtysch, r. Russia, which rises in Independent Tartary, and passing by Tobolsk, joins the Oby, 200 m. N. of that city.

Iruela, t. Spain, in Jaen, 19 m. E. by N. Ubeda. Pop. 2,200.

Irville, t. France, in Meuse, 9 m. N. Neufchateau.

Irville, p-v. Muskingham co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Zanesville, 48 E. Columbus.

Irvine, or *Irwine*, s-p. and royal burgh, Scotland, in Ayr co. on the N. side of the Irvine, which, about half a mile below, flows into the frith of Clyde. The harbor is tolerably commodious. 25 m. S. W. Glasgow, 12 N. Ayr. Pop. 4,500.

Irvine, r. N. C. a western head water of the Neuse.

Irvine, Cape, high bluff, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 49′ N.

Irun, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, about 1 m. fr. the Bidassoa, 2 m. S. Fontarabia.

Irwin, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 405.

Irwinton, p-t. and cap. Wilkinson co. Geo. 24 m. S. Milledgeville. Pop. 411.

Is sur Tille, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 23 m. N. Dijon. Pop. 1,600.

Isaac's creek, small r. Ohio, which joins the Ohio 1 m. below Manchester.

Isabella, an islet in the Pacific ocean, situated on the coast of the intendancy of Guadalaxara. Lon. 105° 56′ W. Lat. 21° 50′ N.

Isabella, r. St. Domingo, which joins the Ozama and falls into the sea, below the city of St. Domingo.

Isabella, t. on the N. side of St. Domingo, N. lat. 19° 59′ 10″. This is the port where Columbus formed the first Spanish settlement on the island. 29 leagues E. by N. Cape Francois.

Isabella furnace, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Isaczi, or *Isaccia*, t Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 26 m. W. Ismail. Lon. 29° 9′ E. Lat. 45° 18′ N.

Isbelliburg, t. Egypt, on the Mediterranean, 4 m. S. Damietta.

Isbellville, p-v. Christian co. Kentucky.

Isbice, t. Poland, in Masovia, 14 m. S. by W. Brzesc.

Isca, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 11 m. N. Brussels.

Iscampi, (an. *Scampis.*) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 9 m. S. Albanopolis.

Ischa, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, where the river Ischa falls into the Danube.

Ischel, t. Upper Austria, 27 m. S. E. Salzburg. Pop. 4,500.

Ischia, (an. *Oenaria*, or *Pithecusa*,) isl. in the gulf of Naples, 6 m. from the coast. Extent, 25 sq. miles. Pop. 22,500. There is not perhaps in Europe a more pleasant residence than this small island. *Ischia*, the capital, is on a small bay on the N. coast. Lon. 14° 15′ E. Lat. 40° 45′ N. Pop. 3,100.

Ischim, r. Siberia, which falls into the Irtysch, Lon. 70° E. Lat. 57° 45′ N.

Ischim, circle in the Siberian government of the Tobolsk. *Ischim*, the capital, is in lon. 69° 20′ E. lat. 56° 30′ N.

Ischitella, t. Naples, in the Capitanata. Pop. 31,000.

Ischora, t. Eu. Russia, 26 m. S. E. Petersburg.

Ischua, p-v. Cattaraugus co. (N. Y.) N. E. of Olean. Pop. 1,453.

Iscoudar. See *Scutari*.

Isefiord, bay, Denmark, in Zealand. Lon. 11° 50′ E. Lat. 55° 59′ N.

Iseghem, t. Netherlands, 20 m. S. Bruges.

Isen, t. Bavaria, 22 m. E. N. E. Munich, 22 S. Landshut.

Isenburg, or *Upper Isenburg*, principality in the W. of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions of territory on the borders of the county of Hanau, and subject partly to Hesse-Cassel, partly to Hesse-Darmstadt. Extent, 217 sq. miles. Pop. 47,500.

Isenburg, New, t. in the preceding principality, 3 m. S. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 8° 38′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N.

Iseo, il Lago d'Iseo, lake, Italy, between Brescia and Bergamo.

Iser, or *Gisera*, r. Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau.

Iser, or *Isar*, r. Bavaria, which joins the Danube at Deckendorf.

Iser, or *Isar*, circle, Bavaria, bounded partly by the Bavarian circles of the Regen and the Upper Danube, partly by the Austrian states. Extent, 5,900 sq. miles. Pop. 503,000. Munich is the chief town.

Isere, r. France, which falls into the Rhone, 3 m. above Valence. It is navigable from Grenoble.

Isere, department in the S. E. of France, inclosed by Savoy, and the French departments of the Upper Alps, the Drome, and the Rhone. Extent, 3,440 sq. miles. Pop. 472,000, of whom only 7,000 are Protestants.

Iserlohn, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Baaren, 41 m. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 23′ N. Pop. 4,400.

Isernia, t. Naples, 30 m. N. Capua. Lon. 14° 2′ E. Lat. 41° 38′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Isigny, t. France, in Calvados, at the mouth of the Esques, 20 m. W. Bayeux. Lon. 1° W. Lat. 49° 19′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Isis, r. Eng. the N. branch of the Thames, which joins the main stream near Lechdale.

Izjum, or *Izjum*, t. Eu. Russia, in Slobodsk-Ukraine, on the river Donetz, 6 m. S. E. Charkov. Pop. 4,300.

Isla. See *Islay*.

Isla, or *Ila*, r. Scotland, in Forfar, which falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. In this river is a perpendicular fall of 70 or 80 feet, called the Rocky Linn.

Isla de la Gente Hermoga, or *Island of Handsome People*, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 175° 10′ W. Lat. 10° S.

Islamabad, t. Bengal, and cap. of Chittagong, on the W. bank of the Currumpooly, 10 miles from the sea. The Baptists have missionaries and schools here. Lon. 91° 42′ E. Lat. 22° 22′ N. 230 m. E. Calcutta.

Islamabad, t. Cashmeer, on the N. side of the river Jhylyur. Lon. 74° 7′ E. Lat. 34° 6′ N.

Island creek, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 3 m. above Steubenville.

Island, Magee, peninsula, Ireland, on the coast of the North channel of the Irish sea, N. of Belfast Lough.

Islay, Ilay, or *Ila*, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, lying S. W. of Jura. It is 31 m. long from N. to S. and 24 broad from E. to W. It contains 154,000 acres, of which about one-seventh is under cultivation. The great article of exportation is black cattle. Pop. in 1801, 6,821; in 1811, 11,500. Its inhabitants are rapidly increasing.

Isle des Contrarietes, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 161° 34′ E. Lat. 9° 53′ S.

Isle aux Coudres, isl. and seigniory, Northumberland co. Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite St. Paul bay.

Isle aux Noix, small isl. Lower Canada, in the river Sorel, 11 m. from the frontier, 8 or 9 from St. Johns. It is well fortified, and commands the intercourse by water, between lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrence.

Isle aux Petites Bois, isl. Alabama, near the mouth of Mobile bay, between Dauphin and Horn islands.

Isle de Vaches. See *Cow Island*.

Isle Jesus, isl. and seigniory, Effingham co. Lower Canada, lying in the river St. Lawrence, N. W. of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Isle of France. See *Mauritius*.

Isle of Orleans. See *Orleans isle*.

Isle of Wight, Eng. See *Wight, Isle of*.

Isle of Wight, co. Va. on the S. side of James river. Pop. 10,139; slaves 4,297; engaged in agriculture 2,925, in commerce 40, in manufactures 270. Chief town, Smithfield. At the court-house is a post-office.

Isle Perrot, seigniory, Lower Canada, comprising the Isle Perrot, and several smaller islands, off the S. W. end of Montreal island.

Isle Royal, large isl. in Lake Superior, 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

Isle Verte, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 104 m. N. E. Quebec.

Islesborough, t. Hancock co. Maine, on Long-Island in Penobscot bay, 1 m. W. Castine. Pop. 639.

Isles de Madam, islands at the S. end of Cape Breton island, on the E. side of the entrance into the Gut of Canso.

Isles of Shoals, small islands, 7 in number, 3 leagues S. S. E. Portsmouth, N. H. Staten Island is the largest, and constitutes the town of *Gosport*, belonging to Rockingham co. N. H. The rest of the islands belong to Maine. They are inhabited by about 100 fishermen.

Islet de St. Jean, seigniory, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 43 m. N. E. Quebec.

Islet du Portage, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Low-

er Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 83 m. N. E. Quebec.

Isleworth, v. Eng. in Middlesex co. on the Thames, opposite Richmond, chiefly celebrated for various elegant villas. 8 m. W. London. Pop. 4,661.

Islington, v. Eng. in Middlesex co. united to London on the N side by a continued range of buildings. Pop. of the parish, 15,000.

Islip, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y. on the S. shore of Long-Island, 50 m. E. New-York. Pop. 1,156.

Ismail, or *Ismailor*, a large and strong t. Bessarabia, on the N. side of the principal arm of the Danube, about 33 m. from the Black sea. It is memorable for its seige and capture by the Russians under Suwarrow, in 1790. Of the Turks, about 20,000 were killed, and 10,000 made prisoners: the Russians lost 5,000 men on the day of capture and twice that number in the previous operations. 30 m. W. Kilia-Nova, 140 S. by W. Bender, 268 N. Constantinople. Lon. 28° 50′ E. Lat. 45° 21′ N.

Ismailov, imperial palace of Russia, 12 m. fr. Moscow.

Ismid, t. Asia Minor, (an. *Nicomedia*.) Lon. 29° 34′ E. Lat. 40° 39′ N.

Isnik, t. Asia Minor, (an. *Nice*) famous in ecclesiastical history as the seat of two councils in A.D. 325 and 787. It is on a lake communicating with the sea of Marmora, and has some trade in silk. Lon. 29° 50′ E. Lat. 40° 16′ N.

Isny, t. Wirtemberg, 46 m. S. Ulm. Lon. 10° 3′ 45″ E. Lat. 47° 42′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Isola, t. Istria, on an island, 7 m. S. Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13° 40′ E. Lat. 45° 37′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Isola, t. Naples, 17 m. S. E. San Severino. Lon. 17° 24′ E. Lat. 39° 2′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Isola, t. Piedmont, 4 m. S. by W. Asti. Pop. 2,300.

Isola, t. Naples, on the river Garigliano, 5 m. S. Sora. Pop. 2,600.

Isola Alta, t. Italy, 11 m. N. N. E. Mantua.

Isola Grossa, isl. of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 30 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 15° 7′ E. Lat. 44° 18′ N.

Isola Porcarissa, t. Italy, 18 m. N. E. Mantua.

Ispagnac, t. France, in Lozere, 5 m. N. N. W. Florac. Pop. 1,900.

Ispahan, or *Spahawn*, formerly the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the east. It is on the river Zenderoud, in the province of Irak. When visited by Chardin, at the beginning of the last century, its magnificence was such, that no city of the east could compare with it, except the capitals of Hindostan and China. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed by those barbarous invaders. It is still, however, a great and magnificent city. Kinneir estimates the population at 200,000, and Morier, in 1808, at 400,000. Ispahan, according to Chardin, is 24 miles in circuit, and contained 172 mosques, 48 colleges, 1,800 caravanseras, and 273 public baths. The most splendid edifice was the palace, built by Scha Abbas. It is said to have been five miles in circuit, including the gardens, and to have surpassed every thing of the kind which is to be found in Europe. The walls and buildings of the palace remain, but it has been stript of all its costly furniture. The streets of the city are narrow, winding, and irregular. The houses have a mean appearance, being built merely of bricks dried in the sun, and covered with flat roofs. The manufactures of Ispahan are still very extensive. In gold brocade this city is unrivalled. It is also the greatest emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, being the chief medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side, and Turkey on the other. After being desolated by foreign wars and revolutions, this city has of late begun to revive, through the exertions of Hajee Mahomed Hussein Khan, who from the lowest origin, has raised himself to the first situations in the empire, and acquired immense wealth, which he employs in the improvement of his native city He has just completed a new royal palace, which equals in elegance any of the old ones. Lon. 52° 50′ E. Lat. 32° 25′ N.

Ispira, (an. *Hispiratis*) t. Turkish Armenia, 90 m. E Trebisond.

Isquintia, t. Guatimala, 30 m. W. N. W. Guatimala. Lon. 93° W. Lat. 14° 32′ N.

Israel, t. Preble co. Ohio.

Israel's river, N. H. rises on the sides of the White Mountains and flowing N. W. enters the Connecticut at Lancaster.

Issagunge, t. Hind. in Oude, 25 m. N. E. Khierabad.

Issel, Old, r. Netherlands, which flows into the Zuyder Zee below Kampen.

Issel, New, canal which extends from the Rhine at Arnheim, to the Old Issel at Doesberg.

Issel, Little, r. Netherlands, which falls into the Maese, near Rotterdam.

Isselhorst, v. Prussian Westphalia, 22 m. N. W. Paderborn.

Isselmonde, isl. Netherlands, formed by the Maese, the Merwe, and the Issel. 3 m. S. E. Rotterdam.

Isselstein, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, on the Little Issel, 5 m. S. Utrecht. Pop. 2,100.

Issin, t. Persia, 6 m. N. Gombroon.

Issoire, t. France, in Puy-de-dome, 19 m. S. by E. Clermont. Lon. 0° 52′ E. Lat. 45° 43′ 56″ N. Pop. 5,000.

Issoudun, t. France, in Indre, 18 m. S. W. Bourges, 74 S. E. Tours. Pop. 10,000.

Issum, v. Prussian Westphalia, in Cleves, 6 m. N. E. Gueldres. Pop. 2,000.

Issurdu, t. Hind. in Asmeer. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 26° 20′ N.

Issy, v. France, 2 m. S. S. W. Paris.

Issy l'Eveque, t. France in Saone-and-Loire, on the Somme, 25 m. S. W. Autun. Pop. 1,800.

Istakher. See *Estachar*.

Istory, v. Asia Minor, 30 m. S. Trebisond.

Istres, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 18 m. S. E. Arles. Pop. 2,100.

Istria, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, between lat. 45° and 46° N. and formerly divided into Venetian and Austrian. The whole now belongs to Austria, and forms the southern part of the new kingdom of Illyria. Extent, 1,600 square miles. Pop. 141,000. The ports of Istria are the principal outlets for the surplus produce both of Austria and Hungary.

Istria. See *Capo d'Istria*.

Italy, a well known peninsula in the south of Europe, extending from 37° to 46° N. lat. and from 7° to 19° E. lon. It is surrounded on all sides by the Mediterranean, except on the N. where it is separated by the Alps from Germany, Switzerland and France.

Italy is at present divided into nine independent States. The following table exhibits their extent and population:

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*
I.—Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - - -	43,600	6,618,000
II.—Kingdom of Sardinia.	27,400	3,994,000
III.—Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. - - -	18,290	4,014,000
IV.—States of the Church.	14,500	2,346,000
V.—Grand dutchy of Tuscany. - - -	8,500	1,180,000
VI.—States of Parma.	2,280	377,000
VII.—States of Modena.	2,060	370,000
VIII.—Dutchy of Lucca.	420	136,000
IX.—Republic of San Marino, - - - -	40	7,000
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, - -	117,090	19,044,000

Nothing can exceed the beauty and diversity of the natural scenery of Italy. Its mountains present every variety of form and elevation, of rugged rocks and precipices, thick and extensive forests, water-falls, and all the component parts of picturesque beauty. The clearness of the atmosphere gives to every object a remarkable brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline.

In respect of climate, Italy is one of the most favoured countries in Europe. The air is mild and genial, the excessive heats of summer being moderated by the influence of the mountains and surrounding sea.

The most important productions of the country are vines, olives, and other fruits of great variety, and of the most delicious quality. Cotton, and still more silk, are cultivated to a great extent. Lombardy is the chief corn country. Skilful agriculture is confined to the North: in the centre and south it is at a very low ebb.

Italy contains few manufactures. Silk is the staple article; and after it come linen and woollen.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all other sects are tolerated. The number of archbishops for the whole country is 38. The number of inferior ecclesiastics is surprisingly great. Italy contains an extraordinary number of hospitals, erected, and in general provided for, in former ages. The principal universities are those of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Parma, Pisa, Pavia, Naples, and Palermo.

Antiquities form one of the grand objects of interest to the traveller, while their illustration constitutes a distinct branch of study with the *literati* of the country.

Italy, Kingdom of, the name of a state created by Bonaparte, out of the various provinces of the north of Italy, and first known by the name of the Cisalpine republic. It comprised Lombardy, the dutchy of Modena, the Venetian territory, the papal legations of Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna; the districts of Chiavenna, Bormio, and the Valteline, (belonging formerly to the Grisons;) and finally the eastern part of Piedmont, lying between the Ticino and the Sesia. It contained 24 departments, and a population of 6,460,000. The events of 1814 overthrew this short-lived monarchy.

Italy, Austrian, a kingdom of Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria, comprehending the whole of Italy east of the Ticino and north of the Po. It is bounded N. by Switzerland and Austria; E. by Illyria; S. E. by the Adriatic; S. by the States of the church, of Modena, and of Parma, and W. by Piedmont. Extent, 18,290 sq. miles Pop. 4,014,000. The name given to this kingdom, in treaties and other public acts, is the *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom*. The country is in general level consisting of large and beautiful plains. It is in a high state of cultivation; and on account of its extreme fertility, has been frequently called the garden of Europe. The products are rice, wheat, vines, fruit, and large quantities of silk, flax, and hemp. The exports consist chiefly of rice, corn, and cattle; also of silk, the value of which annually sent out of the country is computed at from £400,000 to £500,000

Austrian Italy was erected into a kingdom by an edict of the emperor of Austria, dated 7th April 1815. Though declared to form a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a separate constitution of its own, at the head of which is a prince of the imperial family, with the title of viceroy. His residence is at Milan. The administration of each of the two great divisions is in the hands of a governor and government college, in subordination to the court of Vienna.

Italy, t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Canandaigua lake, 8. of Canandaigua. Pop. 728.

Itamaca, r. Guiana, which falls into the Orinoco near its mouth.

Itamarca, isl. off the coast of Pernambuco, in Brazil, 3 leagues long and 2 broad.

Itamarca, the capital of the above island, is on the S. E. side. Lon. 35° 6′ W. Lat 8° S.

Itambira, settlement, Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on the river Dolce, 36 m. W. Villa Rica.

Itampaen, r. Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic in lat. 17° 40′ S.

Itata, province, Chili, bordering on the Pacific ocean. Coulemu, the capital, is in lat. 36° 2′ S.

Itata, r. Chili, which enters the sea in lat. 36° S.

Itchapour, t. India, in the northern circars, 30 m. S. W. Gaugaur. Lon. 85° E. Lat. 19° 8′ N.

Itchora, r. Siberia, which runs into the Lena in Irkoutsk.

Ithaca, or *Thiaki*, in the Mediterranean, one of the seven Ionian islands, between Cefalonia and Santa Maura, in lon. 21° E. lat. 38° 36′ N. Extent, 35 sq. miles. Pop. 8,000. It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. The English government are about establishing a Greek University in Ithaca for the benefit of all the Ionian islands. The inhabitants have subscribed very liberally for its support

Ithaca, p-t. and cap. Tompkins co. N. Y. at the head of Cayuga lake which communicates with the Erie canal, and on the turnpike from Newburg to Buffalo. It contains a court-house, bank, academy, and Methodist church. A college on an extensive plan for the education of both sexes has been founded here and large buildings are erecting for its accommodation. 29 m. from Owego, 180 W. Albany. Pop 859. Near the village are very romantic falls in the Cascadilla and Fall rivers.

Ithon, r. Wales, which falls into the Wye, 3 m. N. Builth.

Itiobara Bay, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 37° 46′ W. Lat. 6° 20′ S.

Itri, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 40 m. N. W. Naples. Pop. 1,500.

Itschil, district in A. Turkey, on the Mediterranean, bounded N. by the pachalic of Konieh, E. by Adana. It is now annexed to the island of Cyprus.

Itzehoe, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Stor, 31 m. N. by W. Hamburgh. Pop. 5,000.

Ivangorod, t. Russia, 11 m. E. Narva, 84 S. W. Petersburg. Lon. 28° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 16′ N.

Ivel, r. Eng. in Bedfordshire, which joins the Ouse at Tempsford.

Ivel, r. Eng. which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Parret at Langport.

Ivenack, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 42 m. S. Stralsund.

Iver, t. Eng. in Buckingham, 18 m. W. London. Pop. 1,635.

Iverdon. See *Yverdun*.

Ivica, or *Ibica*, isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and the principal of the group called the *Pithyuse*. Extent, 190 sq. miles. Pop. 15,200. The climate is uncommonly mild. The soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax and hemp, with little labour. *Ivica*, the capital, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4° 29′ E. Lat. 38° 53′ N. Pop. 2,700.

Ivinghoe, t. Eng. in Buckingham co. 6 m. S.W. Dunstable, 33 N.W. London. Lon. 0° 37′ W. Lat. 51° 50′ N. Pop. 1,361.

Ivory Coast. See *Guinea*.

Ivoy le Pre, t. France, in Cher, 11 m. S. Aubigny.

Ivrea, strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Doira Baltea. It is surrounded with thick bastions, and has a turreted castle, with two other forts. 20 m. N. Turin, 53 W. Milan. Lon. 7° 44′ E. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Ivry, v. France, on the Eure, 18 m. S. E. Evreux, 50 N. W. Paris.

Ivy Bridge, v. Eng. in Devonshire, 2½ m. from Bideford.

Iwanowitz. See *Janowitz*.

Ixworth, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 7 m. N. E. Bury.

Ixworth, t. Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, 68 m. N. E. Quebec.

Ize, t. France, 14 m. E. by S. Mayenne. Pop. 1,800.

Izieu, t. France, in Loire, 14 m. fr. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,000.

J.

JAAR, r. Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse at Maestricht.

Jablonesa, t. Hungary, on the Miawa, 20 m. W. N. W. Leopoldstadt.

Jablonow, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 50 m. S. by E. Stanislawow.

Jablunka, t. Austrian Silesia, on the Elsa, 11 m. S. S. E. Teschen. Lon. 18° 48′ E. Lat. 49° 32′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Jaca, or *Jasca*, t. Spain, in Arragon, 45 m. N. Saragossa. Lon. 0° 41′ W. Lat. 42° 29′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Jacatra, a district of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, formerly a kingdom governed by its own sovereigns; but now belonging to the Dutch. Pop. 203,484. Its productions are principally coffee, sugar and rice.

Jaci, *Jaci d'Aquila*, or *Jaci Reale*, s-p. on the E. coast of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, near the foot of Mount Etna, 10 m. N. N. E. Catania, 15 S. by W. Taormind. Lon. 15° 15′ E. Lat. 37° 40′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Jackson, sometimes called *Hitchcock*, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 25 m. N. W. Castine. Pop. 375.

Jackson, p-t. Washington co. N.Y. Pop. 2,004.

Jackson, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.

Jackson, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 240.

Jackson, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 265.

Jackson, t. Louisa co. Va.

Jackson, co. Geo. on the forks of the Oconee. Pop. 8,355. Slaves 1,997. Engaged in agriculture 2,520, in commerce 28, in manufactures 150. Chief town, Jefferson.

Jackson, co. Alabama. Pop. 8,751. Slaves 539. Engaged in agriculture 2,654, in commerce 12, in manufactures 68.

Jackson, t. Clarke co. Alabama, on the E. bank of the Tombigbee, 10 m. below St. Stephens.

Jackson, co. Mississippi, on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula. Pop. 1,682. Slaves 321. Engaged in agriculture 452, in commerce 10, in manufactures 11.

Jackson, p-t. and cap. Feliciana co. Louisiana, on Thompson's creek, 12 m. W. of the Mississippi. Its public buildings are a court-house, jail and academy. Pop. 200.

Jackson, co. West-Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Pop. 7,593. Slaves 750. Engaged in agriculture 4,311, in commerce 14, in manufactures 105. Chief town, Williamson. At the court-house is a post-office.

Jackson, co. Ohio, E. of Ross and Pike counties. Sq. miles, 490. Pop. 3,746. Engaged in agriculture 901, in commerce 7, in manufactures 94. Chief town, Jackson.

Jackson, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Ohio, 28 m. S. E. Chillicothe. Pop. 334.

Jackson, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 519.

Jackson, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 7 m. below Columbus. Pop. 310.

Jackson, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 696.

Jackson, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,128.

Jackson, t. Monroe co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 9 m. S. Woodsfield. Pop. 594.

Jackson, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 14 m. W. Dayton. Pop. 1,099.

Jackson, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 16 m. N. W. Zanesville. Pop. 330.

Jackson, t. Perry co. Ohio, 8 m. S. Somerset. Pop. 860.

Jackson, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 5 m. above Circleville. Pop. 975.

Jackson, t. Pike co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 5 m. above Piketon. Pop. 853.

Jackson, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 615.

Jackson, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 521.

Jackson, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 118.

Jackson, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 236.

Jackson, co. Indiana, on the E. fork of White river. Pop. 4,010. Engaged in agriculture 650,

in commerce 4, in manufactures 53. Chief town, Brownstown.

Jackson, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1,524. Engaged in agriculture 34, in commerce 20, in manufactures 30. Chief town, Brownsville.

Jackson, p-t. and cap. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri, 12 m. N.W. Cape Girardeau, 10 m. from the Mississippi.

Jacksonborough, t. Colleton district, S. C. on the W. side of Edisto river, 33 m. W. Charleston.

Jacksonborough, p-t. and cap. Scriven co. Geo. on Briar creek, 69 m. N. W. Savannah, 54 S. E. Augusta.

Jacksonburg, t. and cap. Campbell co. East Tennessee, N. of Knoxville.

Jacksonburg, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, 8 m. N. Hamilton.

Jackson, Cape, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 175° 10′ E. Lat. 40° 54′ S.

Jackson's mills, p-v. Harrison co. Va.

Jackson's river, Va. rises in the Warm Spring mountains, and flowing S. W. is joined by Cowpasture river, and forms James river. Near its source is a perpendicular fall of 200 feet.

Jackson town, p-v. Jackson co. Alabama.

Jacksonville, p-v. Wood co. Va.

Jacksonville, p-v. Louisa co. Va.

Jacksonville, or *Telfairton*, t. and cap. Telfair co. Geo.

Jacksonville, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 18 m. N. W. Lancaster.

Jacmel. See *Jaquemel*.

Jacob's creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Youghiogany, in Westmoreland co.

Jacobshagen, t. Prussian States, in Pomerania, 16 m. E. Stargard. Lon. 15° 30′ E. Lat. 53° 25′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Jacobstadt, t. Russia, in Courland, on the Dwina, 60 m. S. S. E. Riga.

Jacobstadt, t. Russia, in Finland, on the gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. N. N. E. Wasa. Lon. 21° 36′ E. Lat. 36° 41′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Jacobstown, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Jacotta, t. India, in Cochin. Lon. 76° 1′ E. Lat. 10° 14′ N.

Jacques Cartier, r. Lower Canada, which rises in some small lakes, in lon. 71° 20 W. lat. 48° N. and falls into the St. Lawrence in the seigniory of the same name.

Jacques Cartier, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 24 m. W. Quebec.

Jaen, province, Spain, forming the E. part of Andalusia, and bounded N. by La Mancha, E. by Murcia and Granada, S. by Granada, and W. by Cordova. Extent, 4,730 sq. miles. Pop. in 1803, 207,000. Wine, oil, silk, and corn, are the principal productions.

Jaen, city, Spain, in Andalusia, and cap. of the province of Jaen, on the banks of the Guadalbulon. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a noble structure. 36 m. N. Granada, 65 E. Cordova. Lon. 3° 51′ W. Lat. 37° 46′ N. Pop. 27,500.

Jaen De Bracamoros, province, Quito, bounded N. by Loja and Quixos, E. by Mainas, S. and W. by Peru. Its commerce consists in cotton, tobacco, and mules. *Jaen*, the capital, has 4,000 inhabitants. 314 m. S. Quito, 96 S. E. Loxa. Lon. 79° 33′ W. Lat. 5° 25′ S.

Jafa, a district of Arabia, in the S. E. of Yemen, bordering on Hadramaut. It is fertile, and abounds in coffee and cattle.

Jaffa, t. Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, called anciently *Joppa*. It is celebrated in Scripture history as the place whence Jonah embarked for Tarshish, and as that where St. Peter restored Tabitha to life. It is now inhabited by Turks and Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites and Armenians The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. It is a resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land, being situated directly in the way to Jerusalem. In 1799, Jaffa being taken by Bonaparte, became the scene of that massacre of prisoners, of which so many reports have been spread. According to Sir Robert Wilson, four days after its surrender, 3,000 were led to a field near the town, and publicly shot. Bonaparte has since acknowledged to lord Ebrington and Mr. Warden, that it took place to the extent of 500; and he justified it on the ground that these were Naplousian prisoners, who, after being taken and dismissed on parole, had joined the garrison of Jaffa. 40 m. W. Jerusalem. Lon. 34° 53′ E. Lat. 32° 2′ N.

Jaffierabad, t. Hind. in Gujerat, near the sea. Lon. 70° 3′ E. Lat. 20° 56′ N.

Jaffier Gunge, t. Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 79° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 52′ N.

Jaffna, or *Jaffnapatam*, district in the N. extremity of Ceylon, and considered as the most healthy and populous of the island. It is nearly surrounded by the sea, which renders it cool; and being clear of woods, it produces abundance of fruit and vegetables, and raises a considerable quantity of sheep and poultry. The woods which separate this district from the Candian provinces are inhabited by a savage people, known by the name of Vaddahs, and supposed to have been the aborigines of the country. The Wesleyan Methodists, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, have stations in this district. See *Ceylon*.

Jaffna, the capital of the above district, is at some distance from the sea, but communicates with it by a river navigable for large boats. It has a manufacture of cotton goods; and its artificers are esteemed the best in the island. The inhabitants are principally Mahometans; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, many of the country born Dutch families have settled there, as being a cheaper and healthier place than Columbo. It is also the residence of the superintendant of the district, is garrisoned by the British troops, and is esteemed the second town on the island. Lon. 80° 9′ E. Lat. 9° 45′ N.

Jaffrey, p-t. Cheshire co. New Hampshire, 36 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,339. Here are found red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead. A company is incorporated for the manufacture of earthern ware. Grand Monadnock mountain is in this town.

Jaffnoo, kingdom of Central Africa, between Ludamar, Kaarta, and Gedumah.

Jagenagur. See *Tippera*.

Jagepore, or *Jehazpore*, t. Hindostan, in Orissa, on the Byturnee river. Lon. 86° 35′ E. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Jagerndorf, or *Karnowitz*, t. Silesia, 12 m. N. W. Troppau, 20 W. Ratibor. Lon. 17° 40′ E. Lat. 50° N. Pop. 4,649.

Jagersdorf, Gross, v. East Prussia, 30 m. W. Gumbinnen.

Jaggernat. See *Juggernauth.*

Jagierdarpore, t. Hind. in Gundwana, on the Inderowty. Lon. 82° 21′ E. Lat. 19° 26′ N.

Jagodna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, 50 m. N. N. W. Nissa, 60 S. S. E. Belgrade. Lon. 20° 56′ E. Lat. 44° 15′ N.

Jagra, or *Giarra*, country, W. Africa, S. of the Gambia.

Jagraam, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 30° 47′ N.

Jagua, settlement, Cuba, 85 m. W. S. W. Havannah.

Jaguaribe, r. Brazil, which enters the Atlantic, in lon. 38° 10′ W. lat. 4° S.

Jahde, or *Jade*, r Germany, which forms at its mouth a considerable bay in the North sea, in lon. 8° 12′ 43″ E. lat. 53° 20′ 45″ N.

Jahjow, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 77° 52′ E. Lat. 26° 59′ N.

Jahorlick, r. Russian Poland, forming the S. E. boundary of Podolia, and falling into the Dniester.

Jaicze, or *Jaidscha*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Verbas, 25 W. S. W. Serajo.

Jajgur, t. and fort, Hind. and cap. of a district in Ajmeer.

Jaina, or *Haina*, district, St. Domingo.

Jairier, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the Jumna. Lon. 78° 28′ E. Lat. 25° 9′ N.

Jakin, r. Slave coast of Africa, which separates Ardra from Benin, and falls into the sea at Great Popo.

Jalkau, or *Jalkowitz*, t. Bohemia, 6 m. S. E. Czaslau.

Jallindher, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 25′ E. Lat. 31° 16′ N.

Jallonkadoo, country, Africa, of considerable extent, on the head waters of the Senegal. The Jallonkas, are governed by a number of petty chiefs, commonly at enmity with each other. A great part of the country is a desert.

Jalnah, district, Hind. in Aurungabad, between 19° and 20° N. lat. Jalnah, the capital, is in lon. 76° 34′ E. lat. 19° 45′ N.

Jaloffs, or *Oualoffs*, people of Africa, between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal. They are the handsomest negroes in this part of Africa. The Jaloffs profess the Mahometan religion. They are fearless hunters and brave warriors.

Jalooan, t. Hind. in Agra, on the S. side of the Sind river. Lon. 79° 23′ E. Lat. 26° 7′ N.

Jalore, fortress, Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 72° 56′ E. Lat. 25° 44′ N.

Jalore, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, belonging to the rajah of Odeypore. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 24° 47′ N.

Jama, r. Quito, which enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 7° 30′ S.

Jamaica, one of the West India islands belonging to Great Britain. It is of an oval form, about 150 miles long, and on a medium, 40 broad. Extent, 6,200 sq. miles. It is divided into three counties, namely, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall. A lofty range of mountains runs through the whole island from E. to W. dividing it into two parts, and rising in some of its most elevated peaks to 7,431 feet above the level of the sea. On the north side of the island the land rises from the shore into hills. In the centre, the elevated mountains are clothed with almost boundless forests. On the S. side, vast plains stretch along the foot of the mountains, chiefly covered with the sugar cane. The soil of Jamaica is in some places deep and fertile, but the greatest part of the island is incapable of cultivation. Out of 4,080,000 acres which the island contains, about 2,000,000 have been granted to individuals by patent from the crown, and not more than 1,000,000 is at present under cultivation. Of this number, about 639,000 acres are laid out in sugar plantations, and 280,000 in breeding farms.—The legislature of Jamaica is composed of a governor, of a council nominated by the crown, consisting of 12 gentlemen, and a house of assembly containing 43 members, who are elected by the freeholders.—The most important exports are sugar, rum, molasses, and coffee, and next to these cocoa, cotton, indigo, pimento, and ginger. The amount of sugar exported has gradually increased from 11,000 hhds. in 1722, to 140,000 in 1802. In 1791, the coffee exported amounted to about 600,000 lbs. In 1804, it had increased to 22,000,000 lbs.; and in 1807, to 28,500,000 lbs. The whole value of the exports in 1744, was 600,000*l.*; in 1809, 3,033,234*l.*; and in 1810, 2,303,179*l.* The value of the imports in 1809, was 4,068,897*l.*; in 1810, 4,303,337*l.* The population of Jamaica in 1746, was 112,428 slaves, and about 10,000 whites; in 1812, according to an official return, 319,912 slaves, and the number of whites and free people of color was estimated at 40,000, making a total of 359,912. The United Brethren, the Baptists, and the Methodists employ missionaries in this island, principally among the negroes. The centre of the island is in lon. 76° 45′ W. lat. 18° 12′ N.

Jamaica, t. Windham co. Vt. 32 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,313.

Jamaica, p-t. Queen's co. on Long Island, N. Y. 13 m. E. New York. Pop. in 1810, 2,110. The village is the largest and handsomest in the county, and contains an academy and 3 churches, a Dutch, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal.

Jamaica plains, in Roxbury, Mass. 5 m. from Boston, remarkable for its beautiful scenery and elegant country seats.

Jambee, district on the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Jambee, the capital, is about 60 m. fr. the sea, on a river which is navigable for boats. Lon. 103° 39′ E. Lat. 1° 24′ S.

Jamber, small isl. near the W. coast of Africa. Lat 10° 21′ N.

Jambo, s-p. Hedsjas, in Arabia, 72 m. S. W. Medina.

Jamboo. See *Jumboo.*

Jamburg, t. Eu. Russia, 76 m. S. W. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 28° 50′ E. Lat. 59° 26′ N.

James Bay, bay, at the most southern part of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates. It contains several islands, among which are Bear, Viners, Charleton, and Agomisco islands. Michipicatan river, which falls into Lake Superior, has its source towards this bay, from whence there is said to be but a short portage to Moose river, which falls into James bay.

James city, co. Va. between Chickahominy and James rivers. Pop. 3,161. Slaves 1,677. Engaged in agriculture 1,144, in commerce 1, in manufactures 44. Chief town, Williamsburg.

James city, p-t. Madison co. Va.

James creek, r. Del. which runs into Delaware bay, 11 m. below Hook island.

James, Fort, fort, Barbadoes, near Bridgetown.

James, Fort, t. W. Africa, cap. of the English

settlements on the Gambia, on a bank in the middle of the river.

James Island, on the coast of S. C. lies on the S. side of Ashley river, opposite Charleston It is separated from John's island on the W. by Stono river. Here is a Presbyterian church. Fort Johnston is on this island.

James River, Virginia, rises in the valley on the E. side of the Alleghany mountains, and breaking through the Blue Ridge, pursues a course S. of E. and falls into the southern part of Chesapeake bay. A 40 gun ship can ascend as far as Jamestown; vessels of 250 tons to Warwick, and those of 125 tons to Rockets, a mile below Richmond. At this city, the navigation was formerly interrupted by the Great Falls, which in 7 miles descend 43 feet; but a canal around them is now completed, and the river has been rendered navigable 230 miles further for boats drawing 12 inches water. The Board of Public Works in Virginia have reported in favor of a canal to connect James river with the Ohio. Such a canal, they suppose, would have many advantages over the Grand canal in New York, and would divert much of the trade of the western country to the ports of Virginia.

James river, Arkansas, rises in the highlands a few miles S. of the Gasconade, and running S. W. 200 miles, during which course it receives Findley's river and other streams, enters White river 1,000 miles from its mouth. The soil on its banks is among the most fertile of any in the valley of the Mississippi. Lead mines occur on its banks 20 m. above the junction of Findley's river

Jamestown, t. Newport co. R. I. comprising Canonicut island, 3 m. W. Newport, 30 S. Providence. Pop. 448. It is 8 miles long, and 1 broad. At the S. end is Beavertail light-house.

Jamestown, p-v. Chatauque co. N. Y.

Jamestown, p-t. Prince Edward co. Va. 12 m. N. E. of the Court-house.

Jamestown, p-t. Guilford co. N. C.

Jamestown, t. James city co. Va. on a peninsula, on the N. side of James river, 32 m. from its mouth, 8 S. S. W. Williamsburg. It was founded in 1608, and is the oldest English settlement in the U. S. It is now in ruins, and in 1777 contained only one family.

Jamestown, v. Green co. Ohio.

James' Town, t. Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island.

Jamesville, p-v. in Manlius, Onondaga co. N. Y. 4 m. E. Onondaga hollow.

Jamesville, p-v. Clarendon co. S. C.

Jamnitz, or *Gemnice*, t. Moravia, 26 m. W. N. W. Znaym. Lon. 15° 28′ E. Lat. 48° 59′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Jamtland, province, Sweden, belonging to Hernosand, and bordering on Norway, between 62° and 65° N. lat. Extent, 10,000 sq. miles. Pop. about 26,000.

Janagur, t. Hind. in Gujerat, on the Banass river. Lon. 71° 17′ E. Lat. 23° 35′ N.

Janeiro, Rio de, a jurisdiction of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Espiritu Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Minas Geraes. It is of an extremely fertile soil, and produces sugar in great abundance.

Janeiro, Rio de, city, S. America, and capital of Brazil, is on a river of the same name, at the head of a large bay, near the foot of several high mountains which rise behind it. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, and the streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent footpaths. The harbor is one of the finest known, for capaciousness and security. The entrance, which is about a mile wide, is bounded on one side by a lofty inclining conical hill, and on the other by the huge mass of granite which supports the castle of Santa Cruz. Near the middle lies a small island on which Fort Lucia is built. Though at first narrow, it gradually widens to about three or four miles, and has an excellent muddy bottom. This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces of Minas Geraes, St. Paul's, Goyaz, and Cuyaba. Since the emigration of the court of Portugal to Brazil, this extensive country has been opened to the commerce of Great Britain. Janeiro appears to be already reaping the fruits of this liberal system. Its population has increased, and every thing indicates the thriving condition of the place. The city is gradually extending, by the erection of public and private buildings. The population is variously estimated. According to Mr. Mawe's estimate, including the negroes, the most numerous class, it amounts to 100,000. Lon. 42° 1′ 30″ W. Lat. 22° 56′ S.

Janeiro, r. Brazil, which falls into the bay at the head of which the city of Rio Janeiro is situated.

Jani-Kaleh. See *Jenikaleh*.

Jank, t. Hungary, 34 m. N. W. Szathmar. Lon. 22° 30′ 13″ E. Lat. 47° 55′ N.

Jan Mayen, isl. in the Arctic ocean, a landmark for those engaged in the seal fishery. Lon. 5° 30′ W. Lat. 71° 11′ N.

Janowicz, t. Bohemia, 30 m. S. S. W. Pilsen. Lon. 13° 8′ E. Lat. 49° 19′ N.

Janowitz, v. Silesia, 9 m. from Hirschberg.

Janville, t. France in Eure-and-Loir, 21 m. S. E. Chartres.

Jansi, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 57′ E. Lat. 15° 32′ N.

Janze, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 5 m. S. Chateau. Pop. 3,500.

Japan, an extensive empire, consisting of several large islands, at the eastern extremity of Asia. The principal of these is Niphon, which is 700 miles long. The next two are Sikokf and Kiu-siu, the former 90 miles long, the latter 200. The large island of Jesso, immediately N. of Niphon, has been colonized and governed by Japan, though it is scarcely reckoned an integral part of the empire. The extent of the three original islands may be computed at 90,000 square miles. This great empire has long rejected almost all communication with Europeans. The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, bristling with mountains, rocks and hills. The coast is rocky and precipitous: the sea which surrounds it is full of shallows and whirlpools, and subject to violent tempests; so that there are few parts of the coast which can be approached with safety. Volcanoes and earthquakes are felt in every part of the empire, often to a desolating extent. The minerals are copper, which is the principal article of export; coal in sufficient quantities to supply the islands with fuel; gold and sulphur, in abundance. Pearls are found almost in the whole circuit of the island of Sikokf. The principal vegetables are the *rhus vernix*, or varnish tree, affording a milky juice, with which the natives varnish, or, as we call it, *japan*, all their household furniture, dishes and plates. The mulberry tree, the tea shrub, the laurel and camphor tree, are very common. Among cultivated vegetables, rice takes

the lead, and forms the main article of subsistence throughout the Empire. Agriculture is carried to the same perfection as in China. The government presents a striking anomaly in the combined dominion of a spiritual and temporal ruler. The former, called the Dairi, was the sole original sovereign, and was regarded by his subjects almost as a divinity. At the end of the 16th century, however, one of his generals seized the whole secular power; and left to the Dairi only a shadow of dominion. The Dairi resides in the imperial city of Meaco, and has the revenue of it and the surrounding district allotted to him for the support of his establishment. The secular emperor resides in pomp at Jeddo. His revenues have been estimated at the sum of £28,000,000, but they are paid chiefly in produce. The army maintained by the emperor is stated at 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse. Japan, however, is seldom engaged in foreign war. When the dynasty of Zingis conquered China, they fitted out a great armament, and invaded Japan, but were completely repulsed by that brave people. Energy, pride, and a lofty sense of honor, form prominent features in the character of the Japanese. Although no regular form of liberty exists, there yet prevails a spirit of independence, and force of public opinion, which deters the rulers from any flagrant injustice. The Japanese are intelligent and inquisitive, and acquire knowledge with great facility They possess the arts of printing and engraving, though in a style much inferior to that of Europe.

The history of their own country is written by them very carefully. Poetry is a favorite pursuit and they are passionately fond of music. They have extensive works on botany and zoology, and have translated several European works. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton, and lacquered ware, which from them we call japanned ware. The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on only with the Dutch and Chinese. That of the Dutch is confined to the single port of Nangasaki in the island of Kiu-siu, and is embarrassed by so many restrictions, that it is not very profitable. The Japanese are particularly jealous of the English and Russians. They believe the encroachments of the Russians along the northern, and of the English along the southern coast of Asia, to have the subjugation of Japan for their main and ultimate object.

Japara, s-p. on the N. coast of the island of Java, and a great commercial mart of the Europeans. It was among the first establishments of the Dutch in the Eastern seas. Lon. 110° 54′ E. Lat. 6° 28′ S.

Jaquemel, t. Hispaniola. Lon. 73° 24′ W. Lat. 18° 17′ N.

Jaquemel, Cape, cape, Hispaniola. Lon. 73° 25′ W. Lat. 18° 14′ N.

Jaques, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the river St. John, in lon. 67° 36′ W. lat. 46° 54′ N.

Jaques, or *James*, r. Missouri Territory, which joins the N. side of the river Missouri, in lat. 42° 53′ N. 950 miles from its mouth.

Jaques Cartier. See *Jacques Cartier*.

Jaquesy, settlement, St. Domingo, 13 m. E. S. E. Cape Francois.

Jaquet Point, the N. extremity of the island of Dominica.

Jaransk, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Wyschegda, 93 m. S. S. W. Viatka. Pop. 5,000.

Jardin, Bon, v. Brazil, in Paraiba, 70 m. from Pernambuco.

Jardines, Los, small islands, near the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81° 50′ W. Lat. 21° 18′ N.

Jardin del Rey, small isles, near the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78° W. Lat. 22° 15′ N.

Jaretta, La, one of the largest rivers in Sicily, which falls into the gulf of Catania, 6 m. S. Catatania.

Jargeau, or *Gergeau*, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 9 m. S. by E. Orleans.

Jarmerits, t. Moravia, 19 m. N. by W. Znaym. Pop. 1,500.

Jarnac, or *Jarnac-Charente*, t. France, on the Charente, 7 m. E. Cognac, 18 N. W. Angouleme.

Jarnac Campagne, t. France, in Lower Charente, 6 m. S. E. Saintes.

Jaromirz, t. Bohemia, at the confluence of the Aupa and the Elbe, 71 m. E. N. E. Prague.

Jaron, t. Persia, in Fars, 80 m. S. Shiras.

Jaroslar, city, Eu. Russia, capital of a government of the same name, is on the Wolga, 146 m. N. N. E. Moscow, 360 E. S. E. St. Petersburg. Its manufactures of linen, silk, and Russia leather, are on a large scale; and here is a noted bell foundry. Peter the Great founded its manufactures; but they were brought to perfection chiefly by John Ernest, duke of Courland, who resided here for many years. Pop. 19,000. Lon. 40° 10′ E. Lat. 57° 37′ N.

Jaroslar, government. Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Kostroma, S. by Vladimir, and W. by Tver, and lying between 37° 45′ and 41° 15′ E. lon. and 56° 44′ and 58° 52′ N. lat. Extent, 14,000 sq miles. Pop. 800,000.

Jaroslaw, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the San, 48 m. W. N. W. Lemberg, 110 E. Cracow. Pop. 7,000.

Jarovina, v. Turkey, in Albania, 7 m. E. Delvinaki.

Jarra, t. Africa, in Ludamar, 26 m. W. Benowni.

Jarrie, La, t. France, in Lower Charente, 6 m. S. E. La Rochelle, 14 N. Rochefort.

Jarze, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 17 m. N. E. Angers. Pop 1,500.

Jasenitz, v. Prussian states, in Pomerania, where the Oder issues from the Frische Haf; 10 m. N. Stettin.

Jasianowka, t. Russian Lithuania, in Grodno, 17 m. N. by W. Bialystock.

Jask, t. Persia, in Mekran. Lon. 57° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

Jaslo, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Jasiel and the Wistoka, 72 m. S. S. W. Sendomir.

Jasmund, peninsula of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic.

Jasoun, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Black sea. 75 m. N. E. Samsoun.

Jasper, formerly *Randolph*, co. Geo. on the E. side of the Oakmulgee. Pop. 14,614. Slaves 5,494. Engaged in agriculture 5,021, in commerce 42, in manufactures 261. Chief town, Monticello.

Jassay, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and the see of the Greek archbishop or metropolitan of the province. It was formerly a place of great size, but at present it is in a ruinous state. Jassy has been frequently taken by the Russians, but, as yet, always restored at the conclusion of peace. 200 m. E. Ocza-

kow, 370 N Constantinople. Lon. 27° 30′ 15″ E. Lat. 47° 8′ 30″ N. Pop. about 15,000.

..astrow, t. West Prussia, 67 m. W. Culm. Pop. 2,500.

Jasshereny, t. Hungary, on the Sadwa, 38 m. E. Pest. Lon. 19° 24′ E. Lat. 47° 29′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Jauer, fortified t. Silesia, on the river Jauer, 16 m. N. W. Schweidnitz, 31 W. Breslau. Pop. 3,600.

Jauernik, t. Austrian Silesia, in Troppau. Pop. 1,950.

Jauflione, r. Missouri, which runs into the Mississippi, in lat. 39° 25′ N.

Jaujac, or *Jaulnac*, t. France, on the Allignon, in Ardeche, 15 m. S. W. Privas. Pop. 1,500.

Jaujemou, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the Ganges. Lon. 80° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 25′ N.

Jaulnais, t. France, in Vienne, 6 m. N. Poitiers.

Jauru, r. Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, which rises in the plains of Parexis, in lon 58° 30′ W. lat. 14° 42′ S. It runs S. and falls into the Paraguay on the W. side, in lat. 16° 24′ S. On its banks are salt-pits, from which the province of Matto-Grosso derives large supplies of sult

Jausieres, t France, in Lower Alps, 4 m. N. E. Barcelonette. Pop. 2,200.

Java, large isl. in the Eastern seas, between 6° and 9° S. lat. and 105° and 115° E. lon. 642 miles long from E. to W. and on an average 96 broad. To the N. W. lies Sumatra, from which Java is separated by the Straits of Sunda. The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of mountains, running E. and W. and rising to their greatest elevation towards the centre. The northern coast is low and swampy, intersected by a great number of rivers and fine bays; whereas, the south coast, as far as it has been explored, rises into high and rugged hills, and is almost inaccessible. The climate along the northern coast is hot and sultry; at Batavia, the thermometer seldom falls below 76° of Fahrenheit. But in the mountainous districts it frequently descends to 60° and in some places to 50°. All the productions of Europe, hardly one of which will flourish below, are in these districts cultivated with success. Java possesses a soil of extraordinary fertility. It consists generally of a pure vegetable mould, resting on clay or argillaceous iron-stone, or coarse limestone, of a loose and porous texture. In no part of the world is vegetation so richly luxuriant, or the wants of man so easily supplied. The staple produce is rice, which is cultivated nearly the whole length of the northern coast, many miles in breadth, and is brought to Batavia, and exported in great quantities. Sugar, to the amount of 10 millions of pounds annually, is made, as well for the consumption of the island as for exportation. Most of the sugar mills are kept and worked by the Chinese. Pepper is produced in great abundance and perfection. Indigo of a very superior quality is also produced here. Cotton is cultivated in almost every part of the island. The coffee plantations are extremely luxuriant. The population of Java has been variously estimated: by a census, said to have been taken by the Dutch governor, in 1808, it is stated at 3,000,000; and by the latest surveys of the British, at 5,000,000. The inhabitants are chiefly composed of Javanese; the Malays also form a large class; and on the coasts and in the seaports, there is a considerable proportion of Chinese.—The professed religion of both the Malays and Javanese is Mahometanism, but they seem to be very careless of its rites. Few of them obey the laws of their prophet in abstaining from wine. The Chinese in Java were severely taxed by the Dutch; notwithstanding which, they always found means, from their habits of industry, not only to pay the tribute imposed on them, but to accumulate wealth. Many of them carry on a very considerable trade with their native country. In all the principal towns, they are the great capitalists. This island was taken by the English, under Sir Samuel Auchmutty, in 1811, but it has been restored to the Dutch.

Java Head, the W. point of the island of Java. Lon. 104° 50′ E. Lat. 6° 47 S.

Java Sea, that part of the Eastern Indian sea, which lies between the island of Java to the S. Sumatra to the W. the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the N. and the island of Celebes to the E.

Jarka, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, 27 m. N.N.W. Ovidiopol, 34 S. E. Tiraspol.

Jarron, t. France, in Mayenne, 5 m. N. N. W. Vilaine.

Jaworow, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 25 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000.

Jaworsno, t. Poland, 30 m. S. Warsaw.

Juxartes. See *Sihon*.

Jaxt, r. Germany, in Wirtemberg, which runs into the Neckar opposite Wimpfen.

Jaxt, one of the four circles into which the kingdom of Wirtemberg was divided in 1818.

Jaxtberg, t. Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 31 m. S. Wurzburg.

Jay, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 20 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,614.

Jay, t. Orleans co. Vt. 48 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. in 1810, 26.

Jay, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. 24 m. W. Peru bay, in lake Champlain, 141 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,647.

Jayme, San, city, S. America, in the Caraccas, and province of Varinas, 180 m. S. by W. of the city of Caraccas. Lon. 68° 10′ W. Lat. 7° 49′ N.

Jaypore. See *Jyenagur*.

Jazira, or *Algezira*, territory, A. Turkey, between the Euphrates and Tigris, containing part of Bagdad and Diarbekir.

Jazyga, a small territory in the E. of Hungary, adjacent to the palatinate of Pest. Extent, 360 sq. miles. Pop. 43,000.

Jean Rabel, t. St. Domingo, in lat. 19° 55′ N. and lon. 73° 7′ W. 4 leagues E. of the Mole, 32 W. Cape Francois. Jean Rabel point forms a good anchorage.

Jebel Ocrah. See *Cassius mount*.

Jebel Totesa, mt. Syria, near the S. coast of the bay of Alexandretta, 20 m. S. W. Alexandretta.

Jebenhausen, v. Wirtemberg, near Goppingen. Pop. 2,400.

Jebna, t Palestine, on the site of the ancient Gath, 10 m. S. Jaffa

Jecke, r. Netherlands, which falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

Jed, r. Scotland, in Roxburgh co. which falls into the Teviot, 2 m. below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Roxburgh co. is on the N. bank of the Jed. It was formerly a place of strength, and one of the chief towns on the English border, but declined after the union of the two kingdoms. It has lately revived, the woollen manufacture having been established here in 1770. Within the last ten or

twelve years more especially, great improvements have taken place. Pop. in 1813, 2,827. 11 m. W. Kelso, 45 S. Edinburgh.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, a great city of Japan, and one of the capitals of the empire, being the residence of the Kubo Sama, or civil and military ruler. Meaco, the residence of the spiritual emperor, was the original capital, and is still in some degree considered as such; but since the Kubo Sama has fixed his residence at Jedo, that city has far eclipsed the other in magnitude and splendor. Its magnificence is not probably surpassed by that of any city in Asia. All the princes and great men are obliged to make it their residence for half the year. It contains, therefore, many splendid palaces, which stand by themselves, surrounded by large court yards and stately gates. All these are eclipsed, however, by the palace of the emperor, which is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains several fortified buildings, that have the appearance of castles. The centre of the inclosure contains the palace or residence of the emperor. Behind the palace are gardens and orchards of great extent and beauty. The city is said to be seven miles long, five broad, and twenty in circumference. It stands on a great bay at the mouth of a large river. Besides being the residence of the monarch, Jedo is the seat of an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufactures. Lon. 140° E. Lat. 36° 30' N. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

Jedrzeiwo, t. Poland, 43 m. N. by E. Cracow.

Jefferson, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 28 m. N. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,577.

Jefferson, p-t. Coos co. N. H. 77 m. N. Concord. Pop 252.

Jefferson, co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, bounded E. by St. Lawrence and Lewis cos. and S. by Oswego co. Pop. 32,952. Engaged in agriculture 8,907, in commerce 134, in manufactures 1,603. Chief town, Watertown.

Jefferson, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Schoharie, 48 S. of W. Albany. Pop. 1,573. It is on the height of land between Mohawk river, and the Susquehannah and Delaware rivers

Jefferson, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,231.

Jefferson, co. in the N. W. part of Pa. Pop. 561. Engaged in agriculture 124, in manufactures 31. Chief town, Pinecreek.

Jefferson, p-t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,158.

Jefferson, co. Va. on the Potomac. Pop. 13,087. Slaves 4,132. Engaged in agriculture 1,600, in commerce 71, in manufactures 880. Chief town, Charlestown.

Jefferson, co. Geo. on Ogeechee river. Pop. 6,382. Slaves 2,680. Engaged in agriculture 2,383, in commerce 12, in manufactures 39. Chief town, Louisville.

Jefferson, p-t. and cap. Camden co. Geo. on the S. side of Satilla river, 50 m. S. W. Darien, 20 N. St. Mary's.

Jefferson, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Geo.

Jefferson, co. Alabama.

Jefferson, co. Mississippi, on the river Mississippi. Pop. 6,822. Slaves 3,636. Engaged in agriculture 746, in commerce 23, in manufactures 84. Chief town, Greenville.

Jefferson, co. East-Tennessee, on the S. side of the Holston. Pop. 8,953. Slaves 892. Engaged in agriculture 2,395, in commerce 18. Chief town, Dandridge.

Jefferson, p-t. Rutherford co. Tennessee.

Jefferson, co. Ken. on Ohio river. Pop. 16,756. Slaves 5,855. Engaged in agriculture 2,850, in commerce 119, in manufactures 489. Chief town, Louisville.

Jefferson, co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Sq. miles 500. Pop. 18,531. Engaged in agriculture 3,519, in commerce 49, in manufactures 1,235. Chief town, Steubenville.

Jefferson, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 12 m. N. Steubenville.

Jefferson, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 916.

Jefferson, p-t. and cap. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 10 m. N. from Lake Erie, 35 N. Warren. Pop. 150.

Jefferson, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 892.

Jefferson, t Franklin co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 559.

Jefferson, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 m. N. E. Cambridge. Pop. 349.

Jefferson, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 1,169.

Jefferson, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami, 10 m. below Dayton. Pop. 1,139.

Jefferson, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

Jefferson, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, on Muskingum river, 12 m. above Zanesville. Pop. 829.

Jefferson, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 3 m. S. Circleville, 28 from Columbus.

Jefferson, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 876.

Jefferson, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 430.

Jefferson, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Scioto river, 5 m. below Chilicothe. Pop. 1,407.

Jefferson, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 10 m. above Portsmouth Pop. 469.

Jefferson, co. Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. 8,038. Engaged in agriculture 1,452, in commerce 27, in manufactures 271. Chief town, Madison.

Jefferson, co. Illinois. Pop. 691. Engaged in agriculture 191, in manufactures 5. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Jefferson, co. Missouri. Pop. 1,835. Slaves 212. Engaged in agriculture 555, in commerce 18, in manufactures 49. Chief town, Herculaneum.

Jefferson, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Jefferson, r. Missouri Territory, which rises among the Rocky mountains, and unites with Gallatin and Madison rivers, to form the Missouri.

Jeffersonton, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Jeffersonton, p-v. Ashe co. N. C.

Jeffersontown, p-t. Jefferson co. Ken.

Jeffersonville, t. Tazewell co. Va. 55 m. N. W. Inglesville, 135 from Cumberland gap.

Jeffersonville, p-t. Clarke co. Indiana, on Ohio river, just above the falls, and opposite Louisville, Ken. The town is situated on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the river and its banks. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, land-office, and market-house. Pop. in 1819, about 500. Below the town is a fine harbour for boats. It is expected that a canal will be made round the falls, commencing above this place. Should this canal be formed, Jeffersonville will become a place of importance.

Jeffrey's creek, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee.

Jeffrey's ledge, a sand bank on the coast of Mass. between Cape Ann and Casco bay. Lon. 69° 31' W. Lat. 43° 9' N.

Jeffrie's store, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.

Jefremor, t. Russia, 73 m. S. by E. Tula. Pop. 2,200.

Jegun, t. France, in Gers, 11 m. N. W. Auch. Lon. 0° 32' E. Lat. 43° 45' N. Pop. 2,100.

Jehanagore, t. Bengal, on Hoogly river, 3 m. W. Kuddeah.

Jejury, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 17′ E. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Jekil-Irmak, (an. *Iris*,) r. Asia Minor, which falls into the Black sea at Samsoon.

Jekyl. See *Jykill*.

Jelalabad, city of Cabul. Lon. 69° 46′ E. Lat. 34° 6′ N.

Jelalma. See *Elalma*.

Jelesenskaia-crepost, fort in Tobolsk, A. Russia, on the right bank of the Irtysch. Lat. 53° 51′ N.

Jellasir, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 13′ E. Lat. 27° 30′ N.

Jellasore, t. Bengal, on the Subaureeka. Lon. 87° 25′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ N.

Jellinghy, t. Bengal, on a branch of the Ganges. Lon. 88° 42′ E. Lat. 24° 8′ N.

Jelna, t. Russia, 42 m. E. by S. Smolensko.

Jelschnu. See *Jolsva*.

Jelton lake. See *Elton*.

Jeltsch, Upper and Lower, v. Silesia, on the Oder, 3 m. E. S. E. Breslau.

Jemappe, p-v. Caroline co. Va.

Jemappes. See *Gemappe*.

Jemarrow, territory, W. Africa, on the S. bank of the Gambia, 120 m. from the sea.

Jemaulabad, t. India, in Canara. Lon. 75° 24′ E. Lat. 13° N.

Jemba, small r. A. Russia, which falls into the Caspian sea, in lon. 54° 3′ E. lat. 46° 57′ N.

Jemlah, district, Hindostan, between 30° and 31° N. lat.

Jemme, el, (an. *Tisdra*,) t. Tunis, in Africa, 90 m. S. Tunis.

Jemmingem, or *Jemgum*, t. East Friesland, 8 m. S. E. Emden.

Jemnits. See *Jamnits*.

Jempland. See *Jamptland*.

Jena, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, celebrated for its university. Like other German universities, it has four faculties, divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy; these are taught by 18 regular and 15 extraordinary professors: there are besides, 10 or 12 private teachers in the town. The number of students in 1818, was about 600. 43 m. S. W. Leipsic, 13 E. by S. Weimar. Lon. 11° 37′ E. Lat. 50° 56′ N. Pop. 5,000. Jena has acquired notoriety as the scene of the great battle of the 14th October, 1806, which by one fatal blow, overthrew the Prussian monarchy.

Jende, lake, Eu. Russia, in Finland, which communicates with the gulf of Finland.

Jeneahgur, or *Jagneh*, t. and celebrated fortress, Hind. in Bejapore, or Aurungabad. Lon. 73° 45′ E. Lat. 20° 15′ N.

Jenghije, v. Irak Arabia, on the Tigris, 12 m. N. W. Bagdad.

Jenhat, district, Hind. in Lahore. Chief town, Gujerat.

Jenisey. See *Enesei*.

Jenikaleh, fortress, Eu. Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the narrowest part of the strait of Taman, which connects the sea of Azoph with the Black sea. 90 m. E. Levkopol. Lon. 36° 25′ E. Lat. 45° 21′ N.

Jenissa, or *Jenidsche Vardar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonica, by a canal 12 miles long. It was the ancient Pella, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great. 24 m. W. N. W. Salonica, 20 E. Edessa. Lon. 22° 30′ E. Lat. 40° 48′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Jenkin's Bay, bay of the island of St. Eustatius, where the French troops landed in 1781, when they took the island.

Jenkintown, p-v. Montgomery co. Pa. 11 m. N. Philadelphia.

Jenne, city, Central Africa, on the Niger, 125 m. N. E. Sego.

Jenner, p-t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,129.

Jennings, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,000. Engaged in agriculture 359, in manufactures 37. Chief town, Vernon.

Jenning's Island, small isl. in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 80° 28′ W. Lat. 25° 28′ N.

Jeremie, t. St. Domingo, on the W. side of the bay of Leogane, 11 leagues N. Port a Piment, and 8 E. Cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in lon. 73° 7′ W. Lat. 18° 42′ 30′ N.

Jericho, ancient city of Judea, celebrated in scripture history. It is now a poor dirty village, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs. It is situated, however, in the midst of a fine pastoral plain, watered by the Jordon, and which produces in abundance the celebrated medicine of the balm of Gilead. 18 m. E. N. E. Jerusalem.

Jericho, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Onion river, 12 m. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,219.

Jericho, p-v. in Oyster-bay, N. Y.

Jericho. See *Bainbridge*.

Jerichow, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 3 m. N. N. E. Magdeburg.

Jerim, t. Yemen, in Arabia, 80 m. N. E. Mocha.

Jermah. See *Germa*.

Jermuk, (an. *Hieromax*,) r. Syria, which falls into the S. part of the Lake of Tiberias.

Jerome, t. Union co. Ohio.

Jeromestown, Indian village, Wayne co. Ohio.

Jeromesville, p-t. Wayne, co. Ohio. 15 m. W. Wooster.

Jersey, t. Steuben co. (N. Y.) E. of Bath. Pop. 912.

Jersey, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 256.

Jersey city, or *Paulus Hook*, p-t. Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, opposite New York, 9 E. Newark, 29 E. Morristown.

Jersey, Isle of, a thriving and very populous island in the English channel, 17 miles from the French coast. It is 12 miles long, and on an average 5 broad. Extent, 40,000 acres, or 62½ square miles. Pop. in 1806, 22,855. A barrier of rocks nearly encircles the whole island. The climate is exceedingly mild, the soil fertile, and the situation well adapted to commerce. The principal production is cider, of which 24,000 hhds. are made annually. The inhabitants, though nominally subject to England, are really free: they make their own laws, are exempt from naval and military service, and from the dominion of the English church; have the benefit of a free port, and trade with the enemies of England, even in time of war; above all, they are free from the taxes with which the mother country is loaded. In 1812, 59 vessels, altogether of 6,000 tons burden, and navigated by 550 seamen, belonged to the island. The island having been occupied as a great military depot, various fortresses have been erected on it. The coast is also defended by a chain of martello towers, and by numerous redoubts and batteries. Lon. of St. Aubin, 2° 11′ W. Lat. 49° 13′ N.

Jersey shore, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 15 m. W. Williamsport, 55 N. W. Sunbury.

Jersey town, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.

Jervis' Bay, bay, New Holland, in lat. 35° S.

Jervis' Canal, inlet on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 49° 40′ N.

Jervis' Cape, point, on the S. coast of New Holland, opposite Kangarou island.

Jerusalem, an ancient and celebrated city of Asia, capital of the ancient Judea, and the modern Palestine. It is supposed to be the Salem mentioned in Genesis; but when the Israelites entered the land of Canaan, it was called Jebus, from the Jebusites, whose capital it was, and who were not completely expelled, till the reign of David. That monarch made Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, surrounded it with stronger and better walls, and adorned the interior with that temple, the splendour of which was so much admired in the ancient world. On the separation of the kingdoms, after the death of Solomon, Jerusalem became the capital of Judah, till A. C. 417, when Nebuchadnezzar put an end to the kingdom, and carried king Jehoiachin captive to Babylon. The second temple built by Cyrus, was finished A. C 515. During the reign of Tiberias, Jerusalem was rendered memorable by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who was crucified on Friday, April 3d, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Mount Calvary, a hill on the N. side of the city. The city was taken and destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the siege, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, 11,000 perished with hunger, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners during the war, was 1,460,000. In 130, Adrian erected on its ruins a Roman town, which he called Aelia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. Jerusalem then resumed its original name, and became an object of pious veneration. The empress Helena, at the advanced age of eighty, repaired to the holy city, and caused a handsome fabric to be erected, called the church of the holy sepulchre, which was supposed to include all the spots connected with the crucifixion and entombment of our Saviour. As the empire became more generally Christian, Jerusalem became the resort of numerous pilgrims of all descriptions, sexes, ages, and nations. In 636 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who allowed the Christians to resort thither as formerly, upon the payment of a considerable tax; so that Jerusalem was nearly as much frequented as ever, till the inroad of the Turks in 1076. The Turks committed such outrages on the pilgrims, that they could no longer visit the holy sepulchre in safety. The report of these violences being carried to Europe, produced the Crusades; the first result of which was, to wrest Jerusalem from the hands of the infidels. It was taken in 1099 by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, and was ruled during upwards of sixty years, by five Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin. After changing successively its Moslem masters, it was annexed to the Turkish empire, of which it still forms a part. Under the dominion of the Turks, it appears to be in a state of gradual decline. It has been exposed at once to the oppression of the Pachas and the inroads of the Arabs. Dr. Clarke, however, in his recent visit, by no means found it to present that aspect of desolation which some travellers have reported. On obtaining the first view of it in the approach from the north, instead of a wretched and ruined town, he beheld a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendour The streets of Jerusalem are cleaner than those of any other city of the Levant; but like all of them, are very narrow. The houses are lofty, and as no windows appear on any of the lower stories, and those above are latticed, the passage appears to be between blank walls. The present population is estimated, though by vague conjecture, at 20,000 or 30,000. The most splendid edifice which the city now contains, is the mosque, erected in the seventh century, by the caliph Omar. It appeared to Dr. Clarke superior to any example of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, even to the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. It is built upon the site of the temple. The edifice, which has always been the object of visitation and respect to Christian pilgrims, is the church of the holy sepulchre. Although this place, however, has been so long revered and visited by Christian pilgrims, an eminent modern traveller seems to have proved that it cannot possibly have been the theatre of the great events which have been so often commemorated upon it. It is certain there is not the least trace of a hill, such as Calvary is described to be, the ground being entirely plain, except the small rise of about twenty steps leading up to the altar, the supposed scene of crucifixion.—The sacred scenes which Jerusalem presents, have rendered it long the abode of numerous monks. These consisted originally of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has of late been reduced to four, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. Each fraternity has altars and a sanctuary specially allotted to their own use. The manufactures of Jerusalem are confined almost exclusively to one branch, that of beads, crosses, shells, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. Lon. 35° 20′ E. Lat. 31° 47′ 47″ N.

Jerusalem, called also Africaner's Kraal, and Peace Mountain, a station of the London Missionary Society, in Namaqualand, in S. Africa.

Jerusalem, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 20 m. S. Canandaigua, 18 from Geneva. Pop. 1,610. This town is the chief residence of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson.

Jerusalem, p-v. in Benton, N. Y.

Jerusalem. See *Funkstown*.

Jerusalem, p-t. Southampton co. Va. on Nottaway river, 32 m. S. Petersburg, 76 S. Richmond.

Jesi, t. Italy, in Marca d'Ancona, on the river Esino, 23 m. N. E. Loretto, 16 W. S. W. Ancona. Lon. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 40° 31′ N. Pop. 5,000. It is the see of a bishop.

Jessamine, co. Ken.. Pop. 9,297. Slaves 2,802. Engaged in agriculture 2,013, in commerce 4, in manufactures 44. Chief t. Nicholasville.

Jessaul, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 31° and 32°. N. lat.

Jesselmere, district, Hind. in Ajmeer, about 28° N. lat. *Jesselmere*, the capital, is in lon. 72° 16′ E. lat. 27° 44′ N.

Jessen, t. Saxony, on the Black Elster, 56 m. W. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

Jessnits, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 30 m. N. Leipsic. Pop. 1,700.

Jesso, or *Matmai*, a large isl. off the E. coast of Asia, immediately N. of the islands of Japan, being

separated from Niphon only by a narrow strait. It is 150 miles long, and 80 broad. The original inhabitants are the Ainos, who have been already described. The level and fertile districts, which lie chiefly on the sea coast, are occupied by the Japanese. The capital, Matsmai, is at the southern extremity of the island, and is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants.

Jessore, district, Bengal, N. E. of Calcutta. *Jessore*, the capital, is on the W. side of the Boirub river, on the road from Calcutta to Dacca. Lon. 89° 16′ E. Lat. 23° 7′ N.

Jesuit's Rocks, rocks near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 48′ S.

Jesup, t. Huron co. Ohio.

Jesus, t. Mexico, in San Luis de Potozi.

Jesus, Isle of. See *Isle Jesus.*

Jesus Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 162° 35′ E. Lat. 6° 50′ S.

Jesus Maria, the most southern of the Admiralty islands. Lon. 145° 28′ E. Lat. 2° 22′ S.

Jesus Maria de los Montes, t. Buenos Ayres, 60 m. S. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Jettingen, t. Bavaria, on the Mindel, 14 m. S. by W. Dillingen. Pop. 1,500.

Jetze, or *Jeeze*, r. Prussia, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, which falls into the Elbe in Luneburg.

Jever, district in the N. W. of Germany, on the German ocean, between East Friesland and the dutchy of Oldenburg, to which last it belongs. Extent, 106 sq. miles. Pop. 17,000.

Jever, t. Grand dutchy of Oldenburg, 34 m. N. by W. Oldenburg. Pop. 3,500.

Jeu-Mailloche, t. France, in Indre, 18 m. N. W. Chateauroux.

Jewetts city, p-v. in Griswold, New London co. Ct. 6 m. N. E. Norwich.

Jeypore. See *Jyenagur.*

Jezdkast. See *Yezdikhast.*

Jezira ul Omar, (an. *Bezabde*,) t. Kurdistan, on the Tigris.

Jhalawan, territory of Persia, the S. province of Beloochistan.

Jhansi, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 71° 45′ E. Lat. 25° 31′ N.

Jhansu, castle in Thibet. Lon. 89° 23′ E. Lat. 28° 50′ N.

Jibbel Aures, or *Auras*, mountains in the S. part of the province of Constantina, and territory of Algiers, 120 miles in circuit. It is a large knot of eminences, running one into another, with several beautiful vallies intervening. Almost the whole of it, however, is extremely fertile. It is inhabited by a number of native tribes, who enjoy their own laws, and live nearly independent. Ancient ruins are spread over these mountains, and their intervening vallies.

Jibbel Iskel, (an. *Mons Cerna*) mt. Tunis, 15 m. S. W. Bizerta.

Jichmori, t. Eu. Russia, in Lithuania, 12 m. W. Wilna.

Jidda, or Judda, s-p. Arabia, on the shore of the Red sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, and is supported partly by maintaining the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims. It is situated in a barren sandy district, destitute of water. The English are the only European nation who carry on a trade here, and it was formerly considerable; but the numerous exactions to which they were exposed have now reduced it to a low ebb. The imports consist almost exclusively of piece goods from the coast of Coromandel; to which is added a small quantity of spices, beetle-nut, opium, sugar, tin and tobacco. Almost the only export is coffee. Lon. 39° 15′ E. Lat. 21° 29′ N. Pop. 5,000

Jiddoon, district, Hind. between Cashmere and the river Indus, about 34° N. lat.

Jigat Point, t. Hind. situated at the S. extremity of Gujerat. Lon. 69° 7′ E. Lat. 22° 12′ N.

Jigitonhonha, r. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, and district of Cerro do Frio, famed for the diamonds found in its bed, to collect which great works have been established on its banks. It flows into a larger river, called Rio Grande, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 16° 20′ S. near Porto Seguro.

Jihon, or *Gihon*, the name of several rivers in Asia, the principal of which empties into the sea of Aral on the S. side. It is the ancient Oxus, and formerly flowed into the Caspian, but the Tartars changed its course. Its whole length is about 900 miles. It is also called the *Amu*, or *Amol.*

Jijel, s-p. Algiers, in Constantina, 30 m. E. N. E. Boujeiah.

Jillifree, t. Africa, in Barra, on the S. bank of the Gambia, near its mouth. Lon. 16° 7′ W. Lat. 13° 16′ N.

Jillootia, t. Hind. in Oude, half way between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Jimmel, t. Tunis, in Africa, 27 m. E. S. E. Kairwan.

Jinnett, s-p. Algiers, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Yisser, 33 m. E. Algiers.

Joachim, t. Jefferson co. Missouri.

Joachimsthal, t. Bohemia. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of silver and cobalt. 60 m. S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 53′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Joachimsthal, t. Brandenburg, 19 m. S. Prentzlow, 36 N. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 55′ E. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

Joag, t. W. Africa, cap. of Kajaaga. Lon. 10° W. Lat. 14° 27′ N.

Joal, s-p. on the W. coast of Africa, in Bar-Sin. It admits vessels drawing ten feet of water.

Joana, fort and town, on the N. coast of Java. Lon. 111° 10′ E. Lat. 6° 40′ S.

Joanna, or *Anjouan*, the largest of the Commorro islands, off the E. coast of Africa, 30 miles long and 15 broad. It is entirely mountainous, and exhibits a very picturesque appearance. The sovereign of Joanna takes the title of Sultan, and formerly bore sway over the whole group of the Commorro islands, from which he still makes a claim of tribute. Grose reckons the population at 130,000; but M. Capmartin, a much more recent visitor, supposes that it does not exceed six or seven thousand. In fact, this and the other Commorro islands have been desolated for thirty years, by the inroads of a band of most desperate pirates, called the Marati or Malgaches, who have established themselves on the N. W. coast of Madagascar. This island is considerably frequented by Europeans, and particularly by English vessels, for water and provisions. Lon. 44° 30′ E. Lat. 12° 54′ S.

Joannes, also called *Marajo*, isl. at the mouth of the river Amazon, 150 miles long, and 92 broad. It is much cultivated, and produces maize, plantains, and sugar canes.

Joannina, a large and flourishing city of European Turkey, the capital of Albania. The situation and environs are extremely beautiful. The population of Joannina appears to be between 35,000 and 40,000, composed of Greeks and Alba-

nians, and in a small proportion (about a tenth) of Turks and Jews. Their language is the Romaic or modern Greek. It is chiefly known as the capital of the celebrated Ali Pacha, a chief who, in this part of the Ottoman empire, exercises an almost unlimited power, and who has brought under his dominion, not only the whole of Albania and ancient Epirus, but also a considerable part of Thessaly. His annual revenue is £500,000; his regular force, about 10,000 men; his militia, 40,000. Joannina is the see of an archbishop. 70 m. W. Larissa, (in Thessaly) 115 S. W. Salonica, and about 400 W. by S. Constantinople. Lon. 21° 38′ E. Lat. 39° 30′ N.

Joanpore, district, Hind. in Allahabad, between the Gogra and Ganges. It is fertile and well cultivated. The inhabitants are nearly in equal proportions of Mahometans and Hindoos. It is in possession of the British. *Joanpore*, the capital, in the 15th century, was the most celebrated city of Hindostan, and the resort of all the learned men of the age. Many of the mosques, and some of the caravansaries and colleges built at that period, are still in existence. The fortress is on a high bank of the river Goomty, and is built of stone. Joanpore is now the station of a civil establishment of judge, &c. and of a battalion of native infantry. Lon. 82° 39′ E. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

Joar, t. W. Africa, on the Gambia, in Bur Salum.

Jobstown, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.

Jocelyn. See *Josselin*.

Jockgrim, or *Jockenum*, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, 9 m. S. E. Landau. Pop. 800.

Jodar, t. Spain, in Jaen, 7 m. S. S. E. Baeza. Lon. 3° 26′ W. Lat. 37° 53 N. Pop. 3,200.

Jogigopa, t. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra. Lon. 90° 30′ E. Lat. 26° 12′ N.

Johannesberg, or *Bischoffsberg*, v. and castle of the dutchy of Nassau, in the W. of Germany. It is famed for the best species of Rhenish wine. 18 m. W. Mentz.

Johann-Georgen-Stadt, t. Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 24 m. S. Chemnitz, 64 S. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,650.

Johannisburg, or *Hansbork*, t. E. Prussia, on the Pysch, 88 m. S. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 22° 2′ E. Lat. 53° 22′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Johannistadt, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Sarre, opposite Sarrebruck.

Johannisthal, t. Moravia, in Troppau, 12 m. N. N. W. Jagerndorf.

Johlingen, v. Baden, 8 m. N. by E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,700.

Johns, t. Franklin co. Missouri.

Johnsburg, t. Warren co. N. Y. 23 m. N. W. Caldwell. Pop. 727.

Johnshaven, t. Scotland, in Kincardine, 9 m. N. by E. Montrose. Pop. 1,000.

John's Island, on the coast of S. C. between Stono river and North Edisto inlet which separates it from Edisto island, 20 m. S W. Charleston. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad. The west part is separated from the main part of the island by a small creek, and called Wadmalaw. Stono river affords a good harbor for vessels.—John's island is very productive in cotton. It contains, with Wadmelaw, about 70 plantations, and about half that number of resident planters. Here are 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians. The planters remain on the island only during the winter, and in summer remove with their families to Charleston.

Johnson, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lamoil river, 28 m. N E. Burlington. Pop. 778.

Johnson, co. N. C. watered by Neuse and Little rivers. Pop. 9,607. Slaves 3,686. Engaged in agriculture 3,022, in manufactures 102. Chief town, Smithfield.

Johnson, co. Illinois, on the Ohio. Pop. 843. Engaged in agriculture 178, in commerce 9, in manufactures 5. At the court-house is a post-office.

Johnson, Fort, S. C. on James island, at the entrance of Charleston harbor.

Johnsonsburg, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. 10 m. from Newtown.

Johnson's Point, cape, on the S.W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Johnson's settlement, p-v. Tioga co. N. Y.

Johnson's river, N. H. which falls into Connecticut river, in Dalton, at the Fifteen-mile falls.

Johnston, t. Providence co. R. I. 5 m. N. Providence. Pop. 1,542.

Johnston, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 356.

Johnston, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. N. W. Warren. Pop. 327.

Johnston, Fort, N. C. on the W. bank of Cape Fear river, at its mouth.

Johnston's Island. See *Lord North's Island*.

Johnston's store, p-v. Lancaster co. S. C.

Johnston's Straits, channel between the island of Quadra-and-Vancouver, and the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 233° to 234° 46′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ to 50° 35′ N.

Johnstown, v. Scotland, in Renfrew, 4 m. W. Paisley. Pop. 3,647.

Johnstown, district, Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence.

Johnstown, v. in Edwardsburg, Upper Canada, just above the upper rapids in the river St. Lawrence.

Johnstown, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. Y. on Kyderoseras creek, which runs into the Mohawk, 41 m. W. Albany, 41 E. N. E. Cooperstown. Pop. 6,527. The village of Johnstown is about 4 m. N of the river, on Canada creek. It contains a court-house and jail, an academy, and 3 churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran and 1 Presbyterian.

Johnstown, p-t. Licking co. Ohio, 20 m. N. W. Newark.

Johnstown-mills, p-v. Cambria co. Pa.

Johore, t. Malacca, near the S. extremity of that peninsula, on a river which falls into the straits of Sincapure.

Joigny, t. France, in Yonne, 34 m. S.W. Troyes. Lon. 3° 25′ E. Lat. 47° 59′ N. Pop. 5,400.

Joinville, t. France, on the Marne, 70 m. S. S. E. Rheims. Lon. 5° 20′ E. Lat. 48° 20′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Joliba river. See *Niger*.

Jolliet, seigniory, Dorchester co. Lower Canada, on the river Chaudiere. 20 m. S. Quebec.

Jolsva, or *Jelschau*, t. Hungary, 11 m. N. Gomer.

Jolut, isl. near the W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46° 50′ W. Lat. 60° 56′ N.

Jonas Island, in the sea of Ochotsk. Lon. 216° 44° 15″ W. Lat. 56° 25′ 30″ N.

Jonasville, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.

Jondel, Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Ivica. Lon. 1° 16′ E. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Jones, co. N. Carolina, on the Trent. Pop. 5,216. Slaves 2,764. Engaged in agriculture

2,055, in commerce 50, in manufactures 62. Chief town, Trenton.

Jones, co. Geo. on the E. side of the Oakmulgee. Pop. 16,570. Slaves 5,886. Engaged in agriculture 6,051, in commerce 76, in manufactures 116. Chief town, Clinton.

Jonesborough, or *Chandlersville*, p-t. Washington co. Maine, 12 m. W. Machias. Pop 675.

Jonesborough, p-t. and cap. Washington co. East Tennessee, 26 m. from Greenville, 101 E. Knoxville, 40 fr. Abingdon, (Va.)

Jonesburg, p-t. and cap. Camden co. N. C. 66 m. S. Norfolk.

Jonesburg, t. and cap. Union co. Illinois.

Jones, Cape, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 79° W. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

Jones' Falls, r. Md. passes through the city of Baltimore, and empties into the harbour. It is 14 miles long and affords many mill seats.

Jones' Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 61° 52′ N.

Jones' Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82° 27′ W. Lat. 15° 35′ N.

Jones' mills, p-v. Cambria co. Pa.

Jones' store, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.

Jonestown, or *Williamsburg*, p-t. Lebanon co. Pa. at the junction of Little Swetara with Swetara river, 23 m. N. E. by E. Harrisburg, 89 N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 268.

Jonesville, t. Lee co. Va.

Jonesville, formerly *Martinsboro'*, p-v. Surry co. N. C. on the S. side of Tar river, 20 m. above Washington.

Jonkakonda, t. Africa, in Yani, on the N. side of the Gambia, 25 m. S. W. Pisania.

Jonkioping, government of Sweden, comprising the N. part of the province of Smaland. Extent 3,200 sq. miles. Pop. 117,400.

Jonkioping, t. Sweden, and cap. of the above, is on a peninsula formed by the lakes Wetter, Monk, and Roth. It is the seat of the high courts of justice for the province of Gothland. 86 m. E. Gottenburgh, 156 S.W. Stockholm. Lon. 13° 59′ E. Lat. 57° 45′ N.

Jonquieres, t. France, in Vaucluse, 4 m. E. Orange, 8 W. Carpentras.

Jonquieres. See *Martigues*.

Jonsac, t. France, in Lower Charente, 13 m. N. N. W. Montlieu. Pop. 2,500.

Joogdea, or *Jugdya*, t. Bengal, near the sea, at the mouth of the Little Fenny river. Lon. 91° 12′ E. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Jooria, s-p. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 70° 40′ E. Lat. 22° 40′ N.

Joosy, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the Ganges, opposite Allahabad. Lon. 81° 52′ E. Lat. 25° 27′ N.

Joppa, t. Hartford co. Md. 20 m. E. by N. Baltimore.

Jordan, r. Palestine, and the only stream of importance by which that country is watered. It rises in the mountain called Jebel Sheik, the ancient Hermon, and passing by Cæsarea Philippi, called now Panias, unites with other streams in forming a lake, called in scripture Merom. It soon after enters the N. side of the great lake called the sea of Tiberias, from the S. extremity of which it again issues. It then flows almost due south, through an extensive plain, till it falls into the Dead sea, or lake of Asphaltites. Length, 120 miles.

Jorgenthal t. Bohemia, in Leutmeritz, 6 m. N. E. Kamnitz.

Jorhat, cap. of Assam, on the S. side of the Brahmapootra, 40 m. S.W. Ghergong. Lon. 94° 10′ E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Jori, r. Asiatic Georgia, which falls into the Kur, on the frontier of Schirvan.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, t. Persian province of Asterabad, E. of the Caspian, 100 m. W. Mesched, 300 N. N. E. Ispahan.

Jorkau, or *Boreck*, t. Bohemia, 13 m. N. Saatz. Lon. 13° 26′ E. Lat. 50° 28′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Joseph's Key, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 30′ W. Lat. 30° 8′ N.

Josephstadt, t. and fort, Bohemia, at the confluence of the Metau and the Elbe, 70 m. E. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,500.

Josimath, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79° 38′ E. Lat. 30° 34′ N.

Joslowitz, t. Moravia, 9 m. S. E. Znaym. Pop. 850.

Josselin, or *Jocelyn*, t. France, in Morbihan, on the Ouste. Pop. 2,700. Lon. 2° 33′ W. Lat. 47° 58′ N.

Jotaco, (an. *Astacus*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ionian republic, between Ithaca and the mainland.

Jouan, bay in the S. E. of France, not far from Antibes. Here Bonaparte landed, on his return from Elba, 1st March, 1815.

Jouarre, t. France, in Seine and Marne, 11 m. E. Meux. Pop. 2,100.

Joudpore, extensive principality, Hind. in the province of Ajmeer. Its proper name is Marwar. Joudpore, the capital, carries on a considerable traffic with Gujerat and Dekkan. Lon. 73° 18′ E. Lat. 26° 27′ N.

Joue, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 4 m. S. Tours.

Joue, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 16 m. N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 1,900.

Jougues, v. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 12 m. N. E. Aix. Pop. 600.

Jourdain. See *Ile Jourdain*.

Jourdans, p-v. Lincoln co. Geo.

Joux, valley, and lake, Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud.

Joux, fort, in the E. of France, on a high rock on the Doubs. It commands the great road to Switzerland.

Jouy, v. France, 3 m. S. Versailles. Pop. 1,000.

Jouy aux Arches, v. France, on the Moselle, near Metz.

Jouy le Chatel, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 11 m. N. W. Provins. Pop. 1,000

Joy, formerly *Kingsville*, p-t. Kennebec co. Me. 30 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 505.

Joyeuse, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Beaune, 6 m. S. by W. Argentiere.

Joyosa, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the bay of Alicant, 20 m. N. E. Alicant.

Jozefow, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 27 m. N. Sendomir, 44 W. by S. Lublin.

Juan San, de los Llanos. See *St. Juan*, &c.

Juan de Ulua, isl. on the coast of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, the expense of which is said to have been upwards of eight millions sterling.

Juan Fernandez. See *Fernandez*.

Juanico, isl. in the gulf of California. Lon. 107° 41′ W. Lat. 21° 45′ N.

Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, isl. on the coast of New California. Lon. 120° 31′ W. Lat. 34° N.

Juaye, t. France, in Calvados, 14 m. S.W. Caen.

Jublains, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 m. S. E. Mayenne.

Jubones, r Peru, which enters the bay of Tumbez, in lat. 3° 20′ S.

Jucatan. See *Yucatan*.

Juchipila, t. Mexico, 60 m. N. Gaudalaxara. Lon. 267° 45′ W. Lat. 22° 48′ N.

Judenburg, t. Inner Austria, and cap. of the circle of Judenburg, is on the left bank of the Muhr, 38 m. W. by N. Gratz, 108 S. W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 42′ E. Lat. 47° 43′ N. Pop. 2,300. The circle contains 2,250 sq. miles, and 95,000 inhabitants.

Judges, cluster of rocks, off Cape Deseada, at the entrance into the straits of Magellan from the Pacific.

Judith, Point, the W. point at the entrance of Narraganset bay, R. I. 9 m. S. S. W. Newport. Lon. 71° 35′ W. Lat. 41° 24′ N.

Judoigne, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Geele, 24 m. S. E. Brussels. Lon. 4° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Jug, r. Russia, which unites with the Suchona near Ustiug in Vologda, to form the Upper Dwina.

Jugdispore, t. Hind. in Bahar, 20 m. fr. Patna.

Juggernath, Juggernaut, or *Jagatnatha*, a celebrated temple and place of Hindoo worship, on the sea coast of Orissa, a few miles N. E. of the Chilka lake. Seen from a distance, it is a shapeless mass of building, but forms an excellent landmark for navigators in approaching so low a coast. It is surrounded by several courts or inclosures, into the interior of which no European is admitted. The idol of Juggernath is said to be made of wood, to have a frightful black visage, with a distended mouth foaming with blood. On each side of him is seated another image, one of which is painted white, the other yellow: the first is said to be the image of his sister Shubudra, the other his brother Balaram. On particular festivals, the images are superbly dressed, and placed on an immense chariot or moving tower, which is dragged by the pilgrims a certain distance, and then returned to the temple. It is during this procession that some of the devotees sacrifice themselves, by falling under the wheels of the machine. The concourse of Hindoo pilgrims to this shrine is immense; and the revenue derived from them amounts to 12,000*l.* per annum. Lon. 86° 5′ E. Lat. 19° 49′ N.

Jugnac, t. France, in Charente, 18 m. S. Angouleme. Pop. 1,300.

Juigne, t. France, in Sarthe, 3 m. N. E. Sable.

Juilhac, t. France, in Correze, 19 m. W. Tulle. Pop. 2,000.

Juillac le Coq, t. France, in Charente, 6 m. S. Cognac. Pop. 1,500.

Juilly, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 9 m. N. W. Meux.

Juine, r. France, which falls into the Etampes.

Juist, isl. on the coast of East Friesland, 11 miles in circumference; 6 m. W. N. W. Norden, 30 N. E. Stettin. Lon. 14° 44′ E. Lat. 53° 50′ N.

Jujui, city Buenos Ayres, in Tucuman, 61 m. N. N. E. Salta, 275 N. Santiago del Estero, in lat. 23° 19′ S.

Jujui, r. Buenos Ayres, which enters the Vermejo, in lat. 24° 50′ S. It is called St. Salvador, or Rio Grande, and Rio Dulce. Its whole course is 300 miles.

Jukah, t. Hind. in Sinde. Lon. 69° E. Lat. 25° N.

Julamerick, district, Kurdistan, having Armenia on the N. and the pachalic of Bagdad on the S. 120 m E. of E. Betlis.

Juli, t. Peru, in Chucuito, on the W. shore of the lake Chucuito, 96 m. N. W. La Paz.

Julia, t. Sicily, in Val di Demona. Pop. 3,500.

Julian Alps. See *Alps*.

Julier, mt. Switz. in the Grison country, belonging to the northern chain of Alps.

Juliers, formerly a dutchy of Westphalia, now forming part of the provinces in the western division of the Prussian dominions. Its extent was 1,600 sq. miles; pop. 200,000; revenue, 100,000*l.*

Juliers, or *Julich*, t. Prussian states, in Aix-la-Chapelle, 22 m. W. Cologne, 15 N. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N. Pop. 2,150.

Juliestown, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.

Juliet, Mount, mt. Illinois, on the N. side of Desplanes river, near its junction with the Kankakee. Lon. 88° 44′ W. Lat. 42° 5′ N.

Julita, t. Sweden, in Sudermania, 35 m. N. W. Nykioping.

Juliusburg, or *Dreske*, t. Silesia, 15 m. N. E. Breslau. Lon. 17° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 15′ N.

Jullie, v. France, in Rhone, 7 m. N. by E. Beaujeu. Pop. 1,100.

Jumboo, or *Jummoo*, district, Hind. on the E. side of the Chunab, or Acosines river. It is governed by an independent Hindoo chief.—Jumboo, the capital, is on the high road from Cashmere to Delhi, and its chief giving much encouragement to merchants, it is a flourishing town. Lon. 74° 5′ E. Lat. 33° N.

Jumboosier, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 72° 58′ E. Lat. 22° 5′ N.

Jumeaux, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 9 m. S. E. Issoire. Pop. 1,100.

Jumeliere, La, v. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 14 m. S. S. W. Angers. Pop. 1,200.

Jumelles, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 6 m. E. Beaufort. Pop. 1,450.

Jumet, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 3 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. 5,000.

Jumettas, or *Yumettas Keys*, islets among the Bahamas, extending from the S.W. coast of Yuma. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 22° 40′ N.

Jumeige, t. France, on the Seine, 14 m. S. S. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,700.

Jumilla, t. Spain, in Murcia, 24 m. W. Villena, 65 N. by W. Carthagena. Lon. 2° W. Lat. 38° 26′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Jumillac le Grand, t. France, in Dordogne, 9 m. N. Exideuil. Pop. 2,500.

Jumna, or *Yumna*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himaleh mountains, and, after passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 780 miles. Near its junction with the Chumbul, it is fordable from the month of October till June.

Juna, Cape, on the E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 54′ E. Lat. 40° 8′ N.

Junagur, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 70° 33′ E. Lat. 21° 48′ N.

Juncal, s-p. Chili, 50 m. N. Copiapo. Lat. 25° 42′ S.

Junco, r. Grain coast of Guinea, which falls into the sea, 90 m. E. S. E. Cape Monte.

Jung Buntzlau. See *Buntzlau*.

Jungeera, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the Ganges. Lon. 86° 33′ E. Lat. 25° 10′ N.

Jungerpore, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 38′ E. Lat. 23° 49′ N.

Jungferberg, or *Diwisagora*, mt. Russia, in Casan, on the Wolga.

Jungfrau, lofty mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 13,600 feet above the level of the sea.

Jungfrun, rock, 6 miles in circuit, on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, very dangerous to navigators. Lon. 17° 10′ E. Lat. 61° 10′ N.

Jungipore, t. Bengal, on the Bhagerutty river, the principal silk establishment of the East India company. Lon. 88° 13′ E. Lat. 24° 28′ N.

Junglebary, t. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra river. Lon. 90° 28′ E. Lat. 24° 27′ N.

Jungnau, t. Suabia, 14 m. W. Buchau, 40 S. Stutgard.

Juniatta, r. Pa. which joins the Susquehannah, 11 m. above Harrisburg.

Juniatta, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.

Junius, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. at the N. end of Seneca lake, 20 m. N. Ovid, 182 W. Albany. Pop. 5,113. In this town are the villages of West Cayuga, Seneca, and Waterloo. Junius is on navigable waters, and well situated for trade.

Juniville, v. France, in Ardennes, 6 m. S. Rethel. Pop. 1,000.

Junkseylon, isl at the S. E. extremity of the bay of Bengal, near the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. It is 54 miles long, by 15 broad, and is valuable on account of its tin mines. It formerly belonged to the Siamese, but was conquered by the Birmans in 1810.

Junnere, t. Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 73° 51′ E. Lat. 19° 3′ N.

Junoh, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 43′ E. Lat. 23° 23′ N.

Junosuwando, t. Norwegian Lapland; with an extensive iron mine and smelting furnace, the most northern in the world, being situated in lat. 67° 30′.

Junquera, La, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 19 m. W. by N. Rosas. Pop. 700.

Juntas, r. Quito, in Jaen de Bracamoros, which receiving various tributary streams, changes its name to Santiago, and enters the Amazon.

Jura, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated N. E. of the island of Islay. It is 26 miles long, and on an average 7 broad, containing 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3,000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the western isles. Pop. in 1811, 1,157

Jura, mountains, Europe, which commence near Geneva, and extend N. along the frontier of France and Switzerland, separating the departments of Ain, Jura, and Doubs, from the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel, and Bern. On reaching the French department of the Upper Rhine, they divide into two main arms: the eastern runs through the canton of Solothurn and Aargau, ending on the Rhine; the western continues its course due north, but soon loses the name of Jura, and assumes that of Vosges.—See *Vosges*.

Jura, department in the E. of France, bordering on Switzerland. Extent, 2,050 sq. miles. Pop. 300,000.

Jura, r. East Prussia, which falls into the Memel near Schreitlanken.

Jurat, ridge of hills, Switz. in Vaud, which branches off from the great Jura chain S. E. and joins the Alps.

Jurbo, or *Turbo*, r. S. America, which runs into the gulf of Darien. Lon. 76° 44′ W. Lat. 8° 15′ N.

Juree, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 73° 33′ E. Lat. 25° 34′ N.

Jerjev-Polskoi, t. Eu. Russia, 38 m. N. W. Vladimir, 100 N. E. Moscow.

Jurjogorod. See *Dorpat*.

Jurjura, mt. Algiers, connected with the Atlas, and the loftiest mountain in Eastern Barbary.

Juruay, r. S. America, a southern tributary of the Amazon, emptying between the Ucayale and the Madeira.

Jurullo, a remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid, situated, according to the observations of Humboldt, in lon. 103° 51′ 48″ W. lat. 19° 9′ N. It was formed in one night, in the year 1759, in the middle of a beautiful, fertile and pleasant valley. The highest part has an elevation of 524 feet. 30 m. S. Pasquaro, 55 S. W. by S. Valladolid.

Jussey, t. France, in Upper Saone, on the Amance, at its junction with the Saone. 19 m. N.W. Vesoul. Lon. 5° 59′ E. Lat. 47° 49′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Justlahuaca, t. in Mexico, 40 leagues S. E. Mexico. Lon. 275° 40′ E. Lat. 18° N.

Jutay, r. S. America, a southern tributary of the Amazon. It empties between the Ucayale and the Madeira.

Juterbock, t. Prussian province of Brandenberg, on the Rohrbach, 18 m. N. E. Witteaberg, 29 S. Potsdam.

Jutland, province, Denmark, which comprised formerly the whole peninsula forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name is now confined to the northern half of the peninsula, extending from 55° to 58° N lat. The southern half is better known by the name of Sleswick. Jutland in this circumscribed sense is 180 miles long, and from 70 to 95 broad. Extent, 9,200 sq. miles. Pop. 440,000. The climate is similar to that of the north of England. The pasturages are rich and extensive. The bulk of the inhabitants speak Danish. The gentry speak German. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The chief exports are corn and cattle; of the former, the great articles are rye and oats.

Jutroszin, t. Prussian Poland, 56 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,200.

Jutwar, or *Jhutwar*, district, Hind. province of Gujerat. It extends along the Banass river, near its junction with the gulf of Cutch.

Juvardeil, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 14 m. N. N E. Angers.

Juvigne, t. France, in Mayenne, 9 m. S. W. Ernee, 17 N. W. Laval.

Juvigny, t. France, in Orne, 6 m. S.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,100.

Juvigny, t. France, in Marne, 7 m. N. W. Chalons sur Marne, 19 S. Rheims.

Jyenagur, or *Jyepore*, principality, Hind. between 25° and 29° N. lat. in the E. extremity of the province of Ajmeer, 150 miles long by 70 broad. This territory comprehends the most populous and best cultivated part of the province; it produces sugar, cotton, tobacco, and all the grains

of Hindostan. It has also a salt-water lake, which produces the greater portion of salt used in that part of the country. *Jyenagur*, the capital, is reckoned one of the handsomest and most regular towns of India. It is a great mart for horses, and carries on a considerable traffic with all parts of India. The rajah has lately been taken under the British protection. Lon. 75° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 56′ N.

Jyhtpore, or *Jeytpore*, t. and fortress, Hind. in Allahabad. It now belongs to the Mahrattas. Lon. 80° 50′ E. Lat. 25° 14′ N.

Jykill Island, on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of Turtle river. Jykill sound is at the S. end of the island. It communicates through an inlet with Turtle river, and receives Little Satilla river. In this sound there is good anchorage for large vessels.

K.

KAARTA, kingdom, W. Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra. It is about 200 miles long and 80 broad. Kemmoo is the capital.

Kaatskill. See *Catskill*.

Kabania, fort, A. Russia, 270 m. S. Tobolsk.

Kabanoua, or *Kabanouska*, fort. A. Russia, 86 m. S. Tomsk.

Kabarda, territory of Russia, in Asia, extending along the southern bank of the Terek, on the W. side of the Caspian sea. It is divided into the Great and Little Kabarda. Both own the supremacy of Russia.

Kabold, or *Kabersdorf*, t. Hungary, 45 m. S. Vienna.

Kabour, r. Bagdad, which falls into the Euphrates near Kerkesia.

Kabra. See *Cabra*.

Kabruang, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 126° 30′ E. Lat. 3° 50′ N.

Kabul, and *Kabulistan*. See *Cabul*.

Kaden, t. Bohemia, on the Egra, 44 m. S. Dresden. Pop. 2,750.

Kadirgunge, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 79° 2′ E. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Kadom, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, 130 m. N. by E. Tambov, 229 E. S. E. Moscow. Pop. 5,000.

Kady, or *Kadiei*, t. Eu. Russia, on the Pemda, which falls into the Volga. 109 m. E. Kostroma.

Kaefermarkt, t. Upper Austria, 4 m. S. S. E. Freustadt, 17 N. E. Lintz.

Kaeferthal, v. Baden, 3 m. E. N. E. Manheim.

Kaffraria. See *Caffraria*.

Kahla, t. Altenburg, on the Saale, 39 m. W. by S. Altenburg, 8 S. Jena. Pop. 1,200.

Kahlwang, v. Austrian states, in Styria, 14 m. N. by W. Knittlefeld, 17 W. Leoben.

Kahm. See *Cham*.

Kai, t. Eu. Russia, on the Kama, 124 m. N. E. Viatka.

Kaia, v. near Lutzen, in Prussian Saxony, remarkable in the battle of 2d May 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian army.

Kaim, v. Scotland, in Morayshire.

Kaimoo, v. Bambarra, in W. Africa, on the Niger. Lon. 3° 46′ W. Lat. 13° 56′ N.

Kainske, t. A. Russia, in Tomsk.

Kair, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, on the Godavery.

Kaira, t. Hind. in Gujerat, on the Sabermatty. Lon. 72° 45′ E. Lat. 22° 45′ N.

Kairwan, or *Kairoan*, city, Tunis, in N. Africa, second only to the capital in population and commerce. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. Lon. 9° 57′ E. Lat. 35° 36′ N.

Kaisarieh, city, Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, called *Cæsarea*, in honor of Tiberias Cæsar. It is the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities. Lon. 35° 18′ E. Lat. 38° 41′ N.

Kaiserberg, t. France, in Upper Rhine, on the Weiss, 9 m. W. by N. Colmar. Pop. 2,500.

Kaiserslautern, or *Lautern*, t. of the Bavarian province on the Rhine, 34 m. W. N. W. Spire, 42 S. S. W. Mentz. Lon. 7° 46′ E. Lat. 49° 26′ N. Pop. 2,360.

Kaiserstuhl, or *Kaiserstadt*, t. Switz. in Aargau, on the Rhine, with a bridge over the river, 6 m. N. E. Eglisau, 9 S. E. Zurzach. Pop. 1,700.

Katserswerth, t. Prussian territories, on the Rhine, 5 m. N. by W. Dusseldorf.

Kajaaga, or *Gallam*, country, W. Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal. The capital is Gallam.

Kaketi, the most easterly and mountainous province of Georgia, in Asia.

Kakiak, p-v. in Hampstead, N. Y.

Kakkabban, isl. Eastern sea, 40 m. E. Borneo. Lon. 116° 50′ E. Lat. 2° 8′ N.

Kakundy, t. W. Africa, near the head of the Rio Nunez. Here major Peddie, and captain Campbell died. 160 m. N. Sierra Leone.

Kalatoe, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 122° 15′ E. Lat. 7° 18′ S.

Kalcobo, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 117° 39′ E. Lat. 5° 20′ S.

Kaldenkirchen, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 8 m. N. N. E. Ruremond. Pop. 1,900.

Kale, r. Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.

Kalfskar, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20° 35′ E. Lat. 62° 34′ N.

Kalfven, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17° 7′ E. Lat. 61° 3′ N.

Kalgujev, isl. Eu. Russia, in the Frozen ocean, belonging to Archangel, in 48° of E. lon. and 69° of N. lat.

Kalhat, or *Calhat*, s-p. Arabia, in Ammon, on the Persian gulf, 80 m. S. E. Muscat.

Kalingi, v. Greece, in Attica, 5 m. from Marathon.

Kalisch, or *Kalisz*, t. Kingdom of Poland, on the frontier of the Prussian territory, and capital of one of the eight palatinates into which the part of Poland subject to Russia has lately been divided. It is surrounded by walls. Pop. 6,400. 66 m. N.

W. Breslau, 126 W. by S. Warsaw. The palatinate of Kalisch contains 350,000 inhabitants.

Kalits ul Fars, or *Canal of Morez*, branch of the Nile, which commences 30 m. below Cairo, and terminates in Lake Menzaleh.

Kalkas, a race of Mongols, who inhabit an extensive tract of country to the north of China, bordering on Siberia. See *Mongolia*.

Kalkoon, or *Turkey Islands*, small islands in the Eastern sea. Lon. 115° 45′ E. Lat. 6° 15′ S.

Kalla, small island in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23° 26′ E. Lat 64° 20′ N.

Kallerasch, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, 36 m. from Jassy.

Kallies, t. Pomerania, 34 m. E. Stargard. Pop. 1,700.

Kallmuns, t. Bavaria, at the confluence of the Nab and the Vils, 12 m. N. N. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Kallo, *Naggy* or *Great*, t. Hungary, 39 m. S. E. Tokay.

Kallunborg, s-p. Denmark, on the W. coast of Zealand, with an excellent harbor. 69 m. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 6′ 33″ E. Lat. 55° 40′ 54″ N. Pop. 1,400.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*.

Kalmucs, a tribe of Tartars inhabiting the country south of the Altay mountains, between lon. 70° and 90° E. Their wealth consists in their cattle.

Kalnick, ridge of mountains in Croatia.

Kaloper, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 42 m. N. E. Philippopoli.

Kalpaki, v. Greece, in Arcadia.

Kalsching, t. Bohemia, 87 m. S. by W. Prague.

Kalten-Nordheim, t. Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, 23 m. S. Eysenach. Pop. 1,150

Kaltenstein, t. Austrian Silesia, 10 m. S. Neisse.

Kalubbub, small isl. in the Eastern sea, near Mindanao. Lon. 121° 32′ E. Lat. 6° 46′ N.

Kaluga, government of Eu. Russia, bounded by those of Moscow, Smolensko, Tula, and Orel, lying between 35° 48′ and 37° 52′ E. lon. and 51° and 54° 30′ N. lat. Extent, 8,500 sq. miles. Pop. in 1796, 853,000, and is now considerably increased. The chief products are corn, hemp, and flax.

Kaluga, t. Russia, and cap. of the government of Kaluga, lies on the Oka. It has manufactures of canvass, cotton, paper, hats, woollen, and leather. 107 m. S. W. Moscow, 437 S. E. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 36° 5′ E. Lat. 54° 30′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Kalwary, t. Poland, in Augustow, 76 m. W. by S. Wilna. Pop. 2,700.

Kama, r. Eu. Russia, which falls into the Wolga, 24 m. below Kasan.

Kamak, v. Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, 10 m. S. S. W. Erzerum.

Kamalia, t. Manding, in W. Africa. Lon. 6° 25′ W. Lat. 12° 40′ N.

Kamalia, v. Bambarra, in W. Africa, on the Niger, 18 m. S. W. Sego.

Kaman, v. Caramania, in A. Turkey, 27 m. N. W. Kaisarieh.

Kamarskoi, fort, A. Russia, on the S. E. frontier of the empire.

Kamatchins, people of Siberia, inhabiting the right bank of the Yenisei.

Kambamba, district of Angola, in Africa, on the river Coango, 180 m. S. E. Loanda.

Kambele, s-p. Mekran, in Persia, 120 m. S. Kej.

Kameh, district, Cabul, between 4° and 35° N. lat. on the Kameh or Cabul river. Its principal town is Adeenagur.

Kamen, or *Kœhme*, t. Prussian Poland, 42 m. W. N. W. Posen.

Kamenitz, t. Bohemia, 24 m. N. N. E. Tabor. Pop. 1,550.

Kamenitz, t. Sclavonia. Lon. 19° 51′ 45″ E. Lat. 45° 4′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Kamenitz, t. Moravia, 13 m. E. Iglau. Pop. 1,150.

Kamensk, t. Russia, in Perm, 42 m. E. Ekaterinburg. Pop. 2,000.

Kamenz, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 18 m. N. E. Dresden. Lon. 14° 1′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N. Pop. 2,250, chiefly Protestants.

Kameran, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lon. 42° 25′ E. Lat. 15° 6′ N.

Kameyk, t. Bohemia, on the Moldau, 28 m. S. by W. Prague.

Kamiaba. See *Kancaba*.

Kaminets-Podolsk, (Government of.) See *Podolia*.

Kaminiec, or *Kaminetz-Podolsk*, t. Russian Poland, cap. of the government of Podolia. Its castle is one of the best fortifications in Poland. 110 m. W. Braclau, 120 S. E. Lemberg. Lon. 27° 1′ E. Lat. 48° 40′ N. Pop. 5,600.

Kamionka, t. Poland, 19 m. N. Lublin.

Kamlach, r. Suabia, which falls into the Mindel, 2 m. N. N. W. Burgau.

Kamlach, *Upper*, v. Bavaria, 4 m. W. Mindelheim.

Kammemy. See *Santorin*.

Kamnitz, t. Bohemia, 30 m. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 2,200. Lon. 14° 32′ E. Lat. 50° 47′ N.

Kamoeter, small isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 132° 5′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ S.

Kamp, r. Austria, which falls into the Danube E. of Krems.

Kamschatka, a peninsula in the N. E. of Asia, forming part of the Russian government of Irkoutsk. On the E. it has the Pacific ocean, and on the W. the sea of Okhotsk. It extends from N. to S. between 51° and 62° N. lat. is 600 miles long, and nearly 300 broad. A range of very lofty mountains extends through the whole length of the peninsula, and contains several volcanoes. The cold climate and barren soil prevent the production of grain even in the smallest quantity. In the absence, however, of vegetable productions, the land swarms with wild animals, which yield the richest and most valuable furs. The sable is more plentiful here than in Siberia. The coasts and rivers swarm with fish, which forms the main article of food to the inhabitants. This region is inhabited by a native race peculiar to itself. They are in general below the common height; have broad shoulders, and a large head. The face, and particularly the nose, is long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, and they have scarcely any beard. Dogs are universally used for labour and draught. This country was first known to the Russians in 1690. It is now wholly under their dominion. The natives have suffered much from the introduction of ardent spirits, and from the small pox. Their number which at first was estimated at 15,000, does not, by the late census, exceed 2,843. Besides the natives, there are Cossacks and Russian soldiers, to the number of 300, and about 1,000 criminals, convicted of murder and other atrocious crimes, who, as a punishment equal to death, are banished to this remote and in-

hospitable region. The trade of Russia with Kamschatka is carried on from Irkoutsk by way of Okhotsk. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of Russian and foreign manufacture. The only export is furs, the amount of which is valued at from 50,000 to 100,000 rubles.

Kamyschen, or *Demitrefsk*, t. Eu. Russia, in Saratov, on the Wolga, 90 m. S. Saratov. Lon. 45° 24′ 15′ E. Lat. 50° 5′ 6″ N. Pop. 2,000.

Kamyschlova, t. Russia, in Perm. Pop. 2,100. Lon. 61° 20′ E. Lat. 56° 50′ N.

Kanadai, t. Eu. Russia, 123 m. S. W. Simbirsk. Pop. 1,800.

Kanany, isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 129° 36′ 30″ E. Lat. 1° 47′ 30″ S.

Kancaba, t. Manding, in W. Africa, 50 m. S. W. Bammakoo.

Kan-choo-foo, city, China, in the province of Kiangsi, at the junction of two considerable rivers. Lon. 114° 30′ E. Lat. 25° 52′ N.

Kanda, t. Congo, in W. Africa, 30 m. N. E. St. Salvador.

Kandahar. See *Candahar*.

Kandal, s-p. Abyssinia, on the Red sea, 150 m. S. E. Arkeeko.

Kandel, r. Swiss canton of Bern, which falls into the Aar below Thun.

Kane, r. Tomsk, in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei.

Kanebadam, t. Independent Tartary, on the Sihon, 64 leagues N. E. Samarcand.

Kanem. See *Canem*.

Kanga, s-p. Loango, in West Africa.

Kangaroo Island, on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. of Cangaroo Head, 137° 58′ 31″ E. Lat. 35° 43′ S.

Kangelang, isl. in the Eastern sea, about 24 miles long. Lon. 115° 44′ E. Lat. 6° 37′ S.

Kangrah, or *Catochin*, district, Hind. in Lahore, S. W. of the Himaleh mountains between Beyah and Rauvy rivers.

Kangrah, or *Kote Kangrah*, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, on the N. part of the province of Lahore. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 32° 20′ N.

Kanhawa. See *Kenhawa*.

Kanier, or *Kaniov*, t. Russian Poland, on the Dnieper, 70 m. S. by E. Kiev.

Kanijee, t. Hind. in Gujerat, 5 m. S. Rhadunpore.

Kan-in-Nos, isthmus in the Frozen ocean, between the White sea and the bay of Tscherkoja-Guba. Lon. 44° 34′ E. Lat. 68° 37′ 47″ N.

Kaniss, t. Africa, on the Nile, 25 m. E. S. E. Dongola.

Kanitz, t. Moravia, on the Iglau, 10 m. S. W. Brunn. Lon. 16° 21′ E. Lat. 49° 4′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Kankakee, r. which rises near the head waters of the St. Joseph's of Michigan, in Indiana, and passing into Illinois, unites with Desplanes, to form the river Illinois. In time of high water, boats pass from the Kankakee to the St. Joseph's.

Kankho, or *Kankiang-ho*, r. China, in the province of Kiangsee, flowing from N. to S. and falling into Poyang lake.

Kansas, r. Missouri Territory, which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and joins the Missouri in lat. 39° 5′ N. 340 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 900 miles.

Kansas, Indians, Missouri ter. reside 300 miles up the Kansas river, in one village. Number about 900.

Kanskoe, small isl. Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattegat.

Kantcheou, t. near the N. W. extremity of China.

Kantera el, v. Africa, 14 m. S. Tunis.

Kanth, t. Silesia, on the Westritz, 12 m. S. W. Breslau. Pop. 1,000.

Kantore, small kingdom of W. Africa, on the S. side of the Gambia, opposite Wooly.

Kanuchine, cape, Russia, Lon. 44° 51′ E. Lat. 67° 10′ 31″ N.

Kansach, r. Suabia, which falls into the Danube, below Riedlingen.

Kansir, cape, A. Turkey in Adana. Lon. 33° 39′ E. Lat. 36° 17′ 50″ N.

Kao, one of the Friendly islands in the S. Pacific ocean, called also Aghao, or Oghao, and Kaybay. Lon. 184° 58′ E. Lat. 19° 42′ S.

Kaotcheoufou, city, China, in the province of Quang-tong, 36 m. from the sea, on a river, which is navigable up to the city. 200 m. E. S. E. Canton. Lon. 110° 4′ E. Lat. 21° 40′ N.

Kapello, Cape, the S. point of the island of Cerigo, in the Mediterranean.

Kapendritti, (an. *Trisorythus*,) v. Greece. Between this place and Marathon was fought the famous battle of Marathon.

Kapini Isle, isl. about 25 miles in circumference, off the W. coast of Sumatra.

Kaplitz, t. Bohemia, on the Malsch, 9 m. S. E. Crumau. Pop. 1,400.

Kapnik, or *Banya Kapnik*, t. Transylvania, in Kovar, 37 m. N. by E. Clausenburg.

Kapnik-Banja, t. Transylvania, 55 m. N. by E. Clausenburg.

Kappel, or *Windisch Kappel*, t. Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, 18 m. S. E. Klagenfurt.

Kapsdorf, or *Kapusztafalu*, v. Hungary, 26 m. N. N. W. Cassovia. Pop. 900.

Kapuvar, t. Hungary, 21 m. E. by S. Oedenburg.

Karagilar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. W. Burgas. Pop. 7,000.

Karagol, Cape, (an. *Posodium*,) promontory on the N. E. coast of Corfu.

Karagool, v. Armenia, on the Morad, 75 m. S. E. Erzerum.

Karak, isl. in the Persian gulf. It contains 12 or 13 square miles, and affords a safe anchorage at all seasons. Lat. 29° 14′ N.

Karakakooa, bay on the W. end of the island of Owhyhee. Lon. 204° E. Lat. 19° 28′ N.

Karakal, or *Karakalla*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, 85 m. W. S. W. Bucharest, 65 E. S. E. Widdin. Lon. 25° 58′ E. Lat. 44° 4′ N.

Karakalpacs, a people of Tartary, who inhabit the country E. of the Aral, and N. of the Sihon or Jaxartes.

Karakita, small isl. in the Eastern sea, S. of Sangir. Lon. 125° 25′ E. Lat. 3° 7′ N.

Karaman, or *Caraman*, city of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It trades with Cæsarea, Smyrna, and Tarsus, and has an extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth. 55 m. S. Konieh, 67 N. Keledri.

Karamurad, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 22 m. N. W. Mancalia.

Karamusal, t. Asia Minor, on the sea of Marmora, 36 m N. N. E. Bursa.

Karamustafalar, t. Romania, 20 m. N. by E. Philippopoli.

Karanevacs, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Morava, 22 m. N. W. Kurumblia.

Karang Sambong, t. Java, on a fine river, 168 m. S. E. Batavia.

Karankalla, t. Kaarta, in W. Africa, 10 m. W. Kemmoo.

Karasch, r. Hungary, which joins the Danube at Uj-Palanka.

Karasjee, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 28′ E. Lat. 17° 26′ N.

Karass, a Tartar village, at an equal distance from the Euxine and Caspian seas, under the Russian government, within a few days' journey of Persia, and Bukharia, and within 50 miles of Turkey. This place is occupied by the Scotch Missionaries, sent out by the Edinburgh Society in 1803. Besides endeavouring to instruct the Tartars in Christianity, they have purchased many native youths, slaves to the Circassians and Kuban Tartars, and have formed a school, in which they are taught the Turkish and English languages. The Russian government has made a grant of land to the mission, and annexed to the grant some important privileges. The New Testament and several Tracts have been translated by the Missionaries, and widely dispersed, by means of travellers and pilgrims. Many difficulties have arisen from the unsettled state of the country, and the perpetual irruptions of the hostile Tartars.

Karasu, (an. *Mons Pangæus*) mt. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, which forms the E. boundary of Macedon.

Karasu, r. Eu. Turkey, which falls into the Archipelago, opposite the island of Thasos.

Karasu, r Persia. See *Kerah*.

Kara, su, r. Asia Minor, which falls into the Kizil Irmak.

Karasubarar, t. Eu. Russia, in the Crimea, 35 m. N. E. Bakishisarai. Pop. 2,500.

Karatschev, t. Eu. Russia, on the river Sneshat, 50 m. W. by N. Orel.

Kara Veria. See *Veria*.

Kardanah, (an. *Belus*,) r. Palestine, which falls into the Mediterranean, 8 m. S. Acre.

Kardszdg, t. Hungary, cap. of Great Kumania, 43 m. N. by W. Bakes. Pop. 8,500.

Karewittee, district, on the E. side of Ceylon, between 7° and 8° N. lat.

Kargala, t. Eu. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 2,000.

Kargala, 3 small rivers in Orenburg, A. Russia, which fall into the Samara.

Kargaldzin, lake, Russian Tartary, 340 m. S. Orenburg.

Kargate, r. Tomsk, in Siberia, which falls into Lake Tchani.

Kargaw, t. Hind. in Khandesh. Lon. 75° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 54′ N.

Kargc, or *Kargora*, t. Prussian Poland, 49 m. S. W. Posen. Pop. 1,750.

Kargopol, t. Russia, on the river Onega, where it issues from lake Latscha, 196 m. E. Olonetz. Lon. 38° 50′ E. Lat. 61° 30′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Kariadeh, v. Asia Minor, 18 m. W. Smyrna.

Karical, t. India, in Tanjore. The territory around is extremely fertile; and there are extensive salt-works in its vicinity. The fort is on the N. side of a small river, one of the branches of the Cauvery. Lon. 79° 54′ E. Lat. 10° 55′ N

Karitza, t. Greece, in Magnesia, 2½ m. N. E. Thanaton.

Karkarlang, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 126° 59′ E. Lat. 4° 45′ N.

Karkov. See *Charkov*.

Karlsburg, or *Lower Weissenburg*, a palatinate of Transylvania, lying along the Marosh, on the border of Hungary. Extent, 1,800 square miles. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Karlsburg, *Alba Carolina*, or *Belgrad*, t. Transylvania, on the Marosch, formerly the residence of the princes of Transylvania. It is the only regular fortress of the country, is a bishop's see, and has 7,500 inhabitants. 32 m. N. W. Hermannstadt, 49 S. by W. Clausenburg. Lon. 23° 34′ E. Lat. 46° 4′ N.

Kaalserona. See *Bleckingen*.

Karlshaven, t. Hesse Cassel, 22 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,100.

Karlstadt, a circle of Austrian Illyria. Extent, 1,540 square miles. Pop. 108,000. Carlstadt is the capital.

Karlstadt, an extensive government of Sweden, comprising almost the whole of the ancient province of Warmeland. Extent, 4,267 square miles. Pop. 140,000. The capital is Carlstadt.

Karlstein, t. Lower Austria, on the Theya, 7 m. N. W. Waidhofen, 19 N. by E. Zwetl.

Karmoe, isl. Norway, at the entrance of the bay of Stavanger, in Christiansand.

Karnac. See *Carnac*.

Karnowitz. See *Jagerndorf*.

Karoota, small district, Abyssinia, S. of Begemder.

Karotscha, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, 30 m. N. E. Bielgorod. Pop. 4,000.

Karotta, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 126° 50′ E. Lat. 5° N.

Karouly, t. Hind. in Agra, on Putchpuree river. Lon 77° E. Lat. 26° 35′ N.

Karoues, a people in the interior of Guinea.

Karpfen, *Korpona*, or *Krupina*, t. Hungary, in Sohl. Pop. 3,000. 96 m. E. Vienna. Lon. 19° 7′ 5″ E. Lat. 48° 21′ 50″ N.

Karpoot, formerly *Charpote*, t. Kurdistan, in the valley of Sophene.

Kars, pachalic, A. Turkey, to the N. E. of Erzerum, surrounded by this, Georgia, Akiska and Iran.

Karsek, isl. near the W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 45° 20′ W. Lat. 60° 35′ N.

Karskoe, *More*, gulf of the Frozen ocean, W. of Nova Zembla.

Karsun, t. Eu. Russia, in Simbirsk, 60 m. W. S. W. Simbirsk. Pop. 3,300.

Kartal, t. Anatolia, on the sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Ismid.

Kartan, or *Martan*, 4 small islands near the S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 54° 50′ E. Lat. 17° 30′ N.

Karthirt, v. Diarbekir, 48 m. W. N. W. Diarbekir.

Karteron, v. Syria, on the Euphrates, 10 m. S. Osara.

Kartes, t. Whidah, on the slave coast of Guinea, 12 m. E. Sabi.

Kartuel, or *Kartalinia*, the most Western province of Georgia, in Asia, bordering on Imeretia, on both banks of the Kur.

Karuku, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 3 m. E. Amboyna.

Kas, el, or *Ras Kasaron*, cape, Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 3 m. N. Catieh.

Kasabi, v. Syria, on the Euphrates, 25 m. E. El Der.

Kasan, government of Eu. Russia, between 46° 20′ and 49° 40′ E. lon. and 53° and 57° N. lat. and surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Niznei-Novgorod, and [illegible] miles. Extent, 220,000 square miles. Pop. about 850,000, partly

Russians and partly Tartars. It consists for the most part of an immense plain. The soil is in general fertile. The products are corn, fruit, hemp, and hops. In former ages this country was called Bulgaria, (or Volgaria) from its lying along the river Volga.

Kasan, city, Russia, on the Kasanka, about four miles above its junction with the Volga. It contains 17,500 inhabitants, is a bishop's see, and the seat of a small university, founded in 1803, and attended by about 60 students. It has large soap works and tanneries, and is well situated for trade being the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg. At a little distance from Kasan is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation school, magazines, and a dock-yard, where galliots are constructed, and sent down the Volga to the Caspian sea. 208 m. E. by S. Niznei-Novgorod, 345 E. S. E. Kostroma. Lon. 49° 21′ 9″ E. Lat. 55° 47′ 51″ N.

Kasbaile, (an. *Satafa*) t. Algiers, 50 m. S. W. Constantina.

Kaschin, t. Eu. Russia, in Tver, on the Kaschinka, 78 m. E. N. E. Tver, 117 N. Moscow. Pop. 3,600.

Kaschira, t. Eu. Russia, in Tula, on the Oka, 73 m. S. by E. Moscow. Pop. 1,600.

Kashan. See *Cashan.*

Kashgar, or *Cashgar*, city in Chinese Tartary, 530 m. N. E. Cashmere. Lon. 80° 14′ E. Lat. 39° 35′ N. It was formerly capital of a country of the same name, which now forms the western part of Little Bukharia.

Kasimor, t. Eu. Russia, in Riazan, on the Oka, 160 m. E. by S. Moscow. Pop. 6,200.

Kaskaskia, or *Okaw*, r. Illinois, which rises in the N. E. part of the state, and running S. W. falls into the Mississippi, 84 m. below the mouth of the Illinois, and 100 above that of the Ohio. It is navigable for 150 miles, and the lands on its banks are represented as remarkably fertile.

Kaskaskia, p-t. and cap. Randolph co. Illinois, is on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 11 miles from its mouth, 150 S. W. Vincennes. It is built on a fine plain, and contains a bank, a land-office, a printing-office, and about 160 houses. The town was settled upwards of 100 years ago from Lower Canada, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are French. The surrounding country is under good cultivation. Pop. 622.

Kaskinompa, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi near the borders of Kentucky.

Kasko, or Kaskoken, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite Wasa. Lon. 21° 10′ 35″ E. Lat. 62° 22′ 10″ N.

Kasmark, Kesmark, Kaisersmark, t. Hungary, on the Poprad. A large quantity of excellent linen is manufactured here, and exported. 164 m. E. N. E. Presburg. Lon. 20° 27′ E. Lat. 49° 7′ N. Pop. 4,300.

Kasr Kiassera, (an. *Nicopolis*,) s-p. Egypt, 5 m. N. E. Alexandria.

Kassan, t. W. Africa, in Yani, on the Gambia. 36 m. N. W. Pisania.

Kasson, kingdom, Central Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal, having Kaarta on the E. and Kajaaga on the W.

Kastanlæ, (an. *Castabala*,) t. Asia Minor, 45 m. N. N. E. Scanderoon.

Kastri, t. Greece, in the Morea, near the site of the ancient Hermione.

Kastricum, Cape, cape on Company's island, in the Pacific. Lon. 151° 40′ E. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Katahdin, or *Ktadne*, lofty mt. Maine, 80 m. N. Bangor. It commands an extensive prospect, embracing 72 lakes.

Katapang, small isl. in the Eastern sea, near the N. coast of Java. Lon. 113° 22′ E. Lat. 7° 39′ S.

Katchins, people, A. Russia, in Tomsk, on the Yenisei, in number about 6,000.

Katerly, (an. *Drepanum*,) t. Asia Minor, on a bay of the sea of Marmora.

Katerskill, the S. branch of the Catskill. Its mouth is 2 m. W. of the Hudson.

Katharinoslau. See *Ekaterinoslav*

Katinna, city of Interior Africa, in Houssa, a month's journey N. of the Niger.

Katirli. See *Katerly.*

Katisti, t. Asia Minor, on the sea of Marmora, 36 m. S. Constantinople.

Katlabuga, r. Eu. Russia, in Bessarabia, which joins the Danube; 5 m. E. Ismael.

Katoul, t. Hind. in Berar.

Katrin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, 36 m. S. by W. Salonica. Pop. 1,500.

Katrine Loch. See *Ketterin, Loch.*

Katskill. See *Catskill.*

Kattenbrunn, mt. Germany, in Saltsburg: it rises above 9,340 feet in height.

Katsbach, r. Silesia, which joins the Oder near Leubus.

Kavenaugh, p-t Wilson co. Ten.

Kaufbeuren, t. Bavarian states, in Saubia, on the Wertach, 38 m. S. by W. Augsburg. Lon. 10° 26′ 5″ E. Lat. 47° 53′ 30″ N. Pop. 4,200.

Kauffungen, v. Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse, 5 m. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 1,540.

Kaukeban, t. Yemen, in Arabia, 18 m. W. Sana.

Kaunitz, or *Lower Kanitz*, t. Moravia, on the Iglawa, 6 m. S. S. W. Brunn.

Kaurzim, circle, Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, between the Elbe and the Muldau. Extent, 1,030 square miles. Pop. 142,000.

Kaurzim, t. Bohemia, 43 m. W. S. W. Koniggratz. Lon. 15° 5′ E. Lat. 49° 56′ N. Pop. 1,550.

Kavschani, t. Eu. Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kotna, 12 m. S. Bender.

Kautzen, t. Lower Austria, 9 m. N. Waidhofen.

Kawar. See *Kuara.*

Kaweel, district, Hind. in Berar, between 21° and 22° N. lat. The chief town is Ellichpore.

Kawuck, t. Cabul. Lon. 69° 30′ E. Lat. 35° 40′ N.

Kay and *Palsig*, 2 villages of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 7 m. W. N. W. Zullichau.

Kayadarossoras, r. Saratoga co. N. Y. which falls into Saratoga lake.

Kaybee, country of interior Africa, 33 journies N. Ashantee, 9 beyond Kong.

Kaycoon Point, cape on the W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 129° 50′ E. Lat. 3° 22′ S.

Kaye, t. Africa, 10 m. N. W. Loango.

Kaye's Island, in the Pacific ocean, near the W. coast of N. America, about 30 miles long and four broad. Lon. 216° 58′ E. Lat. 59° 49′ N.

Kayee, v. W. Africa, on the Senegal, 55 m. E. Gallam.

Kaygers' creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Gallipolis.

Kaynsham. See *Keynsham.*

Kayoo, v. Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger, 60 m. E. N. E. Bammakoo.

Kavor, Kingdom of, on the coast of W. Africa. Lon. 14° 40′ W. Lat. 17° N.

Kayweree, country of interior Africa, N. of Kaybee, and 36 journies N. of Ashantee.

Kazan. See *Kazan.*

Kazeroon, t. Farsistan, in Persia, 70 m. W. Schiras. Lon. 51° 43′ E. Lat. 29° 44′ N. Pop. 3,000 or 4,000.

Kazimiers, or *Casimir*, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 25 m. W. Lublin, 70 S. S. E. Warsaw.

Kea, v. Bambarra, in Africa, 65 m. N. E. Sego.

Keach, r. Eng. which falls into the Tivy below Kennarth.

Keady, v. Ireland, in Armagh, on the river Callen, 58 m. fr. Dublin.

Keanpan Head, cape, Scotland, on the island of Lewis. Lon. 6° 5′ W. Lat. 58° 15′ N.

Kearnsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Kearsarge, mt. N. H. in Sutton, about 25 m. N. W. Concord.

Kearsarge. See *Pigwacket.*

Kearsarge gore, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 16 m. W. Concord. Pop. 125.

Kearsley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. S. E. Great Bolton. Pop. 1,388.

Keasletown, t. Rockingham co. Va.

Kebby, r. Wales, in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske near Abergavenny.

Kebet, small isl. in the Eastern sea. Lon. 130° 40′ E. Lat. 7° 10′ S.

Kedar, (an. *Kadara*) Syria, on the river Jermuk, 50 m. N. Jerusalem.

Kedarnath, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in the mountains of Serinagur. Lon. 79° 19′ E. Lat. 32° N.

Keddleston, v. Eng. in Derbyshire, chiefly noted for its mineral spring. Pop. 144. 5 m. N. Derby.

Kedeh-Farah, t. Asia Minor, in Sivas, 30 m. W. Samsoun.

Kedgeree, t. Bengal, near the mouth of the Hoogly. Lon. 88° 16′ E. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Kedingen, district, Hanover, in Bremen, on the Elbe. Pop. 6,500.

Kedkevare fjall, mt. Lulea Lappmark, in N. lat. 67° 28′.

Keelan Isle, small isl. off the W. extremity of Ceram. Lon. 127° 55′ E. Lat. 3° 15′ S.

Keema-Kedan, cluster of islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 124° 36′ E. Lat. 10° 30′ N.

Keen, or *Kaynduem River*, the second principal river in the Birman empire. It is supposed to rise in the mountains which divide Assam from Ava, and falls into the Irrawuddy at Miondap, in lat. 21° 45′ N.

Keene, p-t. and cap. Cheshire co. N. H. on a tongue of land between the two principal branches of Ashuelot river, 14 m. S. E. Walpole, 55 W. S. W. Concord, 95 W. Portsmouth, 79 W. N. W. Boston. The village is one of the handsomest in New-England, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, church, and about 60 dwelling houses. About a mile from the village a canal is cut from the Ashuelot, on which is a woollen factory, an oil mill, and several other mills. Pop. 1,895.

Keene, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. 140 m. N. Albany. Pop. 605. Here are extensive iron works.

Keerpoy, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Lon. 87° 44′ E. Lat. 22° 46′ N.

Keer-weer, Cape, cape, New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 141° 33′ E. Lat. 13° 58′ S.

Keeten, Great and Little, 2 villages of North Holland, one 4, and the other 6 m. S. of the Helder.

Keff, t. in the interior of Tunis, near the E. bank of the river Mejerdah, 70 m. W. S. W. of Tunis.

Keffing, isl. in the Eastern seas, S. E. of Ceram. Lon. 130° E. Lat. 3° 50′ S.

Kefil, v. Irak Arabi, which the Jews and Mahometans hold in peculiar veneration as the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, 14 m. S. Hillah.

Kefken, small isl. of the Black sea. Lon. 30° 40′ E. Lat. 41° 6′ N.

Kefreen, v. Syria, 15 m. fr. Aleppo.

Kefs. See *Kufs.*

Keger Point, the N. W. extremity of Fisher's island, on the coast of Lapland, 25 m. S. E. Wardhuis. It was formerly the station of the Danish fish staples.

Kehl, t. in the S. W. of Germany, in the grand dutchy of Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It is of great importance in a military sense, on account of the bridge across the Rhine, and the well known fort in the immediate vicinity, which was built by Vauban. In the wars with Germany, the French have always endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, and generally with success.

Kehoa, s-p. Tonquin. Lon. 105° 21′ E. Lat. 19° 12′ N.

Keighley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures, which are carried on here with great industry and spirit; the latter especially employing a great number of hands. 40 m. W. York, 12 N. Halifax, 207 or 210 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 55′ W. Lat. 53° 52′ N. Pop. 6,864.

Keisenlik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 55 m. N. E. Philippopoli.

Keiskamma, r. Kaffraria, in S. Africa, falling into the Indian sea. Lon. 28° 6′ E. Lat. 33° 12′ S.

Keith, t. Scotland, in Banff co. 20 m. S. W. Banff, 46½ N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,300.

Keith Inch, promontory, Scotland, the E. point of Aberdeenshire.

Kej, t. Persia, capital of the province of Mekran. Being on the high road from Candahar and Kelat, to the seaports of Guatter and Chobar, it is a place of considerable importance. Lon. 62° 30′ E. Lat. 26° 10′ N.

Kelang, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near Ceram. Lon. 128° E. Lat. 3° 8′ S.

Kelat, the capital of Beloochistan. It contains the royal palace and above 4,000 houses. The inhabitants are a mixture of Balouches, Afghans, and Hindoos. Lon. 67° 57′ E. Lat. 29° 6′ N.

Kelat, t. and strong fortress of Cabul. 60 m. E. N. E. Kandahar.

Kelat, a fortress of Korassan, in Persia, on the top of a high hill, 40 m. E. Mesched.

Kelbra, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Helme, 27 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 1,600.

Kelendri, s-p. Caramania, in A. Turkey, on the site of the ancient Celendris, 25 m. S. W. Selefkeh.

Keles, s-p. Anatolia, 28 m. E. N. E. Ephesus.

Kelikdoni, or *Erminak*, r. Asia Minor, (an. *Calycadnus*) which falls into the Mediterranean near Selefkeh.

Keliub, province, Egypt, N. of Cairo.

Kellamungullum, t. India, in Barramahal. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 12° 35′ N.

Kellheim, t. Bavaria, at the junction of the Altmuhl and the Danube, 46 m. N. N. E. Munich. Lon. 11° 52′ E. Lat. 48° 52′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Kelli, t. India, in Tanjore. Lon. 79° 7′ E. Lat. 10° 20′ N.

Kellinghausen, v. Denmark, in Holstein, 34 m. S. W. Kiel. Pop. 900.

Kellington. See *Callington*.

Kellington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. E. N. E. Pontefract.

Kellogsville, p-v. Cayuga co. N.Y.

Kells, t. Ireland, in Meath, on the Blackwater. 32 m. N.W. Dublin, 19 W. Drogheda. Lon. 6° 52′ W. Lat. 53° 42 N.

Kells, v. Ireland, in Kilkenny, on King's river, which falls into the Nore.

Kells, v. Ireland, in Antrim, on the Glenwherry river, 89 m. fr. Dublin.

Kelly-Burn, small r. Scotland, which is the boundary between Ayrshire and Renfrew.

Kellycale, t. Orleans co. Vt. 36 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 139.

Kelpoory, district, Hind. in Delhi, about 29° N. lat. *Kelpoory*, the capital, is in lon. 79° 39′ E. lat. 28° 59′ N.

Kelsall, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 9 m. E. by N. Chester.

Kelso, t. Scotland, in Roxburgh co. on the N. side of the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Teviot. It is a place of great antiquity, often mentioned in the histories of the border wars. 42 m. S. by E. Edinburgh, 11 E. Jedburgh. Pop. in 1811, 3,630.

Kelton, v. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Nith, 4 m. S. Dumfries.

Keltsch, t. Moravia, 14 m. E. Prerau. Pop. 1,450.

Kelvin, r. Scotland, which falls into the Clyde, at the village of Partick, 2 m. below Glasgow.

Kem, or *Kemi*, t. Eu. Russia, in Archangel, on the White sea, 192 m. N. Petrovadsk. Lon. 28° 38′ E. Lat. 64° 55′ N. Pop. 900.

Kemaon, district, Hind. between 29° and 30° N. lat. and 79° and 81° E. lon. The northern part is subject to the rajah of Nepaul, the southern, or flat part, belongs to the British territory of Bareilly.

Kemberg, t. Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S. Wittenberg, 15 E. S. E. Dessau. Pop. 1,800.

Kemja, r. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, which falls into the Toungouska.

Keminoom, t. Fooladoo, W. Africa, on the river Kokoro, 95 m. N. W. Hamalia.

Kemlet, r. Eng. which falls into the Severn, below Cherburg.

Kemlet, r. Wales, which falls into the Tanot below Place Yeha.

Kemlyn Bay, bay in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

Kemmelbach, t. Austria, 3 m. S. Ips.

Kemmoo, t. W. Africa, cap. of Kaarta. Lon. 7° 46′ W. Lat. 14° 20′ N.

Kemnath, t. Bavaria, 15 m. E. S. E. Bayreuth, 26 N. Amberg. Lon. 11° 55′ E. Lat. 49° 53′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Kemnitz, Old, v. Silesia, 6 m. W. Hirschberg. Pop. 1,300.

Kempen, t. Prussian Westphalia, 17 m. N. W. Dusseldorf, 15 N. E. Ruremonde. Pop. 3,000.

Kempen, or *Kempno*, t. Prussian Poland, 32 m. S. Kalisch. Pop. 3,500.

Kempsville, t. Prince Anne co. Va. 9 m. S. E. Norfolk.

Kempten, (an. *Campodunum*,) t. Bavarian States, on the Iller, 66 m. W. S. W. Munich, 50 S. by E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 18′ E. Lat. 47° 44′ N. Pop. 5,300.

Kemskoi, t. A. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 92° E. Lat. 57° 25′ N.

Ken, r. Eng. in Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.

Ken, (an. *Kataia*,) small isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 53° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 27′ N.

Kenagh, v. Ireland, in Longford, 56 m. fr. Dublin.

Kenary, small isl. Hind. 13 m. S. Bombay, 2½ fr. the mainland. Lat. 18° 42′ N.

Kenchester, parish, Eng. in Hereford co. 5 m. W. N. W. Hereford.

Kenchres, (an. *Cenchres*,) s-p. of the Morea, in Argolis, on the gulf of Egina, 7 m. W. by S. Corinth.

Kendal, t. Eng. in Westmoreland. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactories. The other manufactures are Kendal cottons, linseys, knit worsted stockings, flanels, hats, serges, &c. 22½ m. N. Lancaster, and 262½ N. W. London. Lon. 2° 44′ W. Lat. 54° 19′ N. Pop. 7,505.

Kendall, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine.

Kendall, p-t. Stark co. Ohio, near Muskingum river, 7 m. W. Canton. It has an extensive woollen manufactory, and large flocks of sheep are kept in the neighborhood.

Kendrick's Island, N.W. coast of America, forms the W. side of Nootka sound.

Kenduskeag, r. Penobscot co. Maine, which flows into the Penobscot at Bangor.

Kene, or *Kenne*, t. Upper Egypt. It is chiefly supported by the great caravan from Western and Central Africa, which passes annually through it, bringing numerous pilgrims destined for Mecca and Medina. It was formerly the centre of the trade between Egypt and India, but this commerce has now greatly declined. Lon. 32° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 9′ 36″ N.

Kenfig, t. Wales, in Glamorganshire, 7 m. fr. Bridgend.

Kenhawa, co. Va. on Ohio river, bordering on Kentucky. Pop. 6,399. Slaves 1,073. Engaged in agriculture 1,132, in manufactures 488. At the court-house is a post-office. In this town is a spring emitting inflammable air.

Kenhawa, (*Great*,) r. Virginia, which rises in the western part of North Carolina, and running N. and N. W. joins the Ohio at Point Pleasant, in 38° 55′ N. lat. 252 miles below Pittsburg. About 100 miles from its mouth are the Great Falls, where the river descends perpendicularly 50 feet. The principal branch of the Kenhawa is Greenbriar, which enters it 40 or 50 miles above the falls. On the banks of this river, 66 m. from its mouth, are the Kenhawa salt-works.

Kenhawa, Little, r. Va. which falls into the Ohio a little below Marietta, (Ohio.) It is navigable 10 miles.

Kenilworth, called by corruption *Killingworth*, t. Eng. in Warwickshire, between Coventry and Warwick. The town is principally noted for its magnificent castle, which, along with an extensive chase and park, formed at one time the pride and ornament of all this part of the kingdom. The remains of the castle present one of the most splendid and picturesque wrecks of castellated strength

to be found in England, and still impart a melancholy grandeur to the town and neighborhood.—This castle was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to king Henry I. Most of the buildings, of which the remains are still visible, were built by John of Gaunt, who had acquired the castle by marriage. Through his son Henry IV. the castle again returned into the hands of the crown, and continued so, until queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. This nobleman spent immense sums in adorning and enlarging the building; and when all was finished, he entertained the queen here for 17 days, in a style of extraordinary magnificence, the particulars of which are still preserved. 5 m. N. Warwick, 101 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 35′ W. Lat. 52° 21′ N. Pop. 2,279.

Kenlowie, r. Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into St. Andrew's bay.

Kenmare, t. Ireland, in Kerry, on Kenmare river, 12 m. S. S.W. Killarney.

Kenmare River, r. or arm of the sea, on the S. W. coast of Ireland. The mouth is in lon. 9° 37′ W. lat. 51° 40′ N.

Kenmore, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, on Loch Tay, 23 m. W. N. W. Dunkeld.

Kenne. See *Kene*.

Kennebecasis, r. New-Brunswick, which runs E. and falls into the river St. John.

Kennebeck, co. Maine, on both sides of Kennebeck river, and inclosed by the counties of Somerset, Penobscot, Lincoln, and Oxford. Pop. 42,623. Engaged in agriculture 9,785, in commerce 211, in manufactures 1,309. Chief town, Augusta.

Kennebeck, r. Maine, next to Penobscot, the largest in the State. It has two principal branches. The eastern branch rises in Moosehead lake. The western called Dead river, rises in the highlands, which separate Maine from Canada, and unites with the eastern branch about 20 miles below Moosehead lake. After the junction, the river flows south to the Atlantic. Its whole course is about 300 miles. It is navigable for ships 12 miles, to Bath; for sloops, 45 miles, to Augusta, at the head of the tide; and for boats 60 miles, to Waterville. At Waterville the navigation is interrupted by Teconic falls, which afford numerous sites for mills. The lands on the Kennebec are fertile, and well adapted to tillage and pasture.

Kennebunk, r. Maine, which runs into the Atlantic at Kennebunk. It has a good harbor at its mouth.

Kennebunk, p-t. and port of entry, York co. Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebunk, 10 m. S. Saco, 25 S.W. Portland. Shipping in 1816, 11,741 tons. Here is a bank. Pop. 2,145.

Kennet-Pans, v. Scotland, 1 m. W. Kincardine.

Kennet, r. Eng. which falls into the Thames at Sunning.

Kennedy's, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Kennet, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,032.

Kennet's square, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

Kennomic. See *Calemick*.

Kennoway, v. Scotland, in Fife, 12 m. N. E. Kinghorn.

Kenock, or *Kenoque*. See *Knock*.

Kensheim. See *Kiensheim*.

Kensington, populous v. Eng. in Middlesex, nearly 2 miles from Hyde Park corner, and is chiefly distinguished for its royal palace and gardens.

Kensington, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 13 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 709.

Kensington, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 7,118.

Kent, maritime co. Eng. forming the S. E. angle of the kingdom, bounded N. by the Thames, which divides it from Essex, E. and S. E. by the German ocean and straits of Dover, S. by Sussex, and W. by Surry. It contains about 900,000 acres, or 1,460 sq. miles, with 263 inhabitants to each. The general aspect of this county is very beautiful, from the diversity of the surface, and the richness and variety of the scenery. It is essentially an agricultural county; and every department of husbandry is here prosecuted to a great extent, and with great ability and success. Pop. in 1811, 373,095; families 76,265, of which number 27,077 were engaged in agriculture, 27,996 in trade and manufactures, and 21,192 otherwise.

Kent, town of liberated negroes, Sierra Leone, at Cape Shilling.

Kent, co. Lower Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence.

Kent, co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Kent, co. R. I. on the W. side of Narraganset bay, bounded N. by Providence co. S. by Washington co. and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 10,228. Engaged in agriculture 1,644, in commerce 63, in manufactures 446. Chief town, Warwick.

Kent, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, 45 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,956. Iron ore is found here, and wrought extensively.

Kent, t. Putnam co. N. Y. 20 m. S. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,801.

Kent, co. Del. bounded N. by Newcastle co. E. by Delaware bay, S. by Sussex co. and W. by Maryland. Pop. 5,533. Slaves 1,070. Engaged in agriculture 4,402, in commerce 193, in manufactures 531. Chief town, Dover.

Kent, co. Md. bounded N. by Cecil co. E. by Delaware, S. by Queen Anne co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 11,453. Slaves 4,071. Engaged in agriculture 2,589, in commerce 35, in manufactures 262. Chief town, Chester.

Kent, isl. in Chesapeake bay, annexed to Queen Anne co. Md.

Kent's Groups, small islands on the S. E. coast of New Holland, in Bass's strait. Lon. of the centre, 147° 25′ E. Lat. 39° 29′ S.

Kentish Town, hamlet, Eng. in Middlesex, 2 m. N. London.

Kenton, v. Eng. in Devonshire, at the confluence of the Ken with the Ex, 2 m. fr. Exmouth. Pop. 1,793.

Kenton, East and *West*, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 3 m. N. N. W. Newcastle. Pop. 1,052.

Kentucky, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; E. by Virginia; S. by Tennessee; and W. by the Mississippi. It extends from lat. 36° 30′ to 39° 10′ N. and from lon. 81° 50′ to 89° 20′ W. Length on the southern line, 300 miles. Extent, 39,000 sq. miles, or 24,960,000 acres. Pop. in 1790, 73,677; in 1800, 220,959; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,317. Slaves 126,732. Engaged in agriculture 132,161; in commerce 1,617; in manufactures 31,469.

Kentucky is almost insulated by navigable rivers. The Big Sandy, the Ohio, and the Mississippi form its boundary on three sides, while the Cumberland intersects its southern border. The principal rivers which lie wholly within the State are Licking, Kentucky, and Green.—The only mountains are the Cumberland range which sep-

arates it from Virginia in the S. E. The eastern counties are mountainous. A tract along the banks of the Ohio, from 5 to 20 miles wide, and extending through the whole length of the State, is hilly and broken, but has a good soil; the part of this tract lying immediately upon the Ohio, for about one mile in width on an average, consists of bottom lands, and is subject to periodical inundation. Between this tract, the eastern counties and Green river, lies the garden of the State. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 miles wide, and comprises the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessemine, Madison, Garrard, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. The surface of this district is agreeably undulating, and the soil black and friable, producing black walnut, black cherry, honey locust, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton wood, and white thorn. The country between Green and Cumberland rivers is called "the barrens." In 1800 the legislature of Kentucky made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value; but it proves to be excellent land; and hogs and cattle are raised in abundance. The whole state, below the mountains, rests on an immense bed of limestone, usually about 8 feet below the surface. There are every where apertures in this limestone, through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth. The large rivers of Kentucky, for this reason, are more diminished during the dry season, than those of any part of the United States, and the small streams entirely disappear. The banks of the rivers are natural curiosities; the rivers having generally worn very deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by Kentucky r. are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high. In the S. W. part of the State, between Green river and the Cumberland, there are several wonderful caves: one, called the Mammoth cave, is said to be 8 or 10 miles long.

The principal productions of Kentucky are hemp, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. Salt springs are numerous, and supply not only this State, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee with this mineral.—The principal manufactures are cloth, spirits, cordage, salt, and maple sugar. The value of the manufactures in 1810 was estimated at $6,181,024. Hemp, tobacco, and wheat are the principal exports. These are carried down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and foreign goods received from the same place in return. Louisville, on the Ohio, is the centre of this trade. The introduction of steam-boat navigation on the Ohio has been of incalculable benefit to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kentucky.

The principal religious deneminations are Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The principal literary institution is the Transylvania university at Lexington. A charter for another college, to be established at Danville, was granted early in the year 1819.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives: the former hold their seats 4 years, the latter are chosen annually. The governor is chosen for 4 years, and is ineligible the succeeding 8. More than 50 banks have been incorporated in this State.

Kentucky, r. Kentucky, rises in the highlands in the S. E. part of the State, and running N. W. falls into the Ohio, at Port William, 77 miles above the rapids at Louisville. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats of considerable size 180 miles in the winter floods. The banks are generalty high and rocky, presenting in seme places perpendicular precipices of limestone of 300 feet.

Kentucky, Little, r. Ken. which runs into the Ohio, 3 m. below the mouth of Kentucky river.

Kentucky, Indian, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

Kents, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 30 m. S. W. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

Kenyon, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. E. Newton in Makerfield. Pop. 415.

Kenyon, t. Glengary co. Up. Canada.

Kensingen, t. Germany, on the Elz, 11 m. N. Friburg. Pop. 2,200.

Keounsay, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy. Lon. 96° 40′ E. Lat. 17° 20′ N.

Keowee, r. U. S. the name of Savannah river above its confluence with the Tugulo

Keosee, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 50′ E. Lat. 21° 19′ N.

Kepher Kenna. See *Cana*.

Kephsa. See *Cephisia*.

Keppelbay, bay on the E. coast of New Holland, which was found by captain Flinders to communicate with Port Curtis. Lon. of the anchorage 150° 58′ E. Lat. 23° 29′ S.

Keppel's Island, small isl. near the Falkland islands. Lon. 60° 15′ W. Lat. 51° 24′ S.

Keppel's Island, one of Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 194° 56′ W. Lat 10° 15′ S.

Keppel's Island. See *Traitor's Island*.

Kepse, v. Syria, near the ruins of Seleucia.

Kerah, or *Haweesa*, called by the Turks *Karasu*, r. Persia, which rises in Kurdistan, receives the Kazawur and the Gamusu, and passing by the city of Haweeza, enters the Shut-el-Arab, about 20 m. below Kerna.

Kerbela, t. Irak Arabi, near the W. bank of the Euphrates. Its ancient name was *Vologesia*. It is the resort of numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali. 50 m. S. S. W. Bagdad.

Kercolang, isl. in the Eastern seas, from 80 to 100 miles in circumference. It is well cultivated and populous. Lon. 126° 30′ E. Lat. 4° 30′ N.

Kerempe, cape, Anatolia, on the Black sea. Lon. 33° 10′ E. Lat. 42° 45′ N.

Kerensk, t. Russia, in Penza, 81 m. N. N. E. Tambov. Pop. 4,500.

Kerera, isl. Scotland, in Argyleshire, in the sound of Mull, 8 m. fr. the island of Mull.

Keresoun, (an. *Cerasus*,) s-p. A. Turkey, on a gulf of the Black sea, 70 m. W. S. W. Trebisond.

Keresztur, or *Bodrogh-Keresztur*, t. Hungary, in Semplin, 6 m. S. Canischa. Lon. 21° 21′ 32″ E. Lat. 48° 9′ 28″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Kergetein, t. Moravia, 14 m. S. Olmutz. Pop. 2,800.

Kerguelen's Land, or *Island of Desolation*, in the Southern Indian ocean, about 90 miles long. None but amphibious animals exist here, and few vegetables. Lon 69° 30′ E. Lat. 49° 20′ S.

Kerin, r. Chinese Tartary, which falls into the Amour. Lon. 136° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 44′ N.

Keriog, r. Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee, 5 m. fr. Wrexham.

Keriog, r. Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Dovy near Llanweryng.

Kerka, r. Dalmatia, which falls into the gulf of Venice.

Kerkeni, small isl. near the E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11° 12′ E. Lat. 34° 59′ N.

Kerkook, t. A. Turkey, the largest in Lower Kurdistan. Pop. about 13,000. Lon. 43° 42′ E. Lat. 35° 29′ N.

Kerlon, r. Tartary, which rises in about lon. 109° E. and lat. 49° N. and, after a course of 300 miles, unites with the Onon, to form the Argoune.

Kerman, (an. *Caramania*,) province of the Persian empire. It has Mekran and Seistan on the E.; Laristan and Fars on the W.; and the Persian gulf on the S. Its central and northern part consists of extensive deserts.

Kerman, or *Sirjian*, cap. of the above province, was at one period, among the proudest cities of the Persian empire. In 1794, it was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three successive months. The finest edifices were levelled with the ground, many of the inhabitants slain, and 30,000 sent into exile. The city never has recovered from this disaster. The population does not now exceed 20,000. Its manufactures and trade are still, however, very considerable: the former consist in shawls, matchlocks, and carpets. Lon. 56° 10′ E. Lat. 29° 30′ N.

Kermanshah, t. Persia, in Irak. It contains 12,000 houses. 140 m. N. E. Bagdad. Lon. 46° 30′ E. Lat. 34° 20′ N.

Kern el Hutin, mt. Palestine, 10 m. N. Tabor.

Kerns, t. Switz. 11 m. S. Lucerne.

Kerouart Islets, small islets on the N. W. coast of America, between 51° and 52° N. lat.

Kerpen, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Erft, 10 m. E. S. E. Juliers. Pop. 1,600.

Kerrapay, country, on the E. part of the Gold coast of Africa, bordering on Whidah. It contains several independent kingdoms and states.

Kerrsville, t. Lawrence co. Ohio.

Kerry, co. Ireland, bounded N.W. by the Shannon, N. E. by Limerick co. S. E. by Cork, and W. by the Atlantic. Extent, 1,040,487 acres. A very great proportion of the county is dreary, desolate, encumbered with very lofty mountains, rocky and often inaccessible. Pop. about 140,000.

Kerry Head, Ireland, the S. cape at the mouth of the Shannon. Lon. 9° 47′ W. Lat. 52° 24′ N.

Kerry Point, cape, Ireland, in Down co. Lon. 5° 22′ W. Lat. 54° 22′ N.

Kerschau, or *Kersano*, t. Istria, 10 m. N. N. E. Pedena. Pop. 800.

Kershaw, district, S. C. on the E. side of the Wateree. Pop. 12,432. Chief town, Camden.

Kershope, r. Scotland, which forms for several miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and falls into the Liddal.

Kertsch, *Kertz*, or *Kjerch*, s-p. and fortress, Eu. Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the E. coast of the Crimea. It has a good harbor. This fortress, and that of Jenikale, about 12 miles to the E. N. E. command the strait between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph. Its Russian name is *Vospor*. 60 m. N. N. E. Caffa, 100 E. S. E. Perekop. Lon. 36° 24′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N.

Kersergebirge, a range of mountains in Transylvania, branching off from the Carpathians.

Kesem. See *Kiseen*.

Kesgo, *Bay* and *Cape*, on the N. coast of Spain, to the E. of Santander.

Kesh, or *Quez*, t. Great Bukharia, 30 m. S. Samarcand.

Kesker, or *Kubar*, s-p. Ghilan, in Persia, 25 m. N.W. Reshd.

Keszeldorf, v. Silesia, in Jauer, 4 m. N. W. Lowenberg. Pop. 1,100.

Kesseldorf, v. Saxony, 7 m. W. Dresden.

Kestzhely, t. Hungary, on the Platten sea, with a castle, and a seminary for the improvement of agriculture. 23 m S. Vasarhely. Pop. 9,000.

Keswick, t. Eng. in Cumberland co. delightfully situated at the N. E. end of the romantic lake of Derwentwater, in the beautiful vale of Keswick. It is much visited by strangers who make the tour of the lakes. 17 m. W. Penrith, 292 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 7′ W. Lat. 54° 36′ N. Pop. 1,683.

Keszdi Vasarhely, t. Transylvania, 72 m. E. N. E. Hermannstadt, 41 N. by E. Cronstadt. Lon. 26° 7′ E. Lat. 46° 45′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Ket, r. Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which runs into the sea at Port Yarrock.

Ket, r. Siberia, which falls into the Obi, near Narym.

Ketch Hissar, t. Caramania, in Asia Minor, 85 m. S. W. Kaisarieh.

Ketchluk, t. Caramania, in Asia Minor, 98 m. N. W. Konieh.

Ketee, t. Hind. in Sinde, on the Indus.

Ketskemet, t. Hungary, in the county of Pest. It is the residence of many families of rank. 46 m. N. N. W. Szegedin, 50 S. S. E. Pest. Lon. 19° 48′ E. Lat. 46° 54′ N. Pop. 25,000.

Keterin, or *Catherine*, *Loch*, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 10 miles long, and 1½ broad, and distinguished for its picturesque scenery.

Kettering, t. Eng. in Northampton co. It has manufactures of tammies and lutestrings. Pop. 3,242. 74 m. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 43′ W. Lat. 52° 24′ N.

Kettle, r. Up. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, W. of Long Point.

Kettleshulme, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 7 m. N. E. Macclesfield.

Kettwyk, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer, 3 m. W. N. W. Werden. Pop. 1,400.

Ketzin, t. Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, 8 m. N. W. Potsdam. Pop. 800.

Kevelaer, t. Prussian Westphalia, 4 m. from Gueldres.

Kevenny, r. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Uske at Abergavenny.

Keula, t. Saxony in Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 11 m. N. Muhlhausen. Pop. 1,600.

Keuschberg, v. Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S. E. Merseburg.

Kew, v. Eng. in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Old Brentford. Kew palace was a favourite retreat of George III. The botanic garden here, chiefly for exotics, is one of the finest in the world. Pop. 560. 6 m. W. London.

Kewaw, or *Kiawa*, small isl. on the coast of S. C. between Johns island and the ocean.

Keweena, point N. W. Territory, on the shore of lake Superior, extending 45 miles into the Lake. On the E. side is a large bay 20 miles long and 12 wide. Copper is found here. 50 m. E. of the mouth of Ontanagon river.

Kexholm, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, at the influx of the Woxa into the lake Ladoga, 90 m. N. St. Petersburg.

Keydee, t. Bengal, in Chuta Nagpore. Lon. 84° 49′ E. Lat. 22° 46′ N.

Keynsham, or *Kaynsham*, t. Eng. in Somersetshire, on the N. side of the Avon, 5 m. S. E. Bristol, 116 W. London. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 51° 24′ N. Pop. 1,748.

Keyss, or *Ssavd*, *Kessd*, or *Kusszdu*, t. Transylvania, 7 m. E. by S. Schæsburg. Pop. 2,000.

Key's Isles, three islands in the Eastern seas, about 133° E. lon. and between 5° and 6° N. lat.

Keysville, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.

Keyzer's Bay, bay on the S. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104° 38′ E. Lat. 5° 40′ N.

Kesil. See *Kisilosen*.

Khabur. See *Kabour*.

Khudarah, el, the *Chadra* of Edrisi, and perhaps the *Colonia Augusta* of Ptolemy, t. Tlemsan, in Algiers, near the river Shelliff, 55 m. S. S. W. Algiers.

Khaibar, t. Hedsjas, in Arabia, 120 m. E. N. E. Medina. Lon. 40° 50′ E. Lat. 25° 10′ N.

Khalits. See *Kalits*.

Khami. See *Hami*.

Khamiesberg, a station of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in Little Namaqualand, in South Africa.

Khanakee, t. Irak Arabi, 98 m. N. E. Bagdad.

Khandesh, province, Hind. between 21° and 23° N. lat. bounded N. by Malwah, W. by Gujerat, S. by Aurungabad, E. by Berar.

Khangah, el, t. Egypt, 12 m. N. E. Cairo.

Kharasm, country, Asia, lying along the E. side of the Caspian sea, bounded S. by Korassan, and E. by Great Bukharia. It is about 320 miles long from N. to S. and the same distance from E. to W. The country is fertile, and was formerly populous, but has much declined under the destructive power of the Usbeks.

Kharshoot, r. A. Turkey, which falls into the Black sea, near Tereboli.

Khasgunge, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 36′ E. Lat. 27° 52′ N.

Khatanga, r. Siberia, which rises in Tomsk, and after a course of nearly 500 miles, falls into the northern ocean.

Khauar, or *Hawari*, t. Irak, in Persia, 200 m. N. Ispahan.

Khemlasa, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 78° 36′ E. Lat. 24° 15′ N.

Khiber, or *Teera*, mts. on the N. boundary of Cabul.

Khieva. See *Chiva*.

Khilli, Cape, on the N. E. coast of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24° 4′ E. Lat. 38° 36′ N.

Khillis, t. Syria, at the foot of Mount Taurus, 28 m. N. N. W. Aleppo.

Khisht, v. Fars, in Persia, 63 m. E. Bushire.

Khodagunge, t. Hind. in Agra, on Callynuddy river, 15 m. fr. Cannonge.

Khodorkov, t. Russia, in Kiev, S. W. of the city of Kiev. Pop. 3,300.

Khoee, t. Azerbijan, in Persia, on the borders of the lake of Urumea. It is the emporium of a considerable trade between Persia and Turkey. 150 m. W. Ardebil. Pop. 25,000.

Khogiloea, district of Fars, in Persia. Behaban is the capital.

Khojund, city, Great Bukharia, scarcely equalled by any in this part of Asia for climate, beauty of situation, and populousness. The Sirr, or Sihon, the ancient Jaxartes, flows under its walls. 120 m. N. E. Samarcand.

Khonsar, t. Persia, 92 m. N. W. Ispahan.

Khoordah, district, Hind. in Orissa. Khoordah, or Khoordaghar, the capital, is 30 m. S. W. of the city of Cuttack.

Khoosgal, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 13′ E. Lat 15° 29′ N.

Khooshalgur, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 76° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 27′ N.

Khorassan. See *Korassan*.

Khorfakan, s-p. Ommon, in Arabia, on the Persian gulf. Lon. 55° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 18′ N.

Khorumabad, (an. *Corbienne*,) t. Irak, in Persia, on the Kerah, 180 m. W. N. W. Ispahan.

Khosciab, t. Hedsjas, in Arabia, 26 m. S. W. Medina.

Khosdar, t. Beloochistan. Lon. 67° E. Lat. 30° 30′ N.

Khusistan. See *Chusistan*.

Khyrabad, or *Kairabad*, district, Hind. in Oude, between 27° and 28° N. lat. bounded W. by the Ganges, and E. by the Gogra. Khyrabad, the capital, is in lon. 80° 45′ E. lat. 27° 29′ N.

Kiab, t. Chusistan, in Persia, on the Kerah, 200 m. W. Ispahan.

Kiahing fou, t. China, in the province of Tchekiang. The silk manufactures are very extensive. 130 m. S. E. Nankin. Lon. 120° 14′ E. Lat. 32° N.

Kiakhta, t. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, the centre of all the trade carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. It contains 150 houses. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, beavers, Russia and Morocco leather; and receive in exchange nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, &c. The Russian and Chinese towns are separate from each other, and each defended by a fort. The Chinese town is called Naimatschin. 330 m. S. Irkoutsk.

Kiamesha, r. Arkansas, which is formed by the union of three branches, rising in a ridge of the Mazern mountains. It waters the S. W. part of the territory and joins Red river 900 miles above Natchitoches.

Kiangari, t. Anatolia, 256 m. E. S. E. Constantinople.

Kiangnan, province of China, bounded E. by the sea, N. by Shantung, W. by Honan, and S. by Tchekiang and Quangsee. It may be considered as the centre of the navigation, wealth, and commerce of this great empire. The great rivers Hoangho and Yang-tse-kiang traverse it fr. E. to W. From N. to S. it is crossed by the great canal, which opens an intercourse with Pekin. Nankin is the capital.

Kiangsee, a fine province of China, extending southwards from Kiangnan to Quangtong. It yields in abundance rice and silk. An immense manufacture of porcelain is carried on at Kingtecheng.

Kiawa. See *Keowe*.

Kiawer, v. W. Africa, in Boorsalum, on the Gambia.

Kibban, t. Koordistan, 1½ m. from the Euphrates, 80 W. Diarbekir.

Kibblestone, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, adjoining to Stone. Pop. 1,056.

Kibblesworth, t. Eng. in Durham, 4 m. S. by W. Gateshead.

Kichkingsberg, t. Baden, 13 m. N. W. Freyburg.

Kickaboo, or *Red buck*, small r. Illinois, which runs into the Illinois on the N. a little below lake Pioria.

Kickapoos, Indians, in Illinois. They are scattered along the rivers Wabash, Illinois, and Mississippi, but their largest settlement is in a Prairie 90 m. N. by E. Vincennes. They raise tobacco, corn, beans, and potatoes, have a great number of horses, and are good hunters. The number of warriors is about 600.

Kickemuit, a N. W. arm of Mount Hope bay, R. I. 2 miles long and ½ a mile broad.

Kid, small isl. near the W. coast of Ireland, 3 m. S. W. Binwy Head.

Kidderminster, t. Eng. in Worcester co. on the Stour, and connected by an inland navigation with Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. It has long been noted for its manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and poplins. But the carpet manufacture is that which has taken the firmest root, and promoted most essentially the trade, wealth, and population of the town. Pop. 8,038. 13 m. N. Worcester, 126 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 14′ W. Lat. 52° 23′ N.

Kidge. See *Kej*.

Kidnappers, Cape, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 182° 24′ W. Lat. 39° 43′ S.

Kidwelly, t. South Wales, in Caermarthen co. on both sides of the Lesser Gwendraeth. Coal and iron abound in the neighbourhood. 10 m. S. Caermarthen, 226 W. London. Lon. 4° 18′ W. Lat. 51° 44′ N. Pop. 1,441.

Kieidani, or *Keidani*, t. Eu. Russia, in Wilna, near Kowno. Pop. 2,700.

Kiel, t. Denmark, and cap. of Holstein, at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbor. Ship-building and mercantile agency, are the principal occupations here. The manufactures are hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar refining. A great annual fair takes place in January. It is the seat of a university, which contained in 1818, only 107 students; the number of regular professors is, however, 19, besides 10 extraordinary. 26 m. S. E. Sleswick, 51 N. Hamburgh. Lon. 10° 8′ 18″ E. Lat. 54° 10′ 43″ N. Pop. 8,000.

Kiel, a canal of Denmark, in Holstein, which joins the Baltic to the Eyder, thus forming a communication with the German ocean. It is 22½ miles long, from 90 to 100 feet wide at the surface, 54 at the bottom, and at least 10 feet deep. It has 6 sluices, and is capable of admitting vessels 95 feet in length, 24 in width, and of 9 feet draught.

Kielce, t. Poland, in Cracow, 24 m. E. by N. Malagosc. Pop. 2,400.

Kiemi, or *Kimi*, t. Russia, in Finland, on the river Kiemi, 3 m. from its mouth, 11 S. E. Tornea. Lon. 24° 27′ E. Lat. 66° 49′ N.

Kieming, t. Russia, in Finland, on the river Jio, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia.

Kien, small isl. in the Baltic, near the N. W. coast of Russia.

Kiennhing-fou, city, China, in the province of Fokien, or Footchien, on the river Minho. Lon. 117° 2′ E. Lat. 27° 5′ N.

Kiensheim, v. France, in Upper Rhine, 6 m. N. N. W. Colmar.

Kien-tchang-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 27° 35′ N.

Kieoukiang, city of the province of Kiangsee, in China, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 3 or 4 miles before its junction with the lake Poyang. Lon. 115° 41′ E. Lat. 29° 54′ N.

Kiera. See *Santorin*.

Kjersch. See *Kertsch*.

Kiertiminde, t. Denmark, in the island of Funen, 8 m. E. N. E. Odensee. Lon. 10° 40′ E. Lat. 55° 22′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Kiev, a government in the S. W. of Eu. Russia, bounded by Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tschernigov, and Poltava, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper. It lies between 28° 40′ and 33° 25′ E. lon. and 48° 30′ and 51° 50′ N. lat. Extent, 21,000 sq. miles. Pop. about a million.

Kiev, Kiov, or *Kiow*, t. Eu. Russia, and cap. of the preceding government, stands on the right bank of the Dnieper, and consists properly of 3 towns, viz. the Old Town, Podol or the Lower Town, and the fortress of Ptescheraki. It has a university, established in 1803. The church of St. Sophia at Kiev, being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith. 270 m. N by W. Cherson. Lon. 30° 27′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N. Pop. about 20,000.

Kikacco, t. Congo, in Africa, on the river Bokian, 30 m. S. E. Pango.

Kikiany, small isl. at the S. extremity of the Japanese group. Lon. 132° 25′ E. Lat. 29° 40′ N.

Kilang. See *Keelan*.

Kilborn. See *Kinburn*.

Kilbrannin Sound, on the coast of Scotland, between the peninsula of Kintyre and the isle of Arran.

Kilcock, v. Ireland, in Kildare, on the Blackwater, 14 m. W. by N. Dublin.

Kilconquhar, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 1 m. N. Ely.

Kilcullen, or *Kilcullen Bridge*, t. Ireland, in Kildare co. on the Liffey, 21 m. S. W. Dublin, 7 E. Kildare.

Kildare, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Meath, E. by Dublin and Wicklow, S. by Carlow, and W. by King's and Queen's counties. Extent, 593 sq. miles. The county is mostly an extensive flat of fine arable soil. Pop. at least 110,000. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants is 30 to 1.

Kildare, t. Ireland, in Kildare co. It is chiefly supported by the frequent horse races in the neighbourhood, having little or no trade. 33 m. W. N. W. Wicklow, 25 W. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 6° 57′ W. Lat. 53° 4′ N.

Kildare, t. Warwick co. Lower Canada, 34 m. N. Montreal.

Kildoreny, v. Ireland, in Cork co. 107 m. S. W. Dublin.

Kilduyn, isl. in the Arctic ocean, on the coast of Lapland. Lon. 33° 8′ E. Lat. 68° 48′ N.

Kildysart, t. Ireland, in Clare co. on the Shannon, 122 m. S. W. Dublin.

Kilef, t. Balk, in Central Asia, on the left side of the Oxus, 60 m. N. W. Balk.

Kilpenora, v. Ireland, in Clare co. 116 m. from Dublin.

Kilfinichen and *Kilviceuen*, parish, Scotland, in Argyleshire, in the island of Mull. Pop. 3,205.

Kilgerran, or *Cilgerran*, v. South Wales, in Pembroke co. on the Tivy, 4 m. S. W. Cardigan. Pop. 769.

Kilia Nova, t. Eu. Russia, in Bessarabia, on the N. branch of the Danube, which is navigable to

this town for the largest vessels used in the navigation of the Black Sea. The maritime trade of Moldavia, Walachia, and Bulgaria, passes through this place; and it exports to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, wool, goats' hair, honey, tallow, wine, wax, hides, and corn. 84 m. S. W. Bender, 313 N. by E. Constantinople. Lon. 30° 25′ E. Lat. 45° 30′ N.

Kilios, t. Anatolia, in A. Turkey, on the coast of the Black sea, 60 m. W. S. W. Amasieh.

Kilkary, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 78° 53′ E. Lat. 9° 15′ N.

Kilkeele, v. Ireland, on the coast of Down co. 65 m. N. by E. Dublin.

Kilkenny, co. Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N W. by Queen's co. N. by Carlow co. E. by Wexford, and S. W. by Tipperary. It contains 510,000 acres. Pop. in 1800, 108,000, of whom 95,000 were Catholics.

Kilkenny, city, Ireland, and cap. of the above county, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river Nore. The town contains the castle of the earl of Ormond, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the celebrated college or free school, a theatre, &c. Lon. 7° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 35′ N. Pop. 14,975.

Kilkenny, t. Leinster co Lower Canada, 30 m. N. W. Montreal.

Kilkenny, t. Coos co. N. H. 8 m. N. E. Lancaster. Pop. 24.

Kilkenny, p-v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

Kilkerran Bay, harbor, Ireland, in Galway co. Lon 9° 50′ W. Lat. 53° 15′ N.

Killack, s-p. Mekran, in Persia, on the Indian ocean, 70 m. N. W. Churbar.

Killah Hashem Khan, t. Persia, 61 m. S. S. E. Sultania.

Killala, t. Ireland, in Mayo co. on a fine bay of the Atlantic, 127 m. N. W. Dublin, 24 N. Castlebar. Lon. 9° 3′ W. Lat. 54° 12′ N.

Killaloe, t. Ireland, in Clare co. on the W. bank of the Shannon, 11 m. N. N. E. Limerick.

Killamarsh, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 9½ m. N. E. Chesterfield. Pop. 632.

Killard Point, cape, on the E. coast of Ireland, 6 m. E. Downpatrick. Lon. 5° 27′ W. Lat. 54° 22′ N.

Killarny, t. Ireland, in Kerry co. It is a thriving town, and is the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop. 38 m. W. Cork, 144 S. W. Dublin. Lon. 9° 32′ W. Lat. 51° 49′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Killarny, lake, in the S. W. part of Ireland, which discharges its waters through Lane river into Dingle bay. It is remarkable for its picturesque scenery, and for several natural curiosities. It is about 10 miles long and from 1 to 7 broad, and is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle and Upper Lakes. The shores of the Lower lake are diversified with the most beautiful scenery, and on the south side are lofty mountains, from one of which O'Sullivan's cascade falls into the lake with a tremendous roar, opposite the romantic island of Innisfallen, the seat of an ancient noted abbey. In the Middle lake is the celebrated rock called the Eagle's Nest, a place wonderful for its echoes; the sound of a bugle horn producing tones equal to 100 instruments, and the discharge of a musket, causing a succession of peals equal to the loudest thunder. The Upper lake is entirely surrounded by mountains, and near the summit of one of them is a circular lake, called the Devil's Punch Bowl, which, from its immense depth and continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the principal curiosities of Killarney. After heavy rains the water falls down the side of the mountain in the form of a beautiful cascade.

Killbegan, t. Ireland, in Westmeath co, on the river Brosna, remarkable for two old monasteries. 44 m. W. Dublin, 15 E. Athlone.

Killbuck, r. Ohio, which runs into White woman's creek, 3 m. above its junction with the Muskingum.

Killeen, t. Ireland, in Meath, 7 m. S. S. E. Navan.

Killery Harbor, bay, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 46′ W. Lat. 53° 38′ N.

Killeshandra, v. Ireland, in Cavan co. on the river Croghan, 61 m. N. W. Dublin.

Killiecrankie, a noted pass to the highlands of Scotland, in Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry.

Killin, v. Scotland, in Perth co. at the W. end of Loch Tay.

Killingly, p-t. Windham co Ct. on the Quinnebaug, 25 m. W. Providence, 45 E Hartford. Pop. 2,803. It contains 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. Stone is found here good for whetstones, and a quarry of soft stone used for jambs.

Killington. See *Sherburne*.

Killington peak, one of the highest summits of the Green mountains, in Vermont, 10 m. E. Rutland.

Killingworth, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 6 m. N. E Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 889.

Killingworth, p-t. Middlesex co Ct. on Long Island Sound, 26 m. E. New Haven, 38 S. E. Hartford, 26 W. New London. Pop 2,342. It has a harbor with 8 feet water on the bar, and owns some shipping. The village contains about 70 houses, and is built on a street, 1½ miles long, which is crossed by Indian river.

Killmaedaugh, v. Ireland, in Galway co. 12 m. N. Ennis.

Killmallock, t. Ireland, in Limerick, co. About three centuries back it was one of the best built inland towns of Ireland. 4 m. N. E. Charleville, 16 S. Limerick. Lon. 8° 31′ W. Lat. 52° 16′ N.

Killmichael Point, cape, on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 9 W. Lat. 52° 44′ N.

Killough, s-p. Ireland, in Down co. with a fine harbor, 5 m. S. Downpatrick, 75 N. N. E. Dublin. Lon. 5° 45′ W. Lat 54° 13′ N.

Killybegs, t. Ireland, in Donegal co. on Donegal bay, 124 m. N. W. Dublin, 13 W. Donegal. Lon. 8° 48′ W. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Killeleagh, t. Ireland, in Down co. on an arm of Lough Strangford, 7 m. N. N. E. Downpatrick, 15 S. S. E. Belfast. Lon. 5° 46′ W. Lat. 54° 25′ N.

Kilmacthomas, v. Ireland, in Waterford, 83 m. S. S. W. Dublin.

Kilmahog, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 1 m. W. Callander.

Kilmalie, parish, Scotland, in the counties of Inverness and Argyle. Pop. 4,645.

Kilmanuaig, parish, Scotland, in Invernesshire. Pop. 2,407.

Kilmany, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 5 m. fr. Cupar in Fife.

Kilmarnock, or *St. Marnoch*, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire, on Kilmarnock river. It is the principal manufacturing town in the county, and for many years has carried on a considerable trade. The principal manufactures are carpets, shoes, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths: bonnets, caps, mits, stockings, gloves, leather, and saddle-

ry. Pop. in 1819, 14,000. 22 m. S.W. Glasgow, 12 N. E. Ayr, 64 S. W. Edinburg. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 55° 40′ N.

Kilmarnock, p-v. Lancaster co. Va.

Kilmaurs, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 500.

Kilmore, v. Ireland, in Cavan, co. 3½ m. from Cavan.

Kilmurry, v. Ireland, on the coast of Clare co. 129 m. from Dublin.

Kilonga, t. Benguela, in Africa, 15 m. up the river Benguela.

Kilongo, district, of Loango, W. Africa, 30 m. N. W. Loango. Lat. 4° 25′ S.

Kilpatrick, v. Scotland, on the Clyde, 10 m. W. Glasgow. Pop. 500.

Kilrea, t. Ireland, in Londonderry co. 102 m. N. Dublin.

Kilrenny, royal burgh, Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. about 200.

Kilrush, p-t. Ireland, in Clare co. on the Shannon, 142 m. S. W. Dublin.

Kilsyth, v. Scotland, in Sterling co. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Pop. in 1819, 1,500. 12½ m E. by N. Glasgow, 11½ W. Falkirk, 16 S. W. Stirling, 15 N. Hamilton.

Kilwinning, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock, 3 m. N. N. W. Irvine, 28 S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1,260.

Kilworth, t. Ireland, in Cork co. 104 m. S. W. Dublin.

Kimberworth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. W. by N. Rotherham. Pop. 3,482.

Kimbolton, (an. *Kinnibantum*,) t. Eng. in Huntingdon, 6½ m. E. Higham Ferrers, 64 N. London. Pop. 1,400.

Kimedy, t. Hind. in Northern Circars. Lon. 84° 11′ E. Lat. 18° 48′ N.

Kimeridge, or *Kommeridge*, v. Eng. in Dorsetshire, 4½ m. W. S. W. Corfe castle.

Kimi Lappmark. See *Kiemi*.

Kimihie, or *Camagichi*. See *Kiamesha*.

Kimkina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Aluta, 53 m. N. Bucharest.

Kimmoo. See *Kemmoo*.

Kimpolung, t. Austrian Poland, in the Buckowine, 116 m. W. N. W. Jassy. Lon. 25° 8′ E. Lat. 47° 42′ N.

Kinatour, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 19′ E. Lat. 12° 15′ N.

Kinburn, properly *Kilborn*, a small fortress in the S. W. of European Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black sea, on the S. side of the estuary of the Dnieper. The harbor is tolerably secure. Lon. 31° 36′ E. Lat 46° 35′ N.

Kincannon's iron-works, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Kincardineshire, or the *Mearns*, co. Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire, W. and S. by Angus co. Extent, 380 sq. miles, or 243,444 acres. About one half the county consists of high hills or barren heaths, which altogether preclude cultivation. Pop. in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,581.

Kincardine, formerly *West Pans*, t. Scotland, in Perth co. on the Forth. Pop. 1,200.

Kincardine O'Neil, v. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Dee.

Kinchan, the name of the river Yang-tse-kiang, in the upper part of its course. See *Yang-tse-kiang*.

Kincraig Point, promontory, Scotland, on the frith of Forth, forming the S. E. boundary of Largo bay.

Kindelbruck, t. Prussian Saxony, near the Wipper, 21 m. N.E. Erfurt. Pop. 1,200.

Kinderhook creek, r. N. Y. rises in Berlin, Rensselaer co. and flowing S. E. receives Claverack creek, and a mile below enters the Hudson, at Kinderhook.

Kinderhook, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. on Hudson river, 10 m. above Hudson, 20 below Albany. Pop. 3,963. Here is an academy, and an extensive cotton factory. At *Kinderhook landing*, there is a post-office.

Kinderton, v. Eng. in Chester, 1½ m. E. Middlewich.

Kinel, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Samara, 22 m. above the city of Samara.

Kineton, t. Eng. in Warwickshire, 85 m. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 52° 9′ N.

King-and-Queen, co. Va. on Mattapoony river, which separates it from King William co. Pop. 11,798. Slaves 6,041. Engaged in agriculture 2,945, in commerce 16, in manufactures 44. Chief town, Dunkirk. At the court-house is a post-office.

Kingan-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiangsee, on the river Kankian. Lon. 114° 32′ E. Lat. 27° 7′ N.

King creek, p-v. Barnwell co. S. C.

King George, co. between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Pop. 6,116. Slaves 3,504. Engaged in agriculture 1,934, in commerce 16, in manufactures 124. At the court-house is a post-office.

King George's Islands, two islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, and visited by captain Cook in 1773. Lon. 149° 2′ W. Lat. 14° 35′ S.

King George's Sound. See *Nootka Sound*.

King George the Third's Archipelago, group of islands on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 223° 45′ to 225° 37½′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ to 58° 18′ N.

King George the Third's Island. See *Otaheite*.

King George the Third's Sound, a capacious bay on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. of Bald Head, the entrance into the sound, 118° 0′ 45″ E. Lat. 36° 6′ 15″ S.

Kinghele, t. W. Africa, cap. of Cacongo, on the Loango Louisa.

Kinghorn, a royal burgh, Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 9 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, 20½ S. by W. Cupar. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 56° 5′ N. Pop. 1,212.

King's, co. Ireland, bounded N. by East and West Meath, E. by Kildare and Queen's county, S. by Tipperary, and W. by Galway, from which it is separated by the river Shannon. Extent, 707 square miles, or 453,370 acres. More than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. Pop. 130,000.

Kings, co. New Brunswick, on both sides of the river St. John, bounded on the E. by Charlotte co. S. by St. John co. W. by the counties of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and N. by a line running S. E. and N. W. from Spoon Island in St. John river.

King's co. N. Y. comprises the W. end of Long Island, and is bounded E. by Queen's co. Pop. 11,187. Engaged in agriculture 840, in commerce 81, in manufactures 713. Chief town, Flatbush.

King's Barns, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 m. S. E. St. Andrew's.

King's Bay, bay on the S. E. coast of Nova-Scotia. Lon. 59° 10′ W. Lat. 44° 32′ N.

Kingsbridge, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 14 m. S. W. Dartmouth, 206 W. London. Lon. 3° 46′ W. Lat. 50° 17′ N. Pop. 1,242.

Kingsbury, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 52 m. above Albany. Pop. in 1810, 2,272. See *Sandyhill*.

Kingsclere, t. York co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John, adjoining Fredericton.

Kingsclere, t. Eng. in Southamptonshire, 17½ m. S. W. Reading, 55 W. London. Pop. 1,863.

Kingsdown, v. Eng. in Kent, 2½ m. from Deal.

Kingsessing, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 903.

Kingsey, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the river St. Francis, 35 m. S. by E Three-Rivers.

King's ferry, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.

Kingsfield, t. Somerset co. Maine, 40 m. N. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 464.

King's Island, isl. in the W. extremity of Bass' straits, in 39° 36′ S. lat. and 143° 54′ E. lon. 48 m. from the main.

King's Island, isl. on the N. W. coast of America, separated from the continental shore of New Albion, by Banke's canal. Lat. 51° 56′ to 52° 26′ N.

King's Kerswell, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 4 m. from Newton Abbes.

King's Keys, islets in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82° 35′ W. Lat. 12° 42′ N.

Kingsley, t. Eng. in Chester, 3 m. S. E. Frodsham.

King's Lynn. See *Lynn Regis*.

Kingsmill, Point, on the N. W. coast of America, the S. W. point of Prince Frederick's sound. Lon. 225° 49′ E. Lat. 56° 52′ N.

King's Mountain, mt. in the W. part of N. C. 25 m. W. Charlottenburg.

King's Norton, parish, Eng. in Worcester, 4 m. from Birmingham. Pop. 3,068.

King's Point, the N. W. extremity of Sumatra, 15 m. W. Acheen. Lon. 97° 27′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ N.

King's River, r. Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, 1½ m. S. Blessington.

Kingstanley, parish, Eng. in Gloucestershire, 3 m. from Stroud. Pop. 1,722.

Kingston, parish, Eng. in Somerset, 4 m. from Taunton. Pop. 847.

Kingston, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 3 m. S. W. Modbury.

Kingston, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, 1 m. from Corfe Castle.

Kingston, s-p. of Jamaica, on the S. coast of the island, on a bay in which vessels of the largest burden may anchor in safety. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year. It is on a plain, which rises, with a gradual ascent, to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, a distance of about six miles. 10 m. E. Spanish Town. Lon. 76° 33′ W. Lat. 18° N. Pop. 33,000, of which number 10,000 are whites, 18,000 slaves, 2,500 people of colour, and 2,500 negroes.

Kingston, t. and cap. of the island of St. Vincent's in the W. Indies. Lon. 81° W. Lat. 13° 6′ N.

Kingston, p-t. Upper Canada, the largest and most populous of the province. It is advantageously seated at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario. It is regularly laid out, and contains a government-house, a court-house, a Protestant and a Catholic church, a market-house, a jail, hospital, and about 370 dwelling-houses. For the last 20 years the town has obtained considerable mercantile importance It is now the main entrepot between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. From the commencement of spring until the latter end of autumn, great activity prevails. The harbour is well sheltered and convenient, accessible to ships not requiring more than three fathoms water, with good anchorage close to the N. E. extremity of the town; the entrance to it is defended by a battery on Mississaga Point, and another on Point Frederick, which, with the shoal stretching from the former, with only five feet of water upon it, are quite sufficient for its protection. Kingston possesses one of the best harbours on the lake; and it is the naval arsenal of Great Britain in this quarter, where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed. 190 m. N. W. Montreal. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 44° 8′ N.

Kingston, t. and cap. Kings co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis bay.

Kingston, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 17 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop 847.

Kingston, t. Addison co. Vt. 22 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 328.

Kingston, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. on Plymouth bay, 4 m. N. W. Plymouth, 32 S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,313. Here are iron works.

Kingston, formerly *Esopus*, p-t. and cap. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 65 m. below Albany, 100 above New-York. Pop. 2,956, of whom 1,163 are in the village. The village of Kingston is pleasantly situated on Esopus creek, about 3 m. from the Hudson, and contains 150 dwelling-houses, a court-house and jail, an academy, a church, a market-house, a bank, and 2 printing-offices.

Kingston, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 3 m. N. E. Princeton, 15 S. W. Brunswick.

Kingston, p-t Luzern co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, opposite Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,288.

Kingston, v. Talbot co. Md. on the E. side of the Choptank, 4 m. below its forks.

Kingston, p-t. Somerset co. Md.

Kingston, t. Georgetown district, S. C. on Waccama river, 40 m. N. E. Georgetown.

Kingston, p-t. and cap. Roane co. Ten. at the confluence of Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 m. below Knoxville

Kingston, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 407.

Kingston, t. Ross co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Chillicothe.

Kingston Blount, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire, 4 m. E. S. E. Tetsworth.

Kingston upon Hull. See *Hull*.

Kingston upon Thames, t. Eng. in Surry, on the right bank of the Thames. Here many of the Saxon kings were crowned. 10 m. S. W. London. Lon. 0° 18′ W Lat. 51° 24′ N. Pop. 4,144.

Kingstree, p-v. Williamsborough co. S. C.

Kingsville. See *Joy*.

Kingsville, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 8 m. N. E. Jefferson. Pop. 614.

King Swinford, parish, Eng. in Staffordshire, where are considerable manufactures of glass and earthen ware. From the advantages of the adjacent canals to Dudley, Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, and Stafford, which opens a communication with the principal rivers of the kingdom, it has of

late become a place of great opulence and trade. Pop. 8,267. 3 m. from Stourbridge.

Kingswood Forest, Eng. in Gloucestershire, near Bristol. It comprises 5,000 acres, and is full of coal mines.

King-tcheou-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Houpang, on the Yang tse-kiang. It is well fortified, and is considered from its situation, one of the keys of the empire. Lon. 111° 37′ E. Lat. 30° 28′ N.

King-te ching, t. China, in Kiangsee. The inhabitants are entirely devoted to the manufacture of porcelain. It is on a river, which communicates with the Poyang lake at Yau-choo-tou. Lon. 115° 56′ E. Lat. 29° 25′ N. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

Kington, or *Kineton*, t. Eng. in Hereford, on the Arrow, 19 m. N. W. Hereford. Lon. 3° W. Lat. 52° 13 N. Pop. 1,617.

King-tong-fou, city of Yunnan, in China. Lon. 100° 39′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

King William, co. Va between the forks of York river. Pop. 9,697. Slaves 6,010. Engaged in agriculture 3,159, in commerce 21, in manufactures 47. At the court-house is a post-office.

Kingwilliam mills, p-v. Kingwilliam co. Va.

King William's Island, small isl. in Dampier's strait. Lon. 130° 51′ E. Lat. 0° 33′ N.

Kingwood, t Hunterdon co. N. J. on Delaware river, 5 m. below Alexandria. Pop. 2,786.

Kingwood, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.

King-yong-fou, t. China, in the W. part of Shensee. It is strongly fortified with walls and ditches. Lon. 107° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Kinhoa-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tchekiank, formerly of great extent and beauty. The Tartars destroyed a great part of the city. Lon. 119° 16′ E. Lat. 29° 16′ N.

Kinikli, t. Eu. Turkey, 43 m. W. Constantinople.

Kinmenso, small isl. off the coast of Footchein, in China. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ N.

Kinnaird's head, (an. *Promontorium Taixalium.*) promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, which forms the S. boundary of the Moray frith. It has a light house.

Kinnegad, v. Ireland, in Westmeath, 29 m. from Dublin.

Kinnekulle, mt. Sweden, in West Gothland, on the banks of the lake of Wenner.

Kinnell, r. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Annan at Broomhill.

Kinnickinnick, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Scioto, 7 m above Chillicothe.

Kinogam, r. Canada, which runs from Lake Wickwa to the river Saguenay. Lon. 71° 31′ W. Lat. 48° 31′ N.

Kinross-shire, county, Scotland, bounded N. and W. by Perth, and S. and E. by Fifeshire. Extent, 83 square miles. Pop. in 1811, 7,345.

Kinross, t. Scotland, and cap. of Kinross-shire, is finely situated at the W. end of Loch Leven. It formerly manufactured linen to the amount of between £1,000 and £5,000 annually; but the people are now mostly employed in weaving cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. 15 m. S. Perth, 23 E. N. E. Stirling. Pop. 2,124.

Kinsale, t. Ireland, in Cork co. on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour. The river is navigable for large sloops near 12 miles above the town, though a bar prevents large men of war coming into the basin. The harbour is most compact and secure, of a round form, and perfectly land-locked by high hills, so large that the English and Dutch Smyrna fleets have anchored in this port. About 400 boats are employed from this port in the fisheries. Pop. 10,000. 136 m. S.W. Dublin, 12 S. Cork.

Kinsale, p-v. Westmoreland co. Va. 16 m. from the court-house.

Kinsessing, t Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 1,188.

Kinsman, p-t. Trumbull co Ohio, 20 m. N. E. Warren.

Kinsomba, t. Benguela, in Africa, 25 m. S. E. New Benguela.

Kinston, p-t. Lenoir co. N. C.

Kintam, isl. off the coast of Tchekiang, in China. Lon. 121° 24′ E. Lat. 30° 8′ N.

Kintore, royal burgh, Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Don.

Kintyre, or *Kuntyre*, the southern division of Argyleshire, in Scotland. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, about 40 miles long from N. to S. and 6½ broad. Pop. in 1811, 13,285.

Kintyre, Mull of, the S. point of the peninsula of Kintyre. Lon. 5° 46′ W. Lat. 55° 21′ N. It has a light-house.

Kinver, or *Kinfare*, parish, Eng. in Staffordshire, 2 m. from Stourbridge. Pop. 1,668.

Kinure Point, cape on the S. coast of Ireland, in Cork co. 4 m. E. Kinsale harbour. Lon. 8° 25′ W. Lat. 51° 41′ N.

Kinzig, one of the ten circles into which the grand dutchy of Baden was divided in 1810. It lies along the Kinzig. Pop. 118,000.

Kinzig, r. Baden, which falls into the Rhine, by two mouths, at Kehl, opposite Strasburg.

Kioge, or *Koge*, s-p. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 10 m S. Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 40′ E. Lat. 55° 31′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Kiolen, or Scandinavian mountains, extend between Sweden and Norway. One branch commences in Norway under the name of Dofrafield mountains, and meeting the branch from Swedes, between lat. 60° and 61° N. the united chain pursues a N. E. direction parallel to the coast of Norway almost to lat. 70° N. when it turns to the east, and soon after to the southeast, and sinks gradually into hills among the small lakes between the gulf of Finland and the White sea.

Kiostiendgi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea, 100 m. W. by N. Silistria.

Kioxktatoum, t. Birman empire, in Ava, on the Irrawuddy river. Lon. 95° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 44′ N.

Kippax, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6½ m. W. Ferrybridge.

Kippen, v. Scotland, on the S. bank of the Forth. 10½ m. W. Stirling.

Kippenheim, t. Baden, 22 m. N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,600.

Kippure, mountains, Ireland, 10 m. S. Dublin.

Kirby in Kendal. See *Kendal.*

Kirby Moorside, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 22 m. N. by E. York. Lon. 1° 4′ W. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Pop. 1,673.

Kirby, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 33 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 312.

Kirchberg, t. Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 28 m. W. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Kirchberg, t. Lower Austria, on the Wechsel. Pop. 3,000.

Kirchberg, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 41 m. W. Mentz.

Kirchberg, t. Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 6 m. S. Zwickau. Pop. 2,100.

Kirchberg, t. Lower Austria, on the Wagram. Pop. 3,000.

Kirchberg, t. Lower Austria, on the Bielach, 11 m. S. St. Polten, 45 S. W. Vienna.

Kirchborchen, v. Prussian Westphalia, 5 m. S. Paderborn.

Kirchhayn, t. Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, on the Bober. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 36′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Kirchheim, t. Bavaria, on the Mindel, 29 m. E. S. E. Ulm.

Kirchheim, or *Kirchen*, t. Wirtemberg, 15 m. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,350.

Kirchheim, or *Kirchenunter Teek*, t. Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Lauter, 15 m. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 5,050.

Kirchheim-Poland, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 2,000. 28 m. N. W. Manheim. Lon. 7° 59′ E. Lat. 49° 39′ N.

Kirchhoffen, v. Germany, in Baden, 7 m. S. S. W. Freyburg.

Kirchlamitz, t. Bavarian states, 8 m. N. Wunsiedel.

Kircubbin, v. Ireland, in Down co. on Lough Strangford, 86 m. fr. Dublin.

Kirdorf, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 42 m. S. S. W. Cassel.

Kirenga, r. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, which falls into the Lena.

Kirensk, t. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, on the Lena, 630 m. N. of Irkoutsk.

Kirghises, or *Kirguis*, a numerous and widely extended people of independent Tartary, occupying the immense uncultivated plains or steppes, which extend to the east of the sea of Aral, and from the Aral to the Caspian, along the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia. They are divided into three hordes, called the Little, the Middle, and the Great Horde. The Kirghises of the Little Horde occupy the most westerly position, and wander over the plains to the S. and E. of the Oural, and between the Caspian and Aral. They bring their flocks in summer to the steppes between the Oural and the Volga. The Middle Horde live farther to the east, in vast plains, to the north of the Aral. These two hordes subsist entirely on their flocks. The Great Horde are established farther to the east and south, beyond the Aral, on the banks of the Sirr or Sihon; and extend southwards to the frontiers of Bukhara and Cashgar. The Kirghises of the Great Horde have few relations with the Russian empire; and though some of them are pastoral, a considerable proportion cultivate the land, and inhabit fertile, mild, and well watered countries. The Little and Middle Hordes have acknowledged themselves subjects of the Russian empire. The Russian government, however, do not exact from them even the smallest tribute; on the contrary, they pay regular pensions to all the principal chiefs, to prevent them from plundering on the Russian frontier. The Little and Middle Hordes are said to consist each of about 30,000 tents or families. Their property consists chiefly of horses, sheep, and goats, with a few camels. Some of them are very rich in these possessions.

Kirilov, t. Eu. Russia, in Novgorod, 79 m. N. W. Vologda. Pop. 2,200.

Kirin Oula, country, Chinese Tartary, inclosed between the sea of Japan, the northern frontier of Corea, and the river Saghalien Oula. It is 700 miles long, and 200 broad; its climate is very severe, and it is thinly peopled. The capital is of the same name, on the Songarie, which falls into the Saghalien. Lon. 126° 24′ E. Lat. 43° 48′ N.

Kirkaldy, a royal burgh, Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth. The harbour has about 14 feet water at its entrance in spring tides, and is safe and well sheltered, except in storms from the E. or N. E. Kirkaldy has now (1819) 6,500 tons of shipping. There are several mills for spinning flax in the town and vicinity. The principal manufactures are bed ticks, checks, and sheetings; the value of which is about £130,000 annually. About 15,000 tons of coal are annually wrought in the immediate neighbourhood. 13 m. N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 56° 8′ N. Pop. in 1811, 3,679.

Kirkburton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 9 m. fr. Wakefield. Pop. 1,693.

Kirkby, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 6 m. fr. Liverpool. Pop. 912.

Kirkby Island, isl. on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 136° 10′ E. Lat. 34° 33′ S.

Kirkby Lonsdale, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, on the Lune, 12 m. S. E. Kendal, 250 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 36′ W. Lat. 54° 12′ N. Pop. 1,368.

Kirkby Malzeard, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. W N. W. Rippon.

Kirkby, South, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. S. Pontefract.

Kirkby, Stephen, t. Eng. in Westmoreland co. on the Eden. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, and that of knit stockings. 23 m. N. E. Kendal, 264 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 21′ W. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Pop. 1,235.

Kirkby Thorpe, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, 4½ m. N. W. Appleby.

Kirk-Clisse, or *Kirk-Ekklesi*, or *Kirkleesan*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania. The inhabitants support themselves chiefly by a traffic in corn, wine, butter and cheese. Part of them are Jews. 30 m. S. Adrianople, 100 W. Constantinople. Pop. about 16,000.

Kirkcudbright, co. Scotland, bounded N. E. and E. by Dumfries-shire, S. by Solway frith and the Irish sea, W. by Wigtonshire, and N. W. by Ayrshire. This county is exceedingly diversified, both in its soil and surface. The rearing of black cattle is the chief occupation of the farmers. Pop. in 1801, 29,058; in 1811, 33,684.

Kirkcudbright, royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Kirkcudbright co. is pleasantly situated on the Dee, six miles above its confluence with the Solway frith. The harbour is one of the most commodious on the south coast of Scotland. It is safe, and well sheltered, and there is good anchorage at its mouth. 28 m. S. W. Dumfries. Lon. 4° 43′ W. Lat. 54° 49′ N. Pop. 2,760.

Kirkdale, parish, Eng. in Yorkshire, 4½ m. N. E. Helmesley.

Kirkdale, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. N. by E. Liverpool.

Kirkham, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 8 m. W. Preston, 23 S. Lancaster, 223 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 51′ W. Lat. 53° 46′ N. Pop. 2,214.

Kirkland, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, adjoining Kendal. Pop. 1,245.

Kirkleatham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. N. N. W. Guisborough.

Kirklistoun, v. Scotland, 8 m. W. Edinburgh.

Kirkoswald, t. Eng. in Cumberland, on the E. side of the river Eden. 8½ m. N. E. Penrith, 292 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 41′ W. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

Kirk's mills, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.

Kirkstall, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, noted for the remains of an abbey of Cistercian monks.

Kirkton in Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, 20 m. N. Lincoln, 147 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 36′ W. Lat. 53° 29′ N. Pop. 1,531.

Kirkton Point, the W. point at the entrance into Port Lincoln, on the S. coast of New Holland.

Kirkuleti, or *Kirkhalet*, v. Guriel, in Turkey, near the Black Sea, 20 m. S. of the mouth of Phasis river.

Kirkwall, a royal burgh, Scotland, and chief town of the stewartry of Orkney, in the isl. of Pomona. It is on a neck of land, washed on one side by the road and bay of Kirkwall, and on the other by an inlet of the sea. The harbor is excellent, with an outer road, affording safe anchorage. 172 m. N. Inverness. Lon. 0° 25′ W. Lat. 58° 33′ N. Pop. 2,621.

Kirkwood, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 14 m. W. St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,404.

Kirk-Yetholm. See *Yetholm*.

Kirlach, v. Germany, 7 m. E. S. E. Spire.

Kirmansha. See *Kermanshaw*.

Kirn, or *Kyrn*, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the river Nahe, 4 m. S. by W. Coblentz. Pop. 1,250.

Kirnbach, t. Baden, 21 m. E. by N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,100.

Kirpan, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 50 m. S. E. Philippopoli. Pop. 1,500.

Kirreimuir, t. Scotland, in Forfar co. The staple manufacture of the place is coarse linens. 18 m. N. Dundee, 5½ N. W. Forfar. Pop. about 2,000.

Kirooah, village on a bay of the same name in the island of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

Kirsanov, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, on the Vorona, 6 m. S. E. Tambov. Pop. 3,300.

Kirshacz, t. Eu. Russia, in Vladimir, on the Tirschan, 67 m. W. Vladimir.

Kirshehr, t. Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed by some to be the ancient *Diocæsarea*, 84 m. N. E. Konieh.

Kirthipore, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 85° 37′ E. Lat. 27° 30′ N.

Kirtland, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 473.

Kirtle, r. Scotland, in Dumfries, which falls into the Solway frith at Kirtlefoot.

Kirwani, t. W. Africa, in Dentila, 20 m. W. Baniserile.

Kirweiler, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 18 m. S. Lauterburg. Pop. 1,100.

Kisch-ber, v. Hungary, 22 m. S. E. Raab.

Kischenau, t. Russian Moldavia, on the Dniester. Lon. 29° 25′ E. Lat. 46° 40′ N.

Kischher, v. Hungary, in Jazyga, 14 m. E. Jasz-Bereny.

Kischkowo, t. Prussian Poland, 19 m. N. W. Posen.

Kish, sand-bank in the Irish sea, six miles long, and hardly one wide, 7 m. from the coast of Dublin co. Lon. 5° 54′ W. Lat. 53° 15′ N.

Kishcorran, Mountains, mts. Ireland, in the S. part of Sligo and Connaught counties.

Kishenagur, t. Bengal, on Jellinghy river. Lon. 88° 35′ E. Lat. 23° 26′ N.

Kishenagur, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 1′ E. Lat. 26° 32′ N.

Kishengunga, r. Hind. which falls into the Jhylum, on the N. W. frontier of Lahore.

Kishiak, t. Persia, 146 m. W. Shiras.

Kishme, called also *Jesurs Deraus*, (Long Isl and) the largest island in the Persian gulf, 10 m. fr. Ormus. It is 60 miles long, and 12 broad. It is at present under the rule of an Arab chief. Lon. 56° 50′ E. Lat. 26° 57′ 30″ N.

Kishtac, island in the Pacific, about 100 miles long, and from 30 to 50 broad. Lon. 152° 30′ to 154° 50′ W. Lat. 57° to 58° 40′ N.

Kishtac, isl. on the N. W. coast of America, E. of Foggy Cape, on the S. E. side of the peninsula of Alaska, and opposite the mouth of Cook's river.

Kishtewar, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 33° and 34° N. lat. *Kishtewar*, the capital, is in lon. 75° 20′ E. lat. 34° 7′ N.

Kisia, r. Asia, in Georgia, which falls into the Kur.

Kiskemanetas. See *Conemaugh*.

Kis-Maria, t. Hungary, 20 m. S. by E. Debreczin.

Kissee. See *Kissey*.

Kisseen, s-p. on the S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 51° 50′ E. Lat. 15° 19′ N.

Kisser, isl. in the Eastern sea, off the N. E. extremity of Timor. Lon. 127° 5′ E. Lat. 8° 5′ S.

Kissey, a town of liberated negroes in the Parish of St. Patrick, in Sierra Leone.

Kissing, v. Bavaria, 6 m. S. E. Augsburg.

Kissingen, t. Bavarian states, 32 m. N. Wurzburg. Lon. 10° 17′ E. Lat. 50° 14′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Kistna, or *Krishna*, a celebrated river of the south of India, which rises near the fortress of Sattarah, only 50 miles from the western coast, and pours its waters, by various mouths, into the bay of Bengal, a little S. of Masulipatam. Its length is 650 miles, but owing to the accumulation of sand at its mouths, it is not navigable by ships.

Kistnaghurry, t. and fortress, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 78° 23′ E. Lat. 12° 32′ N. 66 m. W. S. W. Arcot, 90 E. Seringapatam.

Kistnapatan, t. India, on the coast of the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 16′ E. Lat. 14° 19′ N.

Kisty, t. Cabul, on the W. side of the Indus. Lon. 70° 3′ E. Lat. 29° 18′ N.

Kite's mills, p-v. Rockingham co. Va.

Kitley, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada.

Kitnaise, v. Lower Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 m. S. Faoua.

Kitriai, or *Dolous*, t. Greece, in Messenia, occupying the site of the ancient Pharæ.

Kitsee, or *Koptseng*, t. Hungary, in Weisenburg, 8 m. S. W. Presburg. Pop. 1,900.

Kittaning, p-t. and cap. Armstrong co. Pa. on the E. side of the Alleghany, 35 m. N. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,294.

Kittatinny Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the N. parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Kittery, p-t. York co. Maine, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, N. H. 5 m. S. W. York. Pop. 1,886.

Kittoor, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 16° 46′ N.

Kitzbichl, or *Kitzbuhl*, t. Austrian dominions, in Tyrol, 36 m. E. Innspruck.

Kitzingen, t. Bavaria, on the right bank of the Maine, 10 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg, 34 N. N. W. Anspach. Lon. 10° 12′ E. Lat. 49° 42′ N. Pop. 3,600.

Kivoloor, t. India, in the Carnatic, 8 m. W. Negapatam.

Kiun-cheu-fou, city, China, and cap. of the island of Hainan. It is on the N. coast, and has a port much frequented by Chinese vessels. The trade of this place is very considerable.

Kiunju. See *Ximo*.

Kiutaiah, city, cap. of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient *Cotyæum*. Though not so populous as formerly, it is said still to contain between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, of which number 10,000 are Armenian, and 5,000 Greeks. There are 30 public baths, 50 mosques, 4 Armenian, and 1 Greek Church, and 20 caravanseras. Lon. 29° 52′ E. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Kiu-tcheou-fou, t. China, in Tchekiang. Lon. 118° 39′ E. Lat. 29° 2′ N.

Kizilermak, r. Asia Minor, (an. *Halys*,) which rises near Kaisarieh, and falls into the Black sea, about 40 m. S. of Samsoon, in lon. 36° 10′ E. and lat. 41° 30′ N. It is the finest river in Asia Minor.

Kizilozen, r. Persia, which falls into the Caspian sea near Reshd.

Kizilskaia, fort, A. Russia, in Orenburg, at the confluence of the Kezil and the Oural.

Kizlar, or *Kizliar*, t. in the government of Caucasus, in A. Russia, on the Terek, near its entrance into the Caspian. Its trade is considerable, being a sort of entrepot for the commerce of Astracan with Persia and the interior of Caucasus. Lon. 46° 29′ E. Lat. 43° 51′ N.

Kladova, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Danube, 40 m. N. W. Widdin.

Klan, t. Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 30 m. E. S. E. Trieste.

Klattau, circle in the south of Bohemia. Area, 870 sq. miles. Pop. 140,000.

Klattau, or *Klattowy*, t. Bohemia, and cap. of a circle, 69 m. S. W. Prague. Lon. 13° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 24′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Kleck, t. Russian Lithuania, in Minsk. 24 m. W. N. W. Sluck.

Klecko, t. Prussian Poland, 12 m. W. N. W. Gnesna.

Kleczewo, t. Poland, 42 m. N. Kalisch. Pop. 1,250.

Kleeburg, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, in Deux Ponts, 6 m. S. Wetzlar. Pop. 850.

Klein Gemund, v. Baden, on the Neckar, opposite Gemund.

Kleppen, small isl. near the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 32° 10′ S.

Kleszel, t. Eu. Russia, in Bialystock, 12 m. E. by S. Bielsk. Pop. 1,100.

Klimontow, t. Poland, 13 m. W. by S. Sendomir.

Klin, t. Eu. Russia, 56 m. N. by W. Moscow. Lon. 36° 48′ E. Lat. 56° 20′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Klingenthal, v. Saxony, in Vogtland, 12 m. E. Oelsnitz. Pop. 1,000.

Klisnura, strong place, Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 58 m. N. by W. Joannina. Pop. 1,800.

Klobauk, t. Moravia, 20 m. E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,500.

Klobucko, t. Poland, 72 m. N. N. W. Cracow. Pop. 1,000.

Kloetze, t. Prussian Saxony, 48 m. E. Zelle, 39 N. by W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,550.

Kloppenburg, t. Germany, on the Soste, 60 m. N. N. E. Munster. Lon. 7° 59′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N.

Klosterle, t Bohemia, on the Egra, 15 m. N. E. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,000.

Kloster-Neuburg, t. Lower Austria, on the right side of the Danube, 6 m. N. of Vienna. It takes its name from a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1114. Here is the dock-yard for the construction of light armed vessels, for protecting the navigation of the Danube; also a large manufacture of arms for account of government. Lon. 16° 17′ E. Lat. 48° 19′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Kloten, t. Switzerland, 5 m. N. by E. Zurich.

Klundert, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 m. E. N. E. Williamstadt. Lon. 4° 23′ E. Lat. 51° 39′ N. Pop. 700.

Knap's Bay, in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 94° 54′ W. Lat. 61° 15′ N.

Knappsburg, p-v. in Oxford, Chenango co. N. Y.

Knaresborough, or *Gnaresborough*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Nid. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of linen. 18 m. W. York. Lon. 1° 29′ W. Lat. 54° 1′ N. Pop. 4,234.

Kniaginin, t. E. Russia, 40 m. E. N. E Nizney-Novgorod. Pop. 1,050.

Knielingen, v. Baden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,100.

Knife river, r. Missouri Territory, which joins the river Missouri on the S. at the Mandan villages.

Knighton, t. South Wales, in Radnor, on the river Teme, 10 m. N. E. New Radnor. Lon. 3° 2′ W. Lat. 52° 14′ N. Pop. 952.

Knighton upon Teame, hamlet, Eng. in Worcester, 3 m. fr. Tenbury.

Knight's Canal, inlet, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 50° 45′ N.

Knight's Island, isl. in Behring's bay, separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel. Lon. 220° 47′ E. Lat. 59° 45′ N.

Knight's Island, isl. in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212° 52′ E. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

Knight's Island, small isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93° 30′ W. Lat. 61° 50′ N.

Knight's Island, in the Pacific ocean, and the largest of those called the Snares by captain Vancouver. The south point is in lon. 166° 44′ E. lat. 48° 15′ S.

Knin, t. Austrian Dalmatia, 40 m. E. Zara.

Knin, t. Bohemia, 21 m. S. Prague.

Kniphausen, s-p. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Oldenburg, on the Jade, 39 m. E. Embden. Lon. 8° E. Lat. 53° 33′ N.

Knisteneaux, a tribe of Indians, who chiefly reside in the British possessions, N. of lake Superior, although some bands reside on streams running into Red river. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and of great activity. Their complexion is of a copper colour, and their hair black. Their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating, and their countenances open and agreeable.

Knissin, t. Poland, 36 m. N. Bielsk. Pop. 1,700.

Knittelfeld, t. Austria, in Upper Styria, on the Muhr, 98 m. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,100.

Knittlingen, t. Wirtemberg, 20 m. W. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,100.

Knock, hill, Scotland, in Banff, a landmark in navigating the Murray frith.

Knock Head, cape on the E. coast of Scotland, 3 m. W. N. W. Banff.

Knocknarea, cape, Ireland, in Sligo bay, 6 m. W. Sligo.

Knocktopher, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, 63 m. fr. Dublin.

Knot's Island, p-v. Currituck co. N. C.

Knottinglay, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Aire, 1 m. S. E. Ferry Bridge. Pop. 3,327.

Knowlton, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 2,701.

Knowlton mills, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Knox, isl. one of Ingraham's islands in the Pacific. Lon. 141° W. Lat. 8° 3′ S.

Knox. t. Hancock co. Maine, 25 m. N. W. Castine. Pop. 560.

Knox, t Albany co. N. Y.

Knox, co. East Tenessee, on the S. side of Clinch river, and intersected by the Holston. Pop. 13,034. Slaves, 1,825. Engaged in agriculture, 2,769, in commerce 35. Chief town, Knoxville.

Knox, co. in the S. part of Kentucky. Pop. 3,661. Slaves 337. Engaged in agriculture, 1,096, in commerce, 5, in manufactures 32. Chief town, Barboursville.

Knox, co. in the central part of Ohio, 30 miles long and 20 broad. Pop. 8,326. Engaged in agriculture, 1,367, in commerce, 4, in manufactures 139. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Knox, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 535.

Knox, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 219.

Knox, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 12 m. above Steubenville.

Knox, co. Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. 5,437. Engaged in agriculture 941, in commerce 50, in manufactures 212. Chief town, Vincennes.

Knoxville, p-t. and cap. Knox co. Tennessee, on the N. bank of the Holston, 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee, and 4 below the mouth of French Broad river, 200 E. of Nashville, 190 S. of Lexington, (Ky.) Lon. 84° W. Lat. 35° 50′ N. Pop. in 1818, estimated at more than 2,000. It is regularly laid out, and contains a courthouse, jail, bank, a respectable academy, 3 houses of public worship, and barracks large enough to accommodate 300 men. A college was established in this town several years since, but has not yet gone into operation. It is entitled to the benefit of a donation from Congress, which, it is expected, will yield a capital of 50,000 dollars.

Knoxville, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 4 m. W. Ohio river, 11½ N. Steubenville. Pop. in 1819, 120.

Knoyle, East, or *Bishop's Knoyle*, t. Eng. in Wiltshire. 3 m. S. W. Hindon. Pop. 905.

Knutsford, or *Canutsford*, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 25 m. E. by N. Chester, 176 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 18′ N. Pop. 2,114.

Knyno, r. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy, 5 m. below Cardigan.

Koameroo, Cape, the S. E. point at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound, New Zealand. Lon. 176° 30′ E. Lat. 41° 34′ N.

Kobielin, t. Prussian Poland, 50 m. S. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

Kocher, r. Wirtemberg, which falls into the Necker at Kochendorf, between Heilbronn and Wimpfen.

Kock, t. Poland, on the Wieprz, 31 m. N. Lublin. Pop. 900.

Kockelburg, t. Transylvania, on the Kockel, which falls into the Marosch 32 m. N. Hermannstadt.

Koden, t. Poland, on the Bog, 23 m. E. by. S. Bialo.

Kodgiar-Hisar, t. Diarbekir, in A. Turkey, 10 m. S. Merdin.

Kodgia-shehr, v. Anatolia, in A. Turkey, 12 m. N. Kiutaiah.

Kodiak, an extensive group of islands on the W. coast of N. America, about 50 m. from the entrance into Cook's inlet, extending about 130 miles from S. W. to N. E. Lon. 206° 12′ to 208° 45′ E. Lat. 56° 45′ to 58° 28′ N.

Koei-tchoo, province, China, near the S. W. extremity of the empire, bordering on Yunnan.

Koei-tchoo-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Setchuen, on the Yang-tse-kiang. Lon. 109° 50′ E. Lat. 31° 9′ 36′′ N.

Koei-yang-fou, city, China, cap. of the province of Koei-tchoo. Lon. 108° 30′ E. Lat. 27° 40′ N.

Koenigs see, t. Germany, in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,000.

Koetzing, t. Bavaria, 33 m. E. by N. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Kogetein, t. Moravia, on the Blata, 34 m. S. by E. Brunn. Pop. 3,050.

Kogong, v. W. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 12° 12′ E. Lat. 10° 45′ N.

Kokelan, district, Hind. in Lahore, between 33° and 34° N. lat. on the river Jhylum.

Kojend. See *Khojund*.

Koko, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in the bay of Iguape.

Koko, rocky shoal in the Eastern seas. Lon. 124° 20′ E. Lat. 6° 24′ S.

Kokoroo, or *Balee*, r. W. Africa, which rises in Manding, not far from the Niger, and falls into the Senegal, 80 m. E. Gallam.

Kola, or *Kolkoe Ostrog*, s-p. Russian Lapland, in Archangel, 540 m. N. Petersburg. Lon. 32° 30′ E. Lat. 68° 22′ N.

Kolar, t. Bursalum, W. Africa, near the coast. Lat. 13° 50′ N.

Kolasin, t. Eu Russia, in Tver, on the Wolga, 80 m. E. N. E. Tver. Pop. 3,500.

Kolkokro, large lake, Kamschatka, which abounds in sea calves.

Kolleda, or *Koln*, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Lossa, 19 m. N. by E. Erfurt. Pop. 1,700.

Kolluri, tribe of the African people called Tuarick, between Fezzan and Asben.

Kolno, t. Poland, 87 m. N. N. E. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Kolocza, t. Hungary, 68 m. S. Pest, near the Danube. It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 19° 0′ 15′′ E. Lat. 46° 32′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Kolokythia, s-p. Greece, (an. *Gythium*,) in the Morea, 25 m. S. E. Misitra. Lon. 22° 34′ E. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

Kolomna, t. Eu. Russia, in Moscow, on the Oka, near the influx of the Moskwa into that river. 65 m. S. E. Moscow. Pop. 5,800.

Kolomyia, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Pruth. Pop. 2,000.

Kolor, t. Woolly, W. Africa, near the Gambia.

Kolpaskouskoi, fort, A. Russia, in Oufa, on the Oural, 124 m. E. Orenburg.

Kolyma, or *Koryma*, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Frozen ocean, in lon. 152° 24′ E. Lat. 71° 25′ N.

Kolyvan, a district of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, on the upper part of the Obi. It is chiefly distinguished for the extensive copper mines situated within its limits, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and a small quantity of gold. The town of Kolyvan is on the Berda, near its junction with the Obi. Lon. 81° 50′ E. Lat. 54° 48′ N.

Kolzum, t. Egypt, near the head of the Red sea, in the neighbourhood of Suez.

Kom. See *Koom*.

Komango, or *Amango*, one of the Friendly isles, 5 m. E. Annamooka.

Komarno, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 24 m. S. W. Lemberg. Pop. 2,350.

Kombah, country, Central Africa, about 200 m. S. of the Niger.

Komm, t. Bohemia, 16 m. N. N. W. Saatz.

Konnotau, t. Bohemia, 38 m. S. Dresden. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Konol, cape, Nubia, on the coast of the Red sea. Lon. 35° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 45′ N.

Konri Gebel. See *Kumri*.

Konapour, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 32′ E. Lat. 15° 34′ N.

Kong, a kingdom of Central Africa, to the S. of the Niger. According to Mr. Bowditch's map, it is nearly midway between Ashantee and Bambarra.

Kong-chang-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in the province of Shensee, near the W. frontier. Lon. 104° 19′ E. Lat. 34° 56′ N.

Kongelf, or *Kongshala*, t. Sweden, in Bahus, 10 m. N. Gottenburg. Pop. 900.

Kongsbacha, t. Sweden, 13 m. S. Gottenburg.

Kongsberg, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, on both sides of the Lowe, 36 m. W. Christiania. Lon. 9° 45′ E. Lat. 59° 37′ N. Pop. 6,800.

Konguehienne, r. A. Russia, in Igiguinsk, which falls into the sea of Okhotzk.

Koniecpol, t. Poland, 50 m. N. Cracow. Pop. 1,050.

Konieh, pachalic, A. Turkey, in Natolia, bounded N. E. by Siwas, E. by Merasche, S. E. by Adana, S. by the district of Itschil, W. and N. W. by the pachalic of Anatolia.

Konieh, or *Cogni*, (an. *Iconium*,) city, Caramania, in Asia Minor. Lon. 32° 4′ E. Lat. 37° 52′ N.

Konjeur, district, Hind. in Orissa, between 21° and 22° N. lat. Konjeur, the capital is in lon. 85° 45′ E. lat. 21° 34′ N.

Konigingratz, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It is contiguous to Silesia and Moravia. Extent, 1,300 sq. miles. Pop. 263,000.

Konigingratz, or *Koniggratz*, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, cap. of the preceding circle, and the see of a bishop. 139 m. N. Vienna, 64 E. by N. Prague. Lon. 15° 39′ E. Lat. 50° 10′ N. Pop. 5,700.

Konigsberg, city, and cap. of E. Prussia, on the Pregel, 4 m. from its mouth. The principal public buildings are the town-house, an anatomical theatre, an hospital, an orphan-house, and the royal palace. Konigsberg was one of the Hanse towns. Its exports consist of wheat, rye, hemp, flax, and linseed; also tallow, wax, and oil. The chief imports from England are colonial produce, hardware, printed cottons, and India piece goods; also coals. A considerable trade is carried on with Holland. The chief manufactures are woollens, leather, and gloves. It has a university, founded in 1544, with 18 professors, and about 300 students. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans and Lutherans. 76 m. E. N. E. Dantzic, 70 S. by W. Memel. Lon. 20° 29′ E. Lat. 54° 42′ N. Pop. 55,000 of whom 8,000 are Jews.

Konigsberg in Franconia, t. 14 m. N. W. Bamberg.

Konigsberg, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 6 m. N. E. Egra. Pop. 2,600.

Konigsberg, t. Prussia, on the Rorike, 59 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 3,250.

Konigsberg, t. Silesia. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 49° 40′ N. Pop. 900.

Konigsberg, t. Germany, in Upper Hesse, 46 m. N. N. E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 38′ N.

Konigsbruck, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, on the Pulsnitz. Pop. 1,050.

Konigseck, t. Bohemia, 10 m. E. S. E. Neuhaus.

Konigshain, v. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 3 m. N. E. Hirschfeld. Pop. 1,200.

Konigshayn, v. Prussia, in Silesia, 3 m. E. Glatz. Pop. 900.

Konigshof, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 14 m. N. Konigingratz. Pop. 2,900.

Konigshofen in Grabfelde, t Franconia, on the Saale, 30 m. N. W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,400.

Konigshofen, t. Baden, on the Tauber, 74 m. S. E. Mentz. Pop. 1,350.

Konigshofen, v. Prussian Westphalia, 17 m. S. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,000.

Konigshutter, t. Germany, in Brunswick, on the Lutter, 17 m. E. Brunswick. Pop. 1,600.

Konigs-stadt, t. Bohemia, 5 m. S. W. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,300.

Konigstein, t. Germany, in Nassau, 16 m. N. E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 24′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N. Pop. 800.

Konigstein, t. Saxony, 16 m. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,050.

Konigswald, t. Prussia, in New Mark of Brandenburg, 22 m. E. Kustrin. Pop. 1,050.

Konigswalde, v. Saxony, in Erzgebirge, near Grunhayn. Pop. 1,350.

Konigswart, t. Bohemia, 14 m. E. S. E. Egra.

Konigswusterhausen, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Suhne. Pop. 2,100.

Konin, t. Poland, 80 m. S. Culm. Pop. 1,300.

Konitz, t. Germany, in Moravia, 15 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 950.

Konkodoo, country, W. Africa, situated between the upper parts of the Faleme and Senegal, bordering on Jalonkadoo, Satadoo, and Dentila.

Konnern, or *Connern*, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 34 m. N. W. Leipsic. Pop. 1,800.

Konolfingen, v. Switz. 7 m. E. S. E. Bern.

Konotop, t. Russia, in Czernigov. Lon. 37° 84′ E. Lat. 51° 5′ N.

Konsan, t. W. Africa, in Foota Jallo, 120 m. W. Kakundy.

Konskie, t. Poland, 38 m. W. S. W. Radom. Pop. 1,000.

Konstantinograd, t. Eu. Russia, on the Orel, 49 m. E. by S. Poltava. Pop. 1,200.

Kooch, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 79° 35′ E. Lat. 26° N.

Koog, v. Netherlands, in North Holland, 6 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

Koojar, t. W. Africa, in Woolly, 54 m. E. Medina.

Kookies, Race of. See *Chittagong*.

Koolikorro, t. W. Africa, in Bambara, on the Niger, 130 m. S. W. Sego.

Koom, city, Persia, formerly one of the first cities of Persia, and long celebrated for its silk manufacture. It was completely destroyed in 1722, by the Afghans. Part has since been rebuilt. Lon. 50° 29′ E. Lat. 34° 45′ N.

Kooma, t. Persia, 12 m. S. Ispahan.

Koondah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 47′ E. Lat. 24° 11′ N.

Koongul, fort, India, in Mysore, 54 m. E. Seringapatam.

Kooniakary, t. Woolly, W. Africa, 48 m. E. N. E. Medina.

Kooniakary, t. W. Africa, cap. of Kasson. Lon. 8° 58′ W. Lat. 14° 36′ N.

Koonselghur, fort, Hind. in Bejapore.

Koorbah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 83° 8′ E. Lat. 22° 25′ N.

Kookarany, t. Bondou, W. Africa, 50 m. W. Fatteconda.

Koorleputtoo, district, Ceylon, on the E. side of the island, in about 8° N. lat.

Kooro, t. Africa, in Foota Jallo. Lon. 10° 20′ W. Lat. 10° 8′ N.

Koorwey, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 78° 17′ E. Lat. 24° 11′ N.

Koosee. See *Coosa*.

Kooshaub, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 71° 5′ E. Lat. 31° 45′ N.

Kooshkyserd, an extensive plain of Irak, in Persia.

Kooskooskee, r. Oregon territory, which rises in the rocky mountains, and joins Lewis river, between lon. 117° and 118° W. and between lat. 46° and 47° N.

Koospagenick, r. Canada, which runs into St. John's lake. Lon. 72° 9′ W. Lat. 48° 20′ N.

Kootahe, or *Cocoa Island*, isl. in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 173° 48′ W. Lat. 15° 55′ S.

Kopaul, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 76° 6′ E. Lat. 15° 28′ N.

Kopiel, or *Kopyl*, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on the left bank of the Cuban. Before the Russian conquest, it was the residence of the Seraskier of the Cuban. Lon. 37° 32′ E. Lat. 45° 10′ N.

Koping, t. Sweden, 18 m. W. by N. Westeraas. Pop. 1,250.

Koprainitz, t. Croatia, 76 m. N. E. Carlestadt. Pop. 3,200.

Kopyl, t. Russian Lithuania, in Minsk, 16 m. N. W. Slutzk. Pop. 1,000.

Kopys, t. Russia, on the Dnieper, 30 m. N. Mohilev. Lon. 30° 5′ E. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Korassan, province of Persia, having Irak and Mazanderan to the W. Seistan to the S. Bukharia and Balk to the N. and E. It is in general a level country, though intersected by lofty and irregular ranges of mountains; some part of it also consists of sandy deserts. The soil is generally excellent, producing corn, wine, fruit, rice, and silk, plentifully and of excellent quality. The authority of the king of Persia at present extends only over the western district. The southern parts, including Herat, have fallen under the dominion of the Afghans; the eastern and northern are occupied by the king of Bukharia, and by wandering tribes of Turcomans. These nations carry on constantly a predatory warfare, and their parties of flying horse are incessantly scouring the country, and laying it waste.

Kordofan, country, Central Africa, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar. Ibeit is the capital.

Koriaks, a people of Siberia, who inhabit part of the government of Okhotsk, around the gulf of Penginskaia, and N. as far as the banks of the Anadir. They are divided into the fixed and the wandering Koriaks. The wandering Koriaks subsist by hunting and plunder. The whole number is about 2,000.

Korjihaak, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the river Jhylum. Lon. 73° 4′ E. Lat. 32° 40′ N.

Koritschan, t. Moravia, 27 m. E. by S. Brunn. Pop. 1,200.

Kork, v. Baden, 3 m. E. Kehl. Pop. 850.

Korkan. See *Jorjan*.

Korna, v. Irak Arabi, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kornhaus, t. Bohemia, 21 m. W. by N. Prague.

Korn-Neuburg, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 m. N. Vienna. Lon. 16° 19′ E. Lat. 48° 21′ 22″ N. Pop. 1,800.

Korop, t. Eu. Russia, in Czernigov, on the Desna. Lon. 33° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Koros, (*the Black.*) r. Hungary, which fall into the Theysse near Czongrad.

Korotscha, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, 44 m. S. S. E. Kursk. Pop. 8,000.

Koround, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 44′ E. Lat. 27° 11′ N.

Korpo, group of islands in the archipelago of Abo, on the W. coast of Finland. Lon. 21° 25′ E. Lat. 60° 9 N.

Korschenbroich, v. Prussian territory, on the Rhine, in Neersen.

Korsewelan, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 128° 40′ E. Lat. 7° 30′ S.

Korti, t. Africa, on the Nile, 60 m. E. Dongola.

Kortright, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 10 m. N. E. Delhi, 62 S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,548.

Korumabad. See *Khorumabad*.

Koschuralskoi, fort, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Oural, 24 m. S. Ouralsk.

Kosel, t. Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 73 m. S. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,300.

Koseles, t. Eu. Russia, 45 m. S. Czernigov. Pop. 2,000.

Koselsk, t. Eu. Russia, 42 m. S. S. W. Kaluga. Pop. 2,900.

Kosichinskoi, fort, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Volga, 48 m. N. N. W. Astracan.

Kosie, kingdom, W. Africa, on the E. bank of the river Lagos, about 60 m. from its mouth.

Kosmin, t. Prussian Poland, 30 m. W. Kalisch. Pop. 1,700.

Kostanicssa, t. Austrian Croatia, on the Unna, 52 m. E. by S. Carlstadt. Lon. 16° 36′ 39″ E. Lat. 45° 13′ 57″ N. Pop. 3,300.

Kostel, t. Moravia, 6 m. S. S. E. Auspitz. Lon. 16° 47′ E. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Kostel, t. Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, 5 m. S Gottsche.

Kostelets, t. Moravia, 7 m. S. W. Olmutz. Pop. 1,100.

Kostelets on the Elbe, t. Bohemia, 12 m. N. N. E. Prague. Lon. 14° 45′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N.

Kostelets on the Krewsel, or *Black Kostelets*, t. Bohemia, 21 m. E. by S. Prague. Pop. 900.

Kosten, t. Prussian Poland, 26 m. S. S. W. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Kostendil, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 100 m. N. Salonica. Pop. 8,000.

Koster's Islands, group of islands in the North sea, on the coast of Gottenburgh, in Sweden.

Kostroma, one of the largest governments of Eu. Russia, between 40° 20′ and 48° 20′ E. lon. and 56° 45′ and 59° 13′ N. lat. and bounded by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Niznei-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Jaroslav. Extent, 38,400 sq. miles. Pop. about 1,150,000.

Kostroma, t. Eu. Russia, and cap. of the government of the same name, is on the Wolga, near the influx of the river Kostroma. Pop. 9,000. It is the see of a bishop. 435 m. E. by S. St. Petersburgh. Lon. 41° 12′ E. Lat. 57° 45′ N.

Kosznieglow, t. Poland, 51 m. N. W. Cracow. Pop. 1,350.

Kotah, t. and fortress, Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 48′ E. Lat. 25° 11′ N.

Kotelnitsch, t. Eu. Russia, on the Viatka, 36 m. S. W. Viatka. Pop. 4,000.

Kothen, t. Germany, in Upper Saxony, 12 m. S. W. Dessau. Lon. 12° 4′ E. Lat. 51° 47′ N.

Kotnar, t. Moldavia, 29 m. N. W. Jassy.

Koto. See *Quitta*.

Kotoo, one of the small Friendly islands, 16 m. N. Annamooka. Lon. 185° 11′ E. Lat. 19° 58′ S.

Kotrou, s-p. Ivory coast of Africa, 20 m. W. Cape Lahou.

Kotschau, t. Bohemia, 3 m. N. E. Tachau.

Kottair, district, Ceylon, on the eastern side of the island, between 8° and 9° N. lat.

Kottis, t. Lower Austria, 10 m. S. Zwetl.

Kottocomb, t. Central Africa, 100 m. S. Bornou.

Kotzting, t. Bavaria, 37 m. E. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Kouakand. See *Koukan*.

Kouangnan-fou, city, China, of the first rank, in Yunnan. Lon. 106° 14′ E. Lat. 30° 32′ N.

Koucho, v. W. Africa, 36 m. up the river Sherbro.

Koudekerk, v. Netherlands, in S. Holland, 4 m. E. by S. Leyden. Pop. 900.

Koukan, city, Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Sihon, 70 leagues N. E. Samarcand, 65 W. Cashgar.

Koukou. See *Kuku*.

Kouma, r. A. Russia, which rises in the Caucasus, and flowing eastward, loses itself in the sand, before reaching the Caspian sea.

Koum el Arab, v. Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 8 m. N. Tahta.

Koum Erigé, t. Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 12 m. N. Benisuef.

Koum Ombo. See *Ombo*.

Koumyks, Mahometan and Tartar nation, who live at the foot of the Caucasus, on the right bank of the Terek.

Kovrov, t. Eu. Russia, 24 m. E. Vladimir.

Kous, (an. *Appollinopolis Parva*,) t. Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes. The greater part of its commerce is now transferred to Kene.

Kouznetsk, t. in Tomsk, A. Russia. Lon. 87° 30′ E. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Kowabee, village, Hind. 40 m. N. W. Delhi.

Kowal, t. Poland, 80 m. W. by N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

Kowar. See *Kiawer*.

Kowno, or *Kauen*, t. Russia, in the government of Wilna, at the junction of the Niemen and the Wilna, 66 m. W. N. W. Wilna. Pop. 3,400.

Kowrowa. See *Kirooah*.

Koyar, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 79° 35′ E. Lat. 20° 6′ N.

Koydanovo, t. Eu. Russia, 16 m. S. S. W. Minsk.

Kozelets, t. Eu. Russia, in Czernigov, 45 m. N. N. E. Kiev.

Kozlov, t. Eu. Russia, 48 m. W. N. W. Tambov. Lon. 33° 33′ 48″ E. Lat. 45° 14′ N. Pop. 7,100.

Kosmin, t. Prussian Poland, 28 m. W. N. W. Kalisch. Pop. 1,700.

Krabben, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guiana. Lon. 57° 50′ W. Lat. 0° 10′ N.

Krac. See *Karak*.

Krageroe, t. Norway. Lon. 9° 30′ 42″ E. Lat. 58° 51′ 35″ N.

Krahenheimstettin, t. Baden, 8 m. W. Sigmaringen.

Krainburg, t. Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on the Save, 20 m. W. Laybach. Lon. 14° 11′ E. Lat. 46° 20′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Krakatoa, isl. in the straits of Sunda, 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 105° 15′ E. Lat. 6° 9′ S.

Krakiewa Velika, t. Sclavonia, 156 m. S. Vienna. Lon. 17° 30′ E. Lat. 45° 44′ N.

Kralowitz, t. Bohemia, 15 m. S. W. Rakonitz. Pop. 950.

Kraninchfeld, t. Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, on the Ilm. Pop. 1,300. Lon. 11° 11′ 45″ E. Lat. 50° 51′ 55″ N.

Krapiwna, t. Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 9 m. N. E. Ober Glogau. Pop. 1,200.

Krasnibrod, t. Hungary, in Semplin, 35 m. N. E. Eperies.

Krasnobrod, t. Poland, 28 m. W. Belcz.

Krasnoe, v. Eu. Russia, 30 m. S. W. Smolensk.

Krasnoe-Selo, v. Eu. Russia, 20 m. fr. St. Petersburgh.

Krasnoiarsk, t. in Astracan, A. Russia, on an island formed by arms of the Volga. Lon. 48° 30′ E. Lat. 46° 29′ N. Pop. 1,970.

Krasnoiarsk, t. A. Russia, in Tomsk, on a small river which falls into the Yenisei. Pop. 3,450.

Krasno-kutsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Charcov, 40 m. W. S. W. Charkov. Pop. 4,000.

Krasno-siobodsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Penza, on the river Moskwa. Pop. 4,700.

Krasnostaw, t. Poland, in Lublin, on the river Wieprez, 26 m. S. S. W. Chelm. Pop. 2,500.

Krasnoy-Cholm, t. Eu. Russia, in Tver, 100 m. N. by E. Tver. Pop. 1,800.

Krassova, an extensive palatinate in the S. E. of Hungary. Pop. 200,000.

Krebsen, t. Prussian Poland, 32 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Kreidersville, p-v Northampton co. Pa.

Kremenes, t. Russian Poland, in Volhynia, 224 m. E. Cracow. Pop. 3,650.

Krementschuk, t. Eu. Russia, in Pultava, on the Dnieper, 38 m. W. N. W. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 33° 59′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ 28″ N. Pop. 7,400.

Krempe, t. Denmark, in Holstein. Lon. 9° 23′ E. Lat. 53° 53′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Kremsier, or *Kromeritz*, t. Austrian states, 17 m. S. Olmutz. Lon. 17° 20′ E. Lat. 49° 17′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Krestzy, t. Eu Russia, in Novgorod, 67 m. S. E. Novgorod. Pop. 1,900.

Kreutz, t. Austria, 150 m. S. by E. Vienna. Pop. 1,800.

Krilov, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav. Pop. 2,200.

Krishna. See *Kistnah*.

Kritschev, or *Kricsev*, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, 56 m. S. Mohilev.

Krjukor, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1,000.

Kroben, or *Krawe*, t. Prussian Poland, 44 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Krupelin, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. N. E. Wismar. Pop. 1,250.

Krojanke, t. Prussian Poland, 24 m. S. S. W. Friedland. Pop. 1,800.

Kromaur, t. Moravia, 18 m. N. E. Znaym. Pop. 1,400.

Kromme, bay, S. Africa, Cape of Good Hope, about lat. 34° S.

Kromy, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, 16 m. S. Orel. Pop. 2,000.

Kronoberg, or *Wexio*, province, Sweden, comprising the S. part of Smaland. Sq. miles, 3,608. Pop. 87,604.

Kronotskoi Noss, cape, Siberia. Lon. 162° 3′ E. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

Krook, city, Persia, 150 m. S. E. Kerman.

Kropivna, t. Eu. Russia, 16 m. W. Tula. Pop. 1,000.

Krossen, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 90 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. 4,900.

Krotoschyn, t. Prussian Poland, 28 m. W. Kalisch. Pop. 4,100.

Krotzka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the S. side of the Danube, 15 m. S. E. Belgrade.

Krulich, or *Grulich*, t. Bohemia, 82 m. E. Prague. Pop. 2,000.

Krumbach, t. Bavaria, 56 m. W. Munich. Pop. 1,400.

Krumlau, or *Krumau*, t. Bohemia, on the Mulda, 76 m. S. Prague. Lon. 14° 13′ E. Lat. 48° 59′ N.

Krzepice, t. Poland, 52 m. N. W. Cracow. Pop. 900.

Krsizanau, t. Moravia, 23 m. N. W. Brunn. Pop. 1,200.

Ktadne. See *Katahdin*.

Kteifa, (an. *Adarisi*,) t. Syria, 22 m. E. N. E. Damascus.

Kuara, a mountainous province at the W. extremity of Abyssinia, near the banks of the Bahr-el-Abiad.

Kuban, r. A. Russia, which rises on the N. side of the Caucasian mountains and discharges its waters through many mouths partly into the Black sea and partly into the sea of Azoph.

Kubbeer, Sea of, salt lake, Irak, in Persia, 150 miles long, and 35 broad.

Kubbees, city, Seistan, in Persia, 150 m. N. E. Kerman, 160 S. E. Yezd.

Kubin, t. Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Semendria. Pop. 2,400.

Kubin, t. Hungary. Pop. 1,900. Lon. 19° 18′ E. Lat. 49° 14′ N.

Kudamia, v. Egypt, on the Nile, 20 m. N. Cairo.

Kufa, city, Irak Arabi, 4 m. N. Mesched Ali.

Kuffstein, t. Austrian states, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 43 m. E. N. E. Inspruck.

Kufi, or *Kefi*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, formerly called *Coptos*, which, during the time of the Ptolemies, was the great emporium of its commerce. Lon. 32° E. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

Kuhtar, district, Hind. in Cashmere, between 34° and 35° N. lat.

Kuiatskaia. See *Kiakhta*.

Kulla, country, Central Africa, S. E. of Wangara. It appears probable that this country is the same described by Mr. Bowdich under the name of Quolla.

Kullen, cape, Sweden. Lon. 12° 19′ E. Lat. 56° 17′ 50″ N.

Kullo, district, W. Africa, on the main branch of the Senegal.

Kulmeeta, v. Algiers, on the Shelliff, 6 m. N. Mustygannim.

Kulpa, r. Austrian Illyria, which forms the boundary between Croatia and Carniola, and falls into the Save, on the confines of Sclavonia.

Kulsheim, t. Baden, 40 m. E. by S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,900.

Kumania, two districts, in the central part of Hungary, on the great river Theysse.

Kumbalia, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 69° 45′ E. Lat. 22° 15′ N.

Kumi, isl. in the Eastern seas, one of a cluster between Formosa and Japan. Lon. 23° 16′ E. Lat. 24° 33′ N.

Kumlinc, small isl. in the Baltic, between Finland and the Aland isles. Lon. 20° 37′ E. Lat. 60° 17′ N.

Kumri Gebel, or *Mountains of the Moon*, a range of mountains in Central Africa, S. of Abyssina and Darfur. It is commonly represented as forming a complete belt across Africa; but there appears much reason to doubt such a continuity.

Kuna, t. Russian Poland, in Podolia, 15 m. S. E. Braclaw.

Kunashir, isl. of the Eastern seas, one of the Kuriles, about 100 miles long and 35 broad.

Kundal, t. Bengal, in Tipperah. Lon. 91° 18′ E. Lat. 23° 12′ N.

Kundapoor, s-p. India, in Carnara, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 74° 47′ E. Lat. 13° 33′ N.

Kungur, t. Eu. Russia, 40 m. S. Perm. Pop. 6,000.

Kunka, district, Hind. in Orissa, on the sea coast.

Kunkagur, cap. of the above district, is on the sea coast. Lon. 87° 5′ E. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Kunowitz, t. Moravia, 37 m. S. by E. Olmutz. Pop. 2,500.

Kunstadt, t. Silesia, 38 m. E. Breslau. Lon. 18° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 2′ N.

Kun Szent Miklos, t. Hungary, in Little Kumania, 35 m. S. Pest. Pop. 4,000.

Kunselsau, t. Wirtemberg, on the Kocher, 9 m. N. E. Ochringen. Pop. 2,000.

Kuopio, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, 220 m. N. N. E. Abo. Pop. 850.

Kupferberg, t. Bavarian States, 37 m. N. E. Bamberg. Pop. 900.

Kupferberg, t Silesia, on the Bober, 17 m. S.W. Jauer. Pop. 800.

Kuph, v. Syria, 35 m. S. S. W. Aleppo.

Kupinowa, t. Hungary, on the Save, 16 m. S. S. W. Belgrade.

Kuppenheim, t. Baden, on the Murg, 22 m. N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,200.

Kur, (an. *Cyrus*,) r. Georgia, in Asia. It rises on the borders of Armenia, and flows N. for 50 or 60 miles, when it turns to the S. W. and flows by several mouths into the Caspian.

Kurcsahan, r. Russia, in Podolia, which falls into the Dneister, below Bender.

Kurda, t. Hind. in Gujerat, 3 m. S. Theraud.

Kurdistan, country, Asia, lying partly in Armenia and partly in Persia. Pop. 100,000. The inhabitants live chiefly on plunder, and are not subject either to Turks or Persians.

Kurenk, r. Mekran, in Persia, which runs into the Indian sea, 30 m. W. Tiiz.

Kurgan, r. Korassan, in Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, W. of Astrabat.

Kurgomah, t. Hind. in Gundwana. Lon. 82° 25′ E. Lat. 23° 11′ N.

Kuriat, s-p. Ommon, in Arabia, 20 m. S. E. Muscat.

Kuriles, a long range of small islands, at the E. extremity of Asia, extending from the S. point of Kamschatka to the isle of Jesso. The whole length is nearly 900 miles. Some of these islands are not inhabited, and several are uninhabitable for want of water. Most of these islands are subject to Russia, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs and sea calves, which the Russians collect every two or three years. The three most southerly belong to Japan. The entire population of the archipelago has been estimated at [illegible] extends from lat. 42° to 51° N.

Kurmysch, t. Eu. Russia, [illegible] Sura. Pop. 1,200. Lat.

Kurnik, t. Prussian [illegible] Pop. 1,350.

Karrabagh, t. Cabul. Lon. 67° 57′ E. Lat. 33° 29′ N.

Kursk, government of Eu. Russia, lying between 35° and 39° E. lon. and 50° 30′ and 52° 30′ N. lat. bounded by the governments of Orel, Voronez, Slobodsk, Ukraine, and Czernigov. Extent, 15,000 sq. miles. It is flat and fertile. The soil is in many parts a black mould. Corn is the chief product and article of export; next come hemp, tobacco, honey, and saltpetre. Pop. about 1,200,000.

Kursk, t. Russia, on the river Tuskara, cap. of the preceding province, 240 m. S. Moscow, 544 S. S. E. Petersburgh. Lon. 36° 27′ E. Lat. 51° 43′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Kurtowiany, t. Russia, in Wilna, 16 m. E. N. E. Miedniki.

Kusmo-demiansk, t. Eu. Russia, in Kasan, on the Wolga, 112 m. N. W. Kasan. Lon. 46° 25′ W. Lat. 56° 20 N. Pop. 2,500.

Kusnezk, t. Eu. Russia, in Saratov, 71 m. E. Penza, 112 N. Saratov. Pop. 4,500

Kussnacht, t. Switz. in Schweitz, on Waldstadter lake, 6 m. N. E. Lucerne.

Kussnacht, v. Switz. on the lake of Zurich, 9 m. S. Zurich. Pop. 1,700.

Kutno, t. Poland, 54 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,550.

Kuttahunk. See *Buzzard's Bay*.

Kuttair, or *Kuttaher*. See *Rohilcund*.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna Hora*, t. Bohemia, 40 m. E. by S. Prague. Pop. 6,300. Its silver mines, formerly very productive, are now overflowed with water.

Kuttlau, t. Prussia, in Silesia, 6 m. N. N. W. Gros Glogau. Pop. 1,400.

Kutto're, fort, India, in Cafiristan.

Kuttubdea, isl. in the bay of Bengal, separated from the main by a strait 2 miles broad. Lon. of the N. end, 91° 48′ E. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Kutusof, cape, Asia, in the straits of Sangaar. Lon. 139° 46′ E. Lat. 42° 48′ N.

Kuty, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czeremosz, 61 m. S. S. E. Halicz. Pop. 4,000.

Kuwnik, t. Prussian Poland, 12 m. S. S. E. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Kuynder, s-p. Friesland, on the river Kuynder, near its influx into the Zuyder Zee. Lon. 5° 32′ E. Lat. 52° 41′ N.

Kusenhausen, v. France, 9 m. N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,100.

Kyla, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, 23 m. S. W. Carlstadt.

Kylburg, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Kyll, 30 m. N. N. E. Luxemburg.

Kyll, r. Germany, which falls into the Moselle, 5 m. below Treves.

Kyll, Point, cape, on the W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° E. Lat. 2° 30′ S.

Kymmenegard, extensive province of Finland, belonging to Russia. Pop. 115,000.

Kyn, small isl. of the Baltic, on the coast of Russia, 40 m. N. by E. Riga.

Kyndee, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 5′ E. Lat. 24° 15′ N.

Kyragur, t. Hind. in Gundwanah. Lon. 81° 32′ E. Lat. 21° 27′ N.

Kyranty, t. Bengal, in Couch Bahar. Lon. 88° 50′ E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Kyraut, district, Hind. between 27° and 28° N. lat. bounded N. by the Himaleh mountains, E. by Bootan, S. by Morung, and W. by Nepaul. The Teesta is its principal river, and its chief town, Damsong.

Kyreegur, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 51′ E. Lat. 28° 18′ N.

Kyritz, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 46 m. N. W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 26′ E. Lat. 52° 26′ N. Pop. 2,000.

L.

L'AIGLE. See *Aigle, L'*.

Laa, or *Laab*, t. Lower Austria, on the Theya, 39 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,300.

Laach on the Jauerling, t. Lower Austria, near the Danube, 10 m. W. S. W. Stein.

Laaland. See *Laland*.

Laarat, isl. in the Eastern seas, at the N. E. extremity of Timorlaut.

Laas, or *Losch*, t. Austrian Illyria, 23 m. E. N. E. Trieste.

Laasphe, t. Prussian states, 75 m. E. Cologne. Lon. 8° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 53′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Labadia, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adige, 17 m. N. Rovigo.

Labbock Bay, on the N. E. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 117° 55′ E. Lat. 6° 2′ N.

Labeesh, r. U. States, which receives the waters of a lake of the same name and flows into Cassina lake. A little distance from the lake are the head waters of Red river which flows into Hudson bay.

Labenstein. See *Lobenstein*.

Laber, r. Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Sinzig, above Ratisbon.

Labes, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 35 m. N. E. Stargard. Lon. 15° 39′ E. Lat. 53° 39′ N.

Labiau, t. E. Prussia, 24 m. E. N. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 21° 6′ E. Lat. 54° 51′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Labischin, t. Prussian Poland, on an island, in the river Netz, 37 m. N. Gnesna. Pop. 2,000.

Labo, t. on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 20′ N.

Labon, t. on the W. coast of Sumatra, celebrated for gold dust and camphor; 156 m. S. S. E. Acheen. Lon. 96° 40′ E. Lat. 3° 10′ N.

Labooan, isl. in the Eastern seas, on the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 115° E. Lat. 5° 20′ N.

Labrador, country, N. America, between 50° and 60° N. lat. bounded S. by Canada and the gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Hudson's straits, and W. by Hudson's bay. The whole of this vast tract of country is of the most barren and dreary aspect, the surface mountainous, and of a poor soil, covered only with

coarse plants, adapted to the nourishment of deer and other wild animals. The inhabitants on the coast are the Eskimaux Indians. They are of small stature, and in their language, persons, and manners, bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. Their food consists chiefly of the flesh of seals, rein-deer, and fish, and their dress is made entirely of skins. Three settlements have been formed in this desolate country by the Moravian missionaries; who, since the year 1764, have been labouring to promote the conversion of the inhabitants to the Christian religion, and to train them to habits of civilization. The name of the settlements are Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, and a new settlement at Kangertluksoak, it was expected would be formed in the course of the year 1821. The three settlements contain about 600 inhabitants.

Labun, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 3,200.

Laby, t. W. Africa, in the kingdom of Foota Jallo, 72 m. N. W. Teemboo. Pop. about 5,000.

Lacadie, t. L. Canada, 53 m. N. Plattsburg, N.Y.

Lac au Sable, lake, N. W. Territory, on the route between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, 600 m. above the mouth of St Peter's river. Until 1816, the principal station of the British N. W. Fur company was on this lake. The station is now occupied by the American S.W. company.

Lacadives, an archipelago of low islands, lying off the W. coast of India, between 8° and 13° N. lat. Most of them are inhabited by a race of Mahometans called Moplays. They produce cocoa nuts in abundance.

Lac des deux Montagnes, seigniory, York co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of Ottawa river, 25 m. W. Montreal. Here is an Indian village of about 60 houses, with a church and priest.

Lacedæmon. See *Miritra*.

Lacepedes Islands, a group of small islands, on the N.W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 117° 8′ E. Lat. 16° 43′ S.

Lachen, v. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 3 m. S. E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,000.

Lachenaye, seigniory, Leinster co. Lower Canada, on the river St. Jean, 13 m. N. Montreal.

Lachevrotiere, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 38 m. W. Quebec.

Lachford, t. Eng. in Chester co. 1½ m. S. E. Warrington. Pop. 944.

Lachine, v. on Montreal island, Lower Canada, 7 m. above the city of Montreal. The rapid of St. Louis prevents vessels ascending from Montreal, so that all the commerce with the N. W. country centres at Lachine. It is intended to connect Lachine with Montreal by a canal, and the sum of £25,000 has been lately voted by the provincial parliament for the commencement of this work.

Lachlan, large r. New Holland, W. of the Blue mountains, which flows W. and empties itself, as is supposed, into a large inland sea.

Lachsa, *Lahsa*, or *Hajar*, a division of Arabia, extending along the S. W. coast of the Persian gulf, from its entrance at Cape Mussendoom, and to a considerable distance inland. The coast is fertile and well peopled, abounding in dates, rice, and cotton; but a great part of the interior consists of sandy plains. This country was formerly subject to Turkey, but the natives have now entirely shaken off the yoke.

Lachsa, t. Arabia, cap. of the above province, and residence of the scheik. Lon. 48° 34′ E. Lat. 28° 56′ N.

Lack, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,911.

Lackar, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 30 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 128° 14′ E. Lat. 8° 18′ S.

Lackawanac, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 602.

Lackawaxen, r. Pa. which falls into the Delaware, in Pike co. 174 m. above Philadelphia.

Lackawaxen, p-t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 222.

Lac Metapediack, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, comprising a tract of land 3 miles wide round lake Metapediach.

Lac Metis, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, comprising a tract of land 3 miles wide round lake Metis.

Ladautre, seigniory, Warwick co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 40 m. N. E. Montreal.

Lacuit de Punta, a cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 42° 8′ S.

Ladenburg, t. Baden, on the Neckar, 6 m. E. Manheim. Lon. 8° 40′ E. Lat. 49° 27′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Ladik, or *Ladikieh*. See *Latakia*.

Ladoga, or *Ladoska*, lake, Russia, between the Baltic and Lake Onega. Length, 130 miles, breadth, 75. Extent, 6,200 square miles.

Ladoga, *New*, t. Russia, on the canal and river Volchov, 56 m. E. Petersburgh. Lon. 32° E. Lat. 60° 2′ N.

Ladon, t. France, 27 m. E. N. E. Orleans.

Lados Isles, in the Eastern seas, off the N. W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Lon. 99° 40′ E. Lat. 6° 5′ N.

Ladrones, or *Mariana Islands*, in the Pacific ocean, stretching 450 miles from N. to S. These islands are 14, or, according to some, 16 in number. The inhabitants are tall, robust, and very active. They are naturally acute, lively, and ingenious. Their ingenuity and mechanical talents were most conspicuous in the invention of that singular vessel called the flying prow. With a brisk wind these prows will sail at the rate of 20 miles per hour. These islands are the resort of pirates who invest the mouth of Canton river, and have long set the whole naval power of the Chinese at defiance. Lon. of the Great Ladrone, 113° 44′ E. Lat. 21° 52′ N.

Ladrones, three small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Veraguay, 8 m. S. E. Cape Boruca. Lon. 83° 16′ W. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Ladurantaie, now *St. Michaels* and *St. Vallier*, which see.

Lady's Island, small isl. off the coast of S. C. near Port Royal.

La Fere, r. Arkansas, which rises in the mountains, in which the Poteau and Petit John have their source, and flowing E. joins the Arkansas below Cadron. It is said to be navigable 200 miles.

La Fevre, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi, 75 m. below Prairie du Chien, 21 below Dubuque's lead mines. Lead ore is found on its banks 10 miles from the mouth.

Lafourche, or *Chetimaches*, r. Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream at Donaldson, about 90 miles above New Orleans, and dividing into two channels, enters the gulf of Mexico in Timballier bay. Its length is about 45 miles.

Lafourche, co. Louisiana, on the river Lafourche, at its mouth. Pop. 3,755. Slaves 968. Engaged in agriculture 2,325, in commerce 55, in manufactures 61.

Lafourche, p-t. Arcadia co. Louisiana, 75 m. N. W. New-Orleans.

Lagau, or *Lagow*, t. Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. Lon. 15° 26′ E. Lat. 52° 28′ N.

Lage, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. S.W. Rostock.

Lagedo, cape, Africa, in West Soudan. Lon. 15° 9′ W. Lat. 24° N.

Lagida, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea at the Havannah.

Lagnieu, t. France, 22 m. N. E. Lyons.

Lagny, t. France, 15 m. E. N. E. Paris.

Lago, r. W. Africa, which falls into the bay of Sierra Leone.

Lagoa, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lat. 33° 10′ S.

Lagoa de Patos, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 29° 25′ S.

Lagoa de Pescara, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 21° 30′ S.

Lago Maggiore, lake, Upper Italy, 30 miles long and 7 or 8 broad, separating the government of Milan from the states of Sardinia. In this lake are the Borromei islands.

Lago Negro, or *Lago Nero*, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, at the foot of the Appennines, 12 m. E. Policastro. Pop. 5,000.

Lagoon. There are three gulfs of this name on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras, between lat 18° 40′ and 17° 54′ N.

Lagoon Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 139° 28′ W. Lat. 18° 47′ N.

Lagos, s-p. Portugal, 134 m. S. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 49′ 3″ W. Lat. 37° 60′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Lagos, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 60 m. N. E. Guadalaxara. Lon. 101° 32′ W. Lat. 21° 27′ N.

Lagos, r. and bay, W. Africa, forming the E. boundary of the Slave coast. Lon. 3° 30′ E. Lat. 6° 20′ N.

Lago Salso, or *Lago di Salpi*, lake in the kingdom of Naples, near the coast of the Capitanata, 12 m. S. Manfredonia.

Lago Santo, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 5 m. N. by W. Comachio.

Laguaira. See *Guaira*.

Laguna, or *St. Cristobal de la Laguna*, the capital of Teneriffe, the principal of the Canara islands. It is beautifully situated on a basaltic hill, elevated nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 16° 20′ W. Lat. 28° 28′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Lahar, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 59′ E. Lat. 26° 13′ N.

Lahdack, t. and cap. of a district of the same name, on the N. boundary of Hind. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 35° N.

Lahijian, t. Ghilan, in Persia, 8 m. E. Reshd.

Lahmediah, v. Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 14 m. S. S. W. Damietta.

Lahn, or *Lehn*, t. Silesia, on the Bober. Pop. 900.

Lahn, r. Germany, which passing by Marburg, Giessen, Wetzlar, and Nassau, joins the Rhine near Upper Lahnstein.

Lahnberg, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 2 m. Weilburg.

Lahnstein, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 4 m. E. Coblentz. Pop. 1,200.

Laholm, or *Lageholm*, s-p. Sweden, 30 m. N. Helsingborg. Lon. 13° 1′ E. Lat. 56° 32′ N. Pop. 850.

Lahore, province, Hind. between 30° and 34° N. lat. 320 miles long, by 220 broad. This province, from its advantageous situation, and being watered by numerous rivers, ought, under a good government, to be the garden of India; but being possessed by a number of petty Seik and other chiefs, it is one of the least populous and worst cultivated districts.

Lahore, the capital of the above province, and several times the capital of Hindostan, is on the S. E. bank of the river Ravey. The great Moguls expended considerable sums on palaces and gardens, &c. Of this grandeur little now remains. Lon. 73° 48′ E. Lat. 31° 50′ N.

Lahory, t. Nepaul, on Sursutty river. Lon. 84° 55′ E. Lat. 27° 42′ N.

Lahou, s-p. on the Ivory coast of Africa. Lon. 5° 5′ W. Lat. 5° 20′ N.

Lahr, t. Germany, in Baden. The inhabitants carry on with spirit, manufactures of woollens, linens, cottons, tobacco, and leather; 18 m. S. S. E. Strasburg, 23 N. Freyburg. Lon. 7° 57′ E. Lat. 48° 21′ N. Pop. 4,400.

Laibcedy, v. Tunis, 18 m. S. E. El Jemme.

Laignes, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 9 m. W. S. W. Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,600.

Laisses, t. Eu. Russia, in Kasan, on the river Kama, 40 m. S. by E. Kasan. Lon. 49° 14′ E. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Lai-tcheou-fou, city, China, in Shangtung, on the S. coast of the gulf of Pe-tche-lee. Lon. 114° 46′ E. Lat. 37° 9′ N.

Laithafalu, t. Hungary, 11 m. S. S. W. Presburg.

Lake, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 470.

Lake, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

Lake, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 311.

Lake Maskinonge, seigniory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, 36 m. N. W. Three-Rivers.

Lake of the Woods, lake, N. America, between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipec. Lon. of the N. W. end, 94° 31′ W. Lat. 49° 37′ N. It is full of islands, is about 70 miles long and 40 broad, and communicates through Winnipec river with Lake Winnipec.

Lake Pleasant, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 312.

Lake River, N. America, which falls into the Mississippi. Lon. 95° W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Lake River, Little, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 94° 23′ W. Lat. 45° 36′ N.

Laken, v. Germany, near Brussels. There is a splendid palace of the king of the Netherlands in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1,200.

Laland, isl. Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, near the coast of Zealand, 60 m. long, and 14 broad. Extent, 660 square miles. Pop. 34,000. It is the most fertile spot in Denmark, and produces corn, peas, and all kinds of grain in abundance.

Lalang, isl. near the N. coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 99° 20′ E. Lat. 1° 45′ N.

Lalsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Vologda. It has a brisk trade with Siberia, Moscow, and Archangel. Pop. 1,200. Lon. 47° 14′ E. Lat. 60° 50′ N.

Lamalmon, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia, on the road from Massuah to Gondar.

Lamar, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 858.

Lamarche, r. Illinois, which runs into Illinois river from the N. W.

La Martiniere, fief, Hertford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 6 m. E. Quebec.

Lamale, t. Austrian Italy, 5 m. N. W. Milan.

Lamay, isl. in the Eastern seas, 3 or 4 leagues from Formosa. Lat. 22° 22′ N.

Lamb Head, cape on the S. E. coast of the island of Stronsa, one of the Orkneys. Lon. 2° 25′ W. Lat. 58° 57′ N.

Lamb's Head, cape, Ireland, in Kerry co. Lon. 10° 1′ W. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Lambach, t. Austria, on the Traun, 11 m. N. N. E. Vocklabruck. Pop. 3,000.

Lambale, v. W. Africa, on the Senegal, 75 m. S. E. Goumel.

Lamballe, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, on the Conessan, 42 m. N. W. Rennes. Pop 3,800.

Lambay, isl. in the Irish sea, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

Lambayeque, t. Peru, 95 m. W. N. W. Truxillo, Pop. 8,000.

Lambesc, t. France in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 12 m. N. W. Aix. Pop. 3,650.

Lambese. See *Tezzoute*.

Lambeth, v. Eng. forming the W. extremity of that portion of London which lies S. of the Thames, and is now united to the town by a continued range of buildings The chief public building is Lambeth palace, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury It contains a library of about 25,000 volumes, besides upwards of 1,200 manuscripts. Lambeth contains numerous manufactories. Pop. 41,644.

Lambro, r. Italy, which falls into the Po below Placentia.

Lambsheim, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, on the Hart, 8 m. W. Manheim.

Lamego, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Balsamo, a tributary of the Douro. It is a bishop's see. 46 m. E. Oporto Pop. 6,600.

Lamesley, t. Eng. in Durham, 3 m. S. Gateshead. Pop. 2,054.

Lamine, t Cooper co. Missouri.

Lamington, parish, Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 365.

Lamisa, t. Asia, in Georgia, 60 m. W. Teflis.

Lamlash, an excellent harbor, Scotland, on the S. E. side of the island of Arran. Lat. 55° 33′ N.

Lamlem. See *Melli*.

Lamoil, r. Vt. which rises S. of Lake Memphramagog, and running W. falls into Lake Champlain, in Colchester, 5 m. N. of the mouth of Onion river, 10 m. N. Burlington.

Lamona, or *Amona*, r. Italy, which rises in the Appennines, and flowing N. E. falls into the gulf of Venice.

Lamotte, lead mine, Missouri, a few miles N. of St. Michael's.

Lampa, t. Peru, and cap. of a district of the same name, 90 m. S. Cuzco. Lon. 91° 44′ W. Lat. 14° 55 S.

Lampedosa, uninhabited isl. in the Mediterranean, 21 m. in circumference. It has an excellent harbour. 130 m. S. Sicily, 70 W. S. W. Malta, 61 from the coast of Barbary. Lon. 12° 24′ E. Lat. 35° 40′ N.

Lampertheim, v. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. 9 m. S. E. Worms.

Lampeter, t. Cardiganshire, Wales. A college for the education of indigent students of the Established Church is about to be erected here, and £15,000 have been collected for the purpose.

Lampeter, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 3,278.

Lampong, a district in the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch claim the dominion of the country. The bay of Lampong is wide and deep, and affords a good anchorage.

Lamprey, r. Rockingham co. N. H. which falls into Great bay, at Durham.

Lamsaki, t. A. Turkey, in Anatolia, celebrated for its wine. Lon. 26° 44′ E. Lat. 40° 20′ N.

Lamuza, t. Asia Minor, 24 m. W. Tarsus.

Lanarkshire, or *Lanerkshire*, sometimes called *Clydesdale*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. and N. W. by Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N. E. by Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebles-shire; S. by Dumfries-shire; and S. W. by Ayrshire. Extent, 870 square miles, or 556,800 acres. Lanarkshire has long been celebrated for its minerals, particularly coal. It is calculated that the coal stretches through this county in one solid mass, over nearly 110 square miles, or 55,000 acres, and that its average thickness cannot be less than five yards, and the quantity of coal produced annually amounts to about 760,000 tons. There are about 18,000 bars of lead smelted annually, each weighing 9 stones. But this county is chiefly distinguished by its rapid progress in commerce and manufactures, in which it is decidedly pre-eminent over all the other counties of Scotland. Among the manufactures are yarn, which is spun in immense quantities, in different parts of the county, the cotton and muslin manufactures, the printing of calicoes, the dying of Turkey red, and the preparation of various dyes. Glass and crystal manufactures are also carried on to a great extent. There are three royal burghs, Lanark, the city of Glasgow, and the town of Rutherglen. Pop. in 1811, 192,726.

Lanark, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Lanarkshire, on a slope of rising ground, within half a mile of the Clyde. Cotton, the great staple of the county, is the chief manufacture. The falls of the Clyde in the vicinity, have been visited from all quarters by the lovers of the picturesque. Pop. of the burgh about 3,000, the parish 6,964. 25 m. S. E. Glasgow, 30 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 5′ W. Lat. 55° 34′ N.

Lunawan, one of the smaller Sooloo islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 12° 23′ E. Lat. 6° 15′ N.

Lancashire, a maritime co. Eng. on the N. W. coast. It includes part of the great coal fields of the north of England; and with these natural advantages for trade and manufactures, it has gradually risen to be one of the greatest manufacturing counties in the kingdom, containing Manchester, the centre of the cotton manufactures, and Liverpool, the emporium of the west. It is bounded W. by the Irish sea, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. Extent, 1,800 square miles, or 12,000,000 acres, with 450 inhabitants to each mile. The manufactures are chiefly those of cotton, in all its branches; also of silk, woollen, and linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthen ware, porcelain, paper, &c. Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture. From thence it spreads on all sides; to the south and east into Cheshire and Yorkshire; but especially to the north and west, over the greatest part of Lancashire, extending from Furness to Derby on the one hand, and from Liverpool to Halifax on the other. The population has increased with great rapidity. In 1700, it was 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; in 1801, 695,100; and in 1811, 828,309, of whom 23,365 families were employed in agriculture, 114,522 in manufactures, and 24,072 otherwise.

Lancaster, t. Eng. and cap. of Lancashire, on the Lune or Loyne. Of the public buildings, the castle is the most important. It is now occupied as a prison, and is one of the completest establish-

ments of this kind in the kingdom, and is capable of containing 5,000 men within the walls. About a mile N. E. of the town, is the great aqueduct bridge, by which the Lancaster canal is carried over the Lune. It is justly considered the most magnificent structure of the kind in the kingdom. By means of the canal its inland communications are extensive, reaching into Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, &c. But its communication with the sea is greatly obstructed by shoals in the river Lune. The trade of Lancaster is principally to America and the West Indies. In 1800 the registered shipping consisted of 140 ships, 19,094 tons burden, and navigated by 1,926 men. The town has been long famous for its cabinet-making. Pop. in 1811, 9,247. 54 m. N.W. Manchester, 53 N. by E. Liverpool, 240 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 47′ W. Lat. 54° 3′ N.

Lancaster, t. Glengary co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

Lancaster, p-t. and cap. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river, at the mouth of Israel's creek, on which several mills are erected. The village is built on both sides of the creek, about a mile from the river, and contains a court-house, jail, and Congregational church. 40 miles above Dartmouth college, 131 N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 844.

Lancaster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. on a branch of Nashua river, 14 m. N. E. Worcester, 36 W. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,862. Here is a valuable quarry of slate. Lancaster is a good agricultural town, and has an extensive cotton factory.

Lancaster, formerly *New Berlin*, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 7 m. E. Norwich, 90 W. Albany. Pop. 2,366.

Lancaster, co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 68,336. Engaged in agriculture 6,786, in commerce 252, in manufactures 5,185.

Lancaster, p-t. and cap. Lancaster co. Penn. is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, 1½ m. W. of Conestoga creek, which falls into Susquehannah river, 9 m. S. W. of the town. Lancaster is 35 m. E. S. E. Harrisburg, 22 E. N. E. York, 62 W. Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 3′ N. Lon. 76° 20′ W. It contains a court-house, market-house, jail, and 8 houses of public worship, for German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Moravians, Friends, and Methodists. Many of the inhabitants are of German origin, and speak the German language. There are 6 newspapers published in the town, 3 of which are in German. The surrounding country is fertile and highly cultivated. The town contains numerous manufactories, and carries on considerable trade. Franklin college was established in this place in 1787, for the Germans, but the building is now occupied for schools. Pop. 7,363.

Lancaster, co. Va. on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, bounded S. by the Rappahannock. 108 m. N. Norfolk. Pop. 5,517. Slaves 2,944. Engaged in agriculture 1,567, in commerce 77, in manufactures 163. At the court-house is a post-office.

Lancaster, district, S. C. Pop. 8,716. Slaves 2,798. Engaged in agriculture 2,917, in commerce 28, in manufactures 100. At the court-house is a post-office.

Lancaster, p-t. and cap Garrard co. Ken. 29 m. S. Lexington. Pop. in 1810, 260.

Lancaster, p-t. and cap. Fairfield co. Ohio, 28 m. S. E. Columbus, 34 N. E. Chillicothe. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 printing-offices and a Methodist church. Pop. 1,037. Lon. 82° 37′ W. Lat. 39° 45′ N.

Lancaster Sound, on the W. side of Baffin's bay, in lat. 74° N. It is about 20 miles broad at its mouth, widening as you proceed to the west. At the distance of 80 miles from its mouth, it is 40 or 50 miles wide. In the summer of 1819, the expedition under Lieut. Parry, succeeded in passing through this Sound, and as far as Lon. 110° 47′ W. Lat. 74° 47′ N.

Lancary, or *Lancahuy*, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 99° 40′ E. Lat. 6° 19′ N.

Lancayan, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 9′ E. Lat. 6° 25′ N.

Lance Point, the S. point of Newfoundland, at the S. W. extremity of St. Mary's bay.

Lancebearers, Island of, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 136° 10′ W. Lat. 18° 28′ S.

Lancerota, isl. one of the group of the Canaries, 30 miles long and 8 broad. Pop. 10,000.

Lanchester, t. Eng. in Durham, 7 m. N. W. Durham. Pop. 834.

Lanciano, t. Naples, about 4 m. from the Adriatic, in Abruzzo Citra, 85 m. E. N. E. Rome, 84 N. Naples. Lon. 14° 20′ E. Lat. 42° 12′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Lancut, or *Landshut*, t. Austrian States, in Galicia, 72 m. W. Lemberg.

Landa, t. Borneo, on the river Pontiana.

Landaff, or *Llandaff*, city, Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taf. Though the seat of a bishop's see, it is a mere village. The cathedral, however, is still an object of great interest, and its venerable ruins the study of the architect and antiquary. 2 m. N. W. Cardiff, 30 W. Bristol, 162 W. London. Lon. 3° 13′ W. Lat. 51° 29′ N. Pop. 504.

Landaff, t. Grafton co. N. H. 9 m. E. Connecticut river, 62 N. Concord Pop. 769.

Landau, a strong town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, in a beautiful valley, near the Queich. It was retained by the French at the first treaty of Paris in 1814, but ceded the following year, and is now garrisoned by troops of the German confederation. 56 m. N. N. E. Strasburg, 347 N. E. Paris. Lon. 8° 7′ E. Lat. 49° 12′ N. Pop. 4,250.

Landau, t. Bavaria, on the Iser. Pop. 1,250. Lon. 12° 37′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ N.

Landeck, t. Prussia, in Silesia, county of Glatz, on the Biela, 27 m. S. W. Neisse. Pop. 1,100.

Landelles, t. France, in Calvados, 28 m. S. W. Caen. Pop. 1,400.

Landen, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 19 m. S. E. Louvain.

Landernau, s-p. France, in Finisterre, 23 m. N. E. Brest. Lon. 4° 19′ W. Lat. 48° 25′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Landeron, t. Switzerland, 7 m. N. E. Neufchatel.

Landes, department in the S. W. of France, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of the Girond, the Lot-and Garonne, the Gers, and the Lower Pyrenees. Extent, 3,700 square miles. Pop 240,000. It is one of the most barren departments of the kingdom, nearly three-fourths of it consisting of heaths.

Landes, small isl. on the N. W. coast of France, E. of St. Maloes.

Landgrove, t. Bennington co. Vt. 33 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 314.

Landguard. See *Point aux Pins*.

Landisburg. p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Landi-rezeau, t. France, in Finisterre, 10 m. N. N. W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,100.

Landivy, t. France, in Mayenne, 23 m. N. W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,900.

Landrecy, t. France, dep. of the North, on the Sambre. It is one of the barrier fortresses which was occupied by the allied troops, after the second peace of Paris. Pop. 2,900. 30 m. S. E. Douay. Lon. 3° 42′ E. Lat. 50° 22′ N.

Landroal, O, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 5 m. S. Villa Vicosa.

Landsberg, t. E. Prussia. Pop. 1,300. Lon. 20° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 14′ N.

Landsberg, t. Bavaria, on the Lech, 32 m. W. by N. Munich. Lon. 10° 51′ E. Lat. 48° N. Pop. 2,600

Landsberg, (on the Wartha,) t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 24 m. E. N. E. Custrin, 74 E. Berlin. Lon. 15° 20′ E. Lat. 52° 48′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Landsberg, Old, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 m. E. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 48′ E. Lat. 52° 35′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Landscron, t. Bohemia. Lon. 16° 21′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N Pop. 2,700.

Landskrona, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen, with a citadel and a safe harbour. 14 m. S. Helsingborg. Lon. 12° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 52′ N. Pop. 3,390.

Landsee, t Hungary, in Oedenburg. Lon. 18° 17′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 12′ 8″ N.

Landseie, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the N. coast of the Greater Andaman. Lon. 93° 7′ E. Lat. 13° 38′ N.

Land's-End, in Cornwall, the W. extremity of England. It is 6 or 7 leagues W. N. W. of the Lizzard Point, 290½ m. from London. Lon. 5° 45′ W. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

Landsford, p-v. Chester district, S. C.

Landshut, t. Bavaria, on the Iser. The university of Ingoldstadt was removed to Landshut in the year 1800; and having been re-organised, and richly endowed by the present king, received the name of the "university of Louis Maximilian." There are 34 ordinary professors, 4 extraordinary, and about 600 students. The revenue of the university is derived, in a great measure, from the funds of the suppressed monasteries; it averages about 9,000*l.* sterling a year. 32 m. N. E. Munich, 36 S. E. Ingolstadt. Lon. 12° 6′ E. Lat. 48° 30′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Landshut, t. Prussia, in Silesia, on the Bober, 20 m. W. S. W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15° 55′ E. Lat. 50° 30′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Landshut, t. Moravia, on the Theya, 40 m. S. S. E. Brunn. Pop. 1,500.

Lane, r. Ireland, in Kerry, which runs from Lough Lane into Castlemain bay.

Lanebourg, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, 20 m. N. N. W. Susa. Pop. 600.

Lane End, t. Eng. in Stafford, 4 m. E. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 4,930.

Lanepax, t. France, in Gers, 11 m. S. S. W. Condon. Pop. 1,200.

Lanesborough, t. Ireland, in Longford, on the Shannon, 62 m. W. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 55′ W. Lat. 53° 38′ N.

Lanesborough, p.t. Berkshire co. Mass. 5 m. from Pittsfield, 14 N. Lenox. Here are valuable marble quarries. Pop. 1,319.

Langara, Isle de, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 5 m. N. of Queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 226° 59′ E. Lat. 54° 20′ N.

Langarron, t. Eng. in Hereford, 5 m. from Ross. Pop. 796.

Langast, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 17 m. S. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,250.

Langdon, r. Eng. in Durham, which falls into the Tees below Teesdale forest.

Langdon, t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 40 m. W. Concord. Pop. 654.

Langeac, t. France, in Upper Loire, on the Allier, 12 m. S. Brioude. Pop 1,800.

Langeais, t. France, in Indre-and Loire, on the Loire, 12 m. W. Tours. Pop. 2,250.

Langeland, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, lying between Zealand, Laland, and Funen. Rudkioping is the capital. Lon. 10° 50′ E. Lat. 55° N. Pop. 11,200.

Langelsheim, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, 6 m. N. W. Goslar. Pop. 1,300.

Langen, t. Germany, 6 m. N. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,500.

Langenau, Upper and Lower, 2 villages, Prussia, in Silesia, 11 m. S. Glatz. Pop. 1,200.

Langenau, t. Germany, in Wirtemberg, 10 m. N. N. E. Ulm. Pop. 3,600.

Langenberg, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 15 m. N E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,600.

Langenbrucken, t. Baden, 4 m. N. E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,100.

Langenburg, t. Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 32 m. W. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Langendorf, v. Hanover, on the Elbe, 42 m. E. S. E. Luneberg.

Langenfeld, t. Lower Austria, 4 m. N. W. Crems. Pop. 1,200.

Langenhorn, v. Denmark, in Sleswick, 12 m. from Husum.

Langen-kandel, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 9 m. S. S. E. Landau. Pop. 2,400.

Langenlois, t. Lower Austria, 4 m. N. Crems. Pop 2,000.

Langensalza, t. Prussian Saxony, the chief place of Thuringia, on the Salza, which river falls into the Unstrut a little below. 14 m. W. Erfurt. Lon. 10° 38′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 5,400.

Langenthal, t. Swiss canton of Berne, 18 m. N. E. Berne. Lon. 7° 33′ E. Lat. 47° 12′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Langenzenn, t. Bavaria, on the river Zenn, 17 m. N. N. E. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Langer-aar, v. Netherlands, 8 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,000.

Langer-oog, isl. subject to Hanover, on the N. W. coast of Germany. Lon. 7° 35′ 41″ E. Lat. 53° 44′ 59″ N.

Langesund, s-p. Norway, 50 m. S. S. W. Christiania.

Langfield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near Halifax. Pop. 1,515.

Langfurt, t. W. Prussia, on the Radaune, 2 m. from Dantzic. Pop. 1,250.

Langholm, t. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Esk. Pop. 1,800.

Langhorn's tavern, p-v. Cumberland co. Va.

Langle's Bay, bay, on the W. coast of Saghalien. Lat. 47° 49′ N.

Langle's Peak, mt. on the N. coast of the island of Jesso, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 142° 20′ E. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Langoe, isl. in the North sea, 46 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 68° 16′ N.

Langogne, t. France, in Lozere, 21 m. N. E. Mende. Pop. 2,300.

Langon, t. France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 m. N. Bazas. Pop. 3,200.

Langport, t. Eng. in Somersetshire, on the river Parret, near its junction with the Ivel, which is navigable to the Bristol channel. 15 m. E. by N. Taunton, 130 W. by S. London. Lon. 2° 49′ W. Lat. 51° 2′ N. Pop. 861.

Langres, t. France, in Upper Marne, 40 m. N. E. Dijon. Pop. 8,600.

Languedoc, before the revolution, a province in the S. of France, extending on the E. to the Rhone, and on the W. to the Garonne. At the revolution it was divided into the departments of Gard, Herault, Ardeche, Lozere, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude. Extent, 16,000 square miles. Pop. about 2,000,000. Vines, olives, and mulberries are here produced in profusion. The great articles of export are wine and brandy. The celebrated canal of Languedoc, which was dug in the reign of Louis XIV. commences near Cette, and extends from E. to W. about 140 miles, until it reaches the navigable part of the Garonne near Toulouse, thus effecting a communication by water from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. There are 71 bridges over the canal, 58 aqueducts, and 103 sluices. The most remarkable tunnel in its whole course is at the hill of Malpas, and is 500 feet long and 20 broad.

Languegliа, t. Italy, 45 m. S. W. Genoa.

Lanier, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,096.

Lonjang, or *Lantchang*, city, Asia, and cap. of Laos, on the river Mecon. Lon. 101° 38′ E. Lat. 18° 30′ N.

Lankayt, small isl. near the W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 12′ E. Lat. 4° 57′ S.

Lanmeur, t. France, 6 m. N. E. Morlaix. Pop. 2,400.

Lannion, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 39 m. W. N. W. St. Brieux. Lon. 3° 27′ W. Lat. 48° 44′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Lannoy, t. France, dep. of the North, 8 m. E. N. E. Lille. Pop. 950.

La Noraye, seigniory, Warwick co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 37 m. N. E. Montreal.

Lansargues, t. France, in Herault, 9 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,050.

Lansdown, t. Leeds co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

Lanserd, v. Mazanderan, in Persia, on the Caspian, 10 m. W. Fehrabad.

Lansing, t. Tompkins co. N. Y. Pop. 3,631.

Lansingburg, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 3 m. above Troy, 9 above Albany. Pop. 2,035, of whom 1,700 are in the village. A bridge across the Hudson connects Lansingburg with Waterford. The village is handsomely laid out on a plain, and contains a bank, an academy, and 4 churches. Sloops sometimes ascend the river to this place, and it has considerable trade.

Lanta, or *Lenta*, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 9 m. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,450.

Lantaghur, t. Hind. in Lamjungh. Lon. 84° 19′ E. Lat. 29° 5′ N.

Lantoir, the chief among the Banda islands. See *Banda*.

Lantosca, t. Piedmont, 14 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,800.

Lan-tsan. See *Mecon*.

Lanvollon, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 8 m. S. E. Pontrieux. Pop. 900.

Lanzo, t. Piedmont, on the Stura, 11 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. 2,100.

Las, t. Cuba, 25 m. W. Havannah.

Laon, t. France, cap. of Aisne, near the Ardon, 20 m. N. E. Soissons, 77 N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 37′ E. Lat. 49° 33′ N. Pop. 6,691.

Laos, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges, extending from 12° to 18° N. lat. and having Tunquin and Cochin-China on the E. Cambodia on the S. Siam on the W. and Tunquin on the N. There are few countries of Asia respecting which we possess less accurate knowledge. The inhabitants are nominally subject to Cochin-China.

Laour, t. Bengal, in Silhet. Lon. 84° 19′ E. Lat. 25° 8′ N.

Lapa, small isl. one of the Sooloo archipelago.

Lapata. See *Lupata*.

La petite Nation, seigniory, York co. Lower Canada, on the Ottawa, 65 m. W. Montreal.

La petite Riviere, parish, in Cote de Beaupre seigniory, Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 34 m. N. E. Quebec.

Laphao, Portuguese settlement on the W. side of Timor. Lon. 124° 48′ 36″ E. Lat. 9° 22′ 45″ S.

Lapland, the most northern country in Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. Extent, about 150,000 sq. miles. Pop. 60,000. Lapland is divided into three parts, called Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian. Russian Lapland the most dreary of the whole, includes all east of the Tornea, under the appellation of Circle of Kola, with a population of about 20,000. Swedish Lapland is subdivided into 6 provinces, called Torneo-Lapmark, Lulea-Lapmark, Pithea-Lapmark, Umea-Lapmark, Jamtland-Lapmark, and Asele-Lapmark; but by the recent division of the Swedish territory, the whole belongs to the government of Umea. The extent is about 53,000 square miles. Pop. about 13,000. Norwegian Lapland, or Finnmark, now belongs also to Sweden. It is the most northerly of all, and may be styled Lapland beyond the mountains. It has an extent of 27,000 sq. miles. Pop. about 20,000, or one to a square mile.—The part of Lapland lying along the N. shore of the gulf of Bothnia, consists of an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of spruce and Scots fir; but at the distance of 80 miles the ground becomes gradually elevated, and is at last full of lofty mountains.—Very few vegetables are cultivated in this inhospitable region. The little grain consumed, is imported from southern countries. The rein-deer is the most valuable gift that nature has bestowed on the poor Laplander. It serves as the principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued; its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the inhabitants during part of the year; its sinews are made into thread; and its skin furnishes a great part of their dress.—The Laplanders were converted to Christianity in the 17th century. Those of the Russian province are professedly of the Greek church, while those subject to Sweden are Lutherans.

Laprairie, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Sorel, opposite Montreal. The village of Laprairie, or La Nativite, contains about 100 houses, and is very flourishing, being situated on the main road from Montreal into the United States.

La Proa, point, New Brunswick, half way between, Eastport and St. John.

Lapta, v. on the N. coast of Cyprus, near the site of the ancient Lapithos, 6 m. E. Cerina.

Lar, the capital of Laristan, in Persia, once a magnificent city, but now in ruins. Pop. 12,000. Lon. 42° 35′ E. Lat. 27° 30′ N.

Lara, or *Larad*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 40 m. S. S. E. Burgos.

Larache. See *Araiche, El.*

Larana, v. Tripoli, 30 m. S. E. Mesurata.

Larbert, v. Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 2 m. W. N. W. Falkirk.

L'Arbre croche, Indian village in Michigan, on the W. side of the peninsula, near its N. extremity. It consists of 40 families of Ottaways. 40 m. from Michillimackinac.

Larchamps, t. France, in Mayenne, 20 m. W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,000.

Larecaja, province, Buenos Ayres, N. of La Paz.

Laredo, s-p. Spain, in Biscay, 20 m. E. Santander. Lon. 3° 21′ W. Lat. 43° 25′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Larek, small isl. in the Persian gulf, 10 m. S. S. E. Ormus.

Larenda, ancient city of Asia Minor, 3 m. S. E. Karaman.

Larg, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100° 3′ E. Lat. 3° 30′ S.

Larga, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 76° 6′ W. Lat. 10° 1′ N.

Larga, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 82° 25′ W. Lat. 24° 36′ N.

Larga Punta, or *Punta de Asies*, cape on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 5′ W. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

Largo, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Keil, at its influx into the sea. It has a harbor, with a stone quay, which may be approached by vessels of 100 tons. 6 m. S. Cupar.

Largs, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 8½ m. W. Innerkip. Pop. 500.

Laricaxas. See *Larecaja*.

Larissa, t. Eu. Turkey, cap. of Thessaly, in a beautiful situation on the right bank of the Salembria. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop. 75 m. S. by W. Salonica. Lon. 22° 47′ E. Lat. 39° 48′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Laristan, province, in the S. of Persia, extending along the N. coast of the gulf. It is the poorest and least productive province of the empire. The coast is in the possession of different Arab tribes.

Laritu, s-p. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 45 m. E. S. E. Toulon.

Lark's Point, cape, Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Saguenay river.

Larkhall, v. Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 4 m. S. E. Hamilton.

Larme, Cape de, promontory, Naples, on the S. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16° 2′ E. Lat. 37° 53′ N.

Larne, s-p. Ireland, in Antrim, on the Larne Lough, 97 m. N. by E. Dublin. Lon. 5° 43′ W. Lat. 54° 51′ N.

Larnica, t. Cyprus, the second on the island, and the emporium of its commerce, the bay on which it is situated forming the best roadstead in Cyprus. Lon. 33° 45′ E. Lat. 34° 56′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Larntuka, or *Larrentuka*, s-p. Ende, one of the Molucca islands. Lon. 122° 57′ E. Lat. 8° 15′ S.

Laros, v. Turkish Armenia, on the coast of the Black sea, 18 m. S. W. Gonieh.

Laruns, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 18 m. S. Pau. Pop. 1,650.

Larwigen, or *Laurwig*, s-p. Norway, on the rivers Laven and Farris. The harbor is fortified, and is a station for ships of the royal navy. Pop. 1,900. 74 m. S. S. W. Christiania. Lon. 9° 36′ E. Lat. 59° 3′ N.

Lary Bunder, port, Hind. in Sinde, 20 m. up the river Pitty. Lon. 67° 35′ E. Lat. 24° 40′ N.

La Salle, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, 12 m. S. Montreal.

L'Assumption, seigniory, Leinster co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. N. Montreal. It contains about 700 houses.

Lashom Jamnas, v. Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, 12 m. N. W. Damietta.

Lask, or *Lasko*, t. Poland, 17 m. E. Siradia, on the Niewolka. Pop. 2,000.

Laskestad, small place in the island of Stegen, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 67° 58′ N.

Lasnon, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, near Aix. Pop. 2,500.

Lassa, the capital of Thibet, and the residence of the Dalai Lama, or great head of the Shaman religion, which is widely diffused over the greater part of Asia. In China and Japan it exists under the title of the religion of Fo; but the authority of the Lama is not there recognized. Lassa is usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity. Lon. 91° 25′ E. Lat. 29° 30′ N.

Lassahn, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 38 m. S. S. E. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 53° 58′ N. Pop. 1,250.

Lasselsville, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y.

Lassam, v. on the N. coast of the island of Java, 419 m. E. Batavia.

Lassay, t. France, in Mayenne, 11 m. N. W. Vilaine. Pop. 3,000.

Lasseuve, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 6 m. E. Oleron. Pop. 2,900.

Lastres, Cape, on the N. coast of Spain, in Asturias. Lon. 5° 16′ 5″ W. Lat. 43° 34′ 15″ N.

Lasuen, Point, cape, on the coast of New Albion, in the Pacific. Lon. 242° 15′ E. Lat. 33° 40′ N.

Laswade, v. Scotland, 5½ m. S. Edinburgh.

Latacunga, t. Peru. In 1698, the whole town was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. fr. 10,000 to 12,000. Lon. 78° 16′ W. Lat. 0° 55′ 14″ S.

Latakia, or *Ladik*, the ancient *Laodicea*, s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli. Pop. a few years since, 10,000, but now estimated at only 4,000. Latakia has supplanted Scanderoon as the port of Aleppo. Lon. 35° 50′ E. Lat. 35° 36′ N.

La tessarie, fief, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 40 m. W. Quebec.

Latham, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. E. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,514.

Latimers, hamlet, Eng. in Buckingham, 3 m. S. E. Chesam.

Latimore, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 856.

Latisana, t. Austrian Italy, in the Venetian territory, 13 m. W. S. W. Palma la Nuova. Pop. 4,000.

Latoan, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 21′ E. Lat. 7° 16′ N.

Latouche, Point, point of land in Behring's bay. Lon. 236° 44½′ E. Lat. 59° 51′ N.

Latowice, t. Poland, 37 m. E. S. E. Warsaw. Pop, 1,000.

La Train, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, and is 25 yards wide at its mouth.

The Indians ascend this river 6 m. to a lake, which is near to the boatable waters of Lake Michigan.

Latronico, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 22 m. S. W. Tursi. Pop. 3,000.

Latta Isles, small islands in the Eastern seas, on the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 3′ N. Lon. 127° E.

Lattai, or *Bickerton's Island*, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 174° 48′ W. Lat. 18° 47′ 20″ S.

Lattakoo. See *Letakoo*.

Lattalatta, isl. in the Eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo. Lon. 126° 50′ E. Lat. 0° 20′ S.

Latty Afghany, district, Hind. between the provinces of Ajmeer and Moultan.

Latyczew, t. Eu. Russia, in Podolia, on the Bog, 60 m. N. W. Braclaw.

Laval, t. France, cap. of Mayenne, on the river Mayenne. The linen manufacture and bleaching are carried on here to a great extent. Pop. 15,200. 15 m. S. Mayenne, 40 W. Le Mans. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 48° 4′ N.

Lavalltrie, seigniory, Warwick co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. N. E. Montreal.

Lavamunde, t. Austrian Illyria, on the Drave, 39 m. E. Clagenfurt. Lon. 14° 42′ E. Lat. 46° 43′ N.

Lavant, r. Eng. in Sussex, which falls into the sea, 5 m. below Chichester.

Lavant, r. Austrian Illyria, which runs into the Drave at Lavamunde.

Lavardac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 6 m. N. Nerac. Pop. 1,000.

Lavaur, t. France, in Tarn, 22 m. N. E. Toulouse. Lon. 1° 49′ E. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Pop. 6,200.

Laubach, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 50 m. N. E. Mentz. Pop. 1,400.

Lauban, or *Luban*, t. Prussian states, 62 m. N. Dresden, 72 N. N. E. Prague. Lon. 14° 25′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Laubegast, v. Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 m. S. Dresden.

Laucha, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,100.

Lauchart, r. Germany, which runs into the Danube, 1 m. below Sigmaringen.

Laucheim, t. Wirtemberg, 11 m. W. Nordlingen. Pop. 950.

Lauchstadt, t. Prussian Saxony, 4 m. W. Merseberg. Lon 12° 1′ E. Lat. 51° 26′ N. Pop. 800.

Lauda, t. Baden, on the Tauber, 18 m. S. W. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,150.

Laudenbach, t. Wirtemberg, 20 m. S. Wurzburg. Pop. 900.

Laudenbach, v. Baden, 12 m. N. E. Manheim. Pop. 1,250.

Lauder, royal burgh, Scotland, on the Lauder, 16 m. N. by W. Kelso, 25 S. by E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 55° 45′ N.

Lauder, or *Leader*, r. Scotland, in Berwickshire, which falls into the Tweed near Melrose.

Lauderdale, co. Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 4,963. Slaves, 1,378. Engaged in agriculture 118, in commerce 34, in manufactures 2. Chief town, Florence.

Lavello, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 90 m. E. by N. Naples. Pop. 2,200.

Laven, small isl. near the E. coast of Lucon. Lon. 124° 6′ E. Lat. 14° 12′ N.

Lauenburg, a dutchy in the north of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburgh, and included since 1815, in the dominions of Denmark. Extent, 425 sq. miles. Pop. 35,000. The religion is the Lutheran.

Lauenburg, cap. of the above mentioned dutchy, is on the Elbe, 35 m. E. S. E. Hamburgh. Lon. 10° 22′ E. Lat. 53° 21′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Lauenburg, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Leba, 85 m. E. Colberg. Lon. 17° 47′ 45″ E. Lat. 53° 21′ 5″ N. Pop. 1,600.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, t. Eng. in Suffolk co. 61 m. N. E. London. Pop. 1,776.

Lauenstein, t. Hanover, on the Saale, 9 m. E. Hâmeln. Pop. 800.

Lavenza, t. States of Modena, on the Tuscan sea, 2 m. S. W. Carrara.

Laverdy, Point, the N. point of Bougainville's island, in the Pacific. Lon. 155° 43′ 34″ E. Lat. 7° 4′ 50″ S.

Lauf, t. Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, 30 m. S. E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,450.

Laufen, t. Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 m. E. by S. Munich. Pop. 2,500.

Laufen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. It has a bridge over the river, which is considered the finest and largest in Wirtemberg. Pop. 3,500. 4 m. S. Heilborn. Lon. 9° 18′ E. Lat. 49° 5′ N.

Laufen, t. Austria, near the Traun, 18 m. S. Gemunden.

Lauffen, t. Austria, in the dutchy of Salzburg, on the Salza, 12 m. N. N. W. Salzburg. Lon. 12° 52′ E. Lat. 47° 54′ N. Pop. 4,700.

Lauffen, v. Swiss canton of Zurich, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,400. Here is a celebrated fall in the Rhine. 2 m. S. S. W. Schaffhausen.

Lauffen, t. Swiss canton of Bern, 11 m. E.N.E. Delemont. Pop. 750.

Lauffenburg, t. in the S. W. extremity of Germany, on both sides of the Rhine. Here is a fall in the Rhine. Pop. 1,000. 26 m. W. Schaffhausen.

Laufnitz, r. Austrian states, which falls into the Raab, near St. Gothard.

Laugeac, t. France, in Upper-Loire, on the Allier, 14 m. S. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.

Laugharne, s-p. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the estuary of the Taff and Corwen, 13 m. S. W. Caermarthen, 230 W. London. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 51° 46′ N. Pop. 1,561.

Laughlington, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Laughton en le Monthen, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 8 m. N. W. Worksop. Pop. 614.

Laviano, v. Naples, in Principato Citra, 27 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 1,700.

Lauingen, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 m. N. E. Ulm. Pop. 3,600.

Lavinia, Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 58° 14′ N.

Lavis, t. Austrian states, in the Tyrol, at the conflux of the Avis and the Adige, 8 m. N. Trent.

Launceston, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the Attery, about 3 m. from its junction with the Tamar, 2 m. N. W. Tavistock, 213 W. by S. London. Lon. 4° 20′ W. Lat. 50° 38′ N. Pop. 1,758.

Launiowitz, t. Bohemia, 38 m. S. S. E. Prague.

Laumy, or *Launa*, t. Bohemia, on the Egra, 9 m. E. N. E. Saatz. Lon. 13° 54′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N. Pop. 1,850.

Lavoisier, cape, New Holland. Lat. 32° 31′ S.

Lavoro, Terra di, a large and populous province in the N. W. part of the kingdom of Naples, bordered by the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and the Campagna di Roma on the N. W. Extent, about 1,720 sq. miles. Pop. 520,000. The soil is rich and fertile, and appears throughout to be of a volcanic nature. The productions are corn, wine, oil, mulberries; also hemp, flax, and fruit of vari-

ous kinds. Capua is the capital, and Gaeta the principal seaport.

Laupen, t. Switz. 5 m. S. W. Bern.

Laupheim, t. Wirtemberg, 13 m. S. W. Ulm. Pop. 2,400.

Lauradio, t. Portugal, on the S. side of the Tagus, 6 m. S. S. E. Lisbon.

Laurana, or *Lovrana*, t. Austrian states, in Istria, on the bay of Flanati, 8 m. S. Castua. Lon. 14° 17′ E. Lat. 45° 28′ N.

Laure, t. France, in Aude, near Carcassonne. Pop. 1,000.

Laurel, p-t. Sussex co. Del. on Broad creek, a branch of the Nanticoke.

Laurel Hill, p-v. Richmond co. N. C.

Laurel Mountains, a range of mountains W. of the main Alleghany range. It extends from Pennsylvania across Virginia to Kentucky; then, under the name of Cumberland mountains, divides Virginia from Kentucky, and crosses Tennessee, terminating near its S. border. The Kenhawa river breaks through this ridge in lon. 81° 19′ W. lat. 38° 30′ N.

Laurence, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 445.

Laurencekirk, v. Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 8 m. N. W. Montrose. Pop. 1,000.

Laurens, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 m. S. W. Cooperstown, 78 W. Albany. Pop. 2,074.

Laurens, district, S. C. between Enoree and Saluda rivers. Pop. 17,682. Slaves 4,879. Engaged in agriculture 5,049, in commerce 47, in manufactures 238.

Laurens, co. Geo. on the Oconee. Pop. 5,436. Slaves 1,965. Engaged in agriculture 1,249, in commerce 12, in manufactures 48. Chief town, Dublin.

Laurent de Cerdans, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, near Bellegarde. Pop. 1,150.

Laurentius, v. Greece, in Magnesia, 3 m. E. Drakia.

Lauricocha, *Tunguragua*, or *False Maranon*, r. S. America, which rises in the Andes, in lat. 11° S. and falls in the Amazon, in lat. 4° 55′ S. From its source to its junction with the Amazon is about 1,000 miles.

Lauriere, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 21 m. N. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,200.

Laurieston, v. Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 1½ m. E. Stirling. Pop. 860.

Laurino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 9 m. W. N. W. Policastro. Pop. 2,100.

Laurinton, p-v. Marlborough co. S. C.

Lausanne, the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, is delightfully situated on three eminences, a mile N. of the lake of Geneva. It has had since 1536, an academy, which has reckoned several distinguished scholars. In 1808, an improved form was given to this institution, the number of professors being carried to 12. The chief branches of education are classics and divinity; there is also a professorship of law, one of natural philosophy, and one of moral philosophy. Lausanne has long been the resort of strangers, who are attracted hither by the delightful situation, by the institutions for education and by the polished character of the society. 41 m. S. W. Bern. Lon. 6° 45′ 30″ E. Lat. 46° 31′ N. Pop. 9,960.

Lausanne, t. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh. Pop. 220.

Lausig, t. Saxony, 20 m. S. E. Leipsic. Lon. 12° 36′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Lausen's store, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Laussnitz, t. Saxony, 13 m. N. Dresden.

Lautenburg, t. W. Prussia, 4 m. E. Colm. Pop. 1,000.

Lautenthal, t. Hanover, 8 m. W. Goslar. Pop. 2,150.

Lauter, r. which rises in the Vosges mountains, and forms the boundary between France and Germany, on the W. of the Rhine, into which it falls at Lauterburg.

Lauter, r. Wirtemberg, which falls into the Neckar, 6 m. above Esslingen.

Lauterbach, t. Bohemia, 75 m. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 45′ E. Lat. 50° 2′ N. Pop. 800.

Lauterbach, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m. N. W. Fulda. Pop. 2,850.

Lauterbrunnen, v. Swiss canton of Bern, 6 m. S. Interlacken.

Lauterburg, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 14 m. S. Landau. Lon. 8° 14′ E. Lat. 49° N. Pop. 2,008.

Lautereck, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Lauter and the Glan, 46 m. S. Coblentz. Lon. 7° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 39′ N. Pop. 700.

Lautershausen, t. Bavaria, on the Altmuhl, 9 m. W. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Lautrec, t. France, in Tarn, 12 m. N. N. W Castres. Pop. 3,250.

Lauza, v. Brazil, 50 m. N. W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

Lauzerte, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 17 m. N. W. Montauban.

Lauson, seigniory, Dorchester co. Lower Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the Chaudiere, 2 m. S. Quebec.

Lausun, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 17 m. N. E. Marmande. Lon. 0° 32′ E. Lat. 44° 38′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Lawahannock, r. Pa. which joins the E. branch of the Susquehannah at Pittstown, 12 m. above Wilkesbarre.

Lawansari, small isl. in the gulf of Finland, 60 m. W. Cronstadt.

Lawrence, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,354.

Lawrence, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 447.

Lawrence, co. Alabama, on the S. side of Tennessee river. Chief town, Marathon.

Lawrence, co. Mississippi, on Pearl river. Pop. 4,916. Slaves 991. Engaged in agriculture 1,518, in commerce 23, in manufactures 47. Chief town, Monticello.

Lawrence, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 3,271. Slaves 204. Engaged in agriculture 966, in commerce 2, in manufactures 33.

Lawrence, co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Sq. miles 430. Pop. 3,499. Engaged in agriculture 607, in commerce 10, in manufactures 34. Chief town, Burlington.

Lawrence, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 199.

Lawrence, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 354.

Lawrence, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 596.

Lawrence, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 393.

Lawrence, co. Indiana. Pop. 4,116. Engaged in agriculture 997, in commerce 5, in manufactures 15. At the court-house is a post-office.

Lawrence, co. Arkansas Territory, on White river. It is often called 'the White river country.' Pop. 5,602. Slaves 490. Engaged in agriculture 1,345, in commerce 28, in manufactures 77. Chief town, Davidsonville.

Lawrence, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Arkansas

Territory, on the N. side of Big black river, 50 m. above its confluence with White river.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. Butler co. Pa.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. and cap. Dearborn co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 2 m. below the mouth of the Miami river, 28 from Cincinnati.

Lawrence's, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Lawrence's hotel, p-v. Franklin co. Ken.

Lawrenceville, t. Alleghany co. Pa. 2 or 3 m. fr. Pittsburg.

Lawrenceville, p-v. Nansemond co. Va.

Lawrenceville, t. Madison co. Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Springfield.

Lawrenceville, p-t. Lawrence co. Illinois.

Lawrence, St. See *St. Lawrence.*

Lawsville, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. N. of Montrose. Pop. 473.

Lawton, Church, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 32 m. E. S. E. Chester. Pop. 488.

Laxa, r. Chili, which enters the Biobio in lat. 37° 9′ S. It has a fall of 40 fathoms.

Laxas, r. S. America, which enters the bay of Panama.

Laxenburg, v. Austria, 17 m. S. Vienna, the usual summer residence of the emperor.

Laynu, t. St. Vincent, on the W. coast. Lon. 61° 18′ W. Lat. 13° 8′ N.

Laybach, Government of, one of the divisions of Austrian Illyria. Pop. 640,000. See *Illyria.*

Laybach, t. Austrian empire, and cap. of the government of Laybach, in Austrian Illyria. It stands on the navigable river of the same name; has 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a central school, with the privileges of a university, an observatory, a public library, and a theatre. It carries on an active carrying trade with Italy, and the south of Germany. 28 m. N. E. Trieste. Lon. 14° 46′ E. Lat. 46° 2′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Laycock, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,882.

Layde, t. W. Africa, on the Senegal, in the country of the Foulahs, 45 m. S. E. Goumel.

Laycon, small isl. near the S. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 51′ E. Lat. 5° 32′ S.

Layon, small r. France, which joins the Loire below Chalonne.

Layrac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 4 m. S. Agen. Lon. 0° 45′ E. Lat. 44° 8′ N.

Layton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 1 m. E. Blackpool.

Laytons, p-v. Essex co. Va.

Lazaretto Vecchio, Il, small, isl. in the neighborhood of Venice, formerly called St. Maria of Nazareth.

Lazise, t. Austrian Italy, 6 m. W. N. W. Verona, 22 N. Mantua. Pop. 8,000.

Lea, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. W. by N. Preston.

Lea, r. Eng. which runs by Hertford, Ware, &c. and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall.

Leach, r. Eng. which falls into the Thames at Lechdale.

Leacock, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. 9 m. E. Lancaster. Pop. 2,410.

Leacota, Cape, cape of Sicily, 60 m. from Point Mazara.

Leaden, r. Eng. which falls into the Severn opposite Gloucester.

Leadhills, v. Scotland, in Lanarkshire. In the hills rich lead mines have been long worked. The number of bars annually cast amounts on an average to about 18,000. 44 m. S. Glasgow, 46½ S.W. Edinburg. Pop. 1,000.

Leading creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio 17 m. above Gallipolis.

Leaf river, r. Mississippi, which joins the Chickasawhay 8 m. below the parallel of 31° N. lat. to form the Pascagoula.

Leaf river, p-v. Green co. Missouri.

Leaksville, p-t. Rockingham co. N. C.

Leam, r. Eng. which falls into the Ouse.

Leamington Priors, v. Eng. in Warwickshire, lately risen into importance from its mineral spring, and now become one of the most fashionable watering places. 2 m. E. Warwick, 22 S. W. Birmingham, 90 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 52° 32′ N. Pop. 543.

Leao, or *Leho*, r. Chinese Tartary, which falls into the gulf of Leao-tong.

Lea's, p-v. Granger co. Tennessee.

Leasburg, p-t. Caswell co. N. C. 80 m. E. Bethany.

Leasey Point, cape, Eng. on the W. coast of Lancashire, N. of the island of Walney.

Leatherhead, t. Eng. in Surrey, 18 m. S. W. London. Pop. 1,209.

Leath-Water, or *Withburn*, lake, Eng. in Cumberland, S. E. of Keswick.

Leba, r. Prussia, in Pomerania, which flows into the Baltic.

Leban, v. Palestine, 15 m. N. Jerusalem.

Lebanon. See *Libanus.*

Lebanon, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Piscataqua, 28 m. N. W. York. Pop. 2,223.

Lebanon, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, opposite the mouth of White river, 4 m. below Dartmouth college. A mineral spring has lately been discovered here, the waters of which are efficacious in curing rheumatism and cutaneous disorders. Pop. 1,710.

Lebanon, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 9 m. N. W. Norwich, 30 S. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,719. It is an excellent agricultural township. It contains four churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists, and an academy.

Lebanon, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 2,808.

Lebanon, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 35 m. S. W. Utica, 115 W. Albany. Pop. 1,940.

Lebanon, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 2,817.

Lebanon, co. Pa. formed from Dauphin and Lancaster counties. Pop. 16,986. Engaged in agriculture 1,989, in commerce 31, in manufactures 1,302.

Lebanon, p-t. borough, and cap. Lebanon co. Pa. on Quitapahilla creek, 25 m. E. Harrisburg, 82 W. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. of the borough, 1,437, of town, 3,059. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah rivers are connected at this place, by a canal between the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehocken, a branch of Schuylkill river.

Lebanon, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 145.

Lebanon, p-v. Washington co. Geo.

Lebanon, p-t. and cap. Wilson co. Ten. 25 m. E. Nashville. In the vicinity is an academy.

Lebanon, p-t. Washington co. Kentucky.

Lebanon, p-t. and cap. Warren co. Ohio, 25 m. S. Dayton, 80 S. W. Columbus, 18 E. Hamilton, 34 N. Cincinnati. It contains a court-house and jail, and 2 churches, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Methodists, a bank, 2 market-houses, a printing office, and a public library. Pop. 1,079. Lon. 84° 7′ W. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Lebanon, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 253.

Lebanon, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 10 m. S. Jefferson. Pop. 213.

Lebanon, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 309.

Lebbeke, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 3 m. S. by E. Dendermonde. Pop. 3,150.

Lebe Bay, small bay on the S. coast of the Baltic, between the gulf of Dantzic and the island of Rugen. Lon. 17° 29′ E.

Lebedjan, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, at the confluence of the Moksch and the Oka. Lon. 39° 25′ 15″ E. Lat. 53° 49′ 30″ N. Pop. 2,500.

Lebedin, t. Eu. Russia, in Slobodsk-Ukraine, 70 m. N.W. Charkov. Pop. 9,000.

Lebiar, district, W. Africa, 100 m. E. N. E. Portendick.

Lebida, (an. *Leptis Magna*,) s-p. Tripoli, in Africa, 30 m. E. S. E. Tripoli.

Lebo, r. Chili, which enters the Pacific in lat. 37° 57′ S.

Le boeuf, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 505.

Lebrixa, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 20 m. S. Seville. Lon. 5° 58′ W. Lat. 37° 4′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Lebus, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, on the Oder, 8 m. S. S. W. Custrin. Lon. 14° 45′ E. Lat. 52° 28′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Lecce, city, Naples, in Otranto. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the province. The surrounding district is of great fertility, and produces flax and tobacco. The flax is spun and manufactured into lace in the town. 17 m. W. Otranto, 28 S. E. Brindisi. Lon. 18° 36′ E. Lat. 40° 36′ N. Pop. 14,000.

Lecco, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake of Como, 14 m. E. N. E. Como. Lon. 9° 23′ E. Lat. 45° 5′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Lech, r. Bavaria, which joins the Danube, 5 m. below Donawert.

Lechel, t. Bavaria, a suburb of the city of Munich. Pop. 2,250.

Lechenich, (an. *Legionacum*,) t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 11 m. S. S. W. Cologne. Pop. 1,050.

Lechhausen, v. Bavaria, on the Lech, opposite Augsburg. Pop. 800.

Lechlade, or *Leachlade*, t. Eng. in Gloucester co. on the Thames, 12 m. E. Cirencester, and 75 W. by N. London. Lon. 1° 41′ W. Lat. 51° 41′ N. Pop. 993.

Lechones Os, small islands, near the W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 8° 25′ E. Lat. 41° 43′ N.

Leck, an outlet of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Wick, and falls into the Maese above Rotterdam.

Lectoure, t. France, in Gers, on the river Gers, 16 m. N. Auch. Lon. 0° 38′ 26″ E. Lat. 43° 56′ 54″ N. Pop. 5,500.

Lectoure, t. France, in Tarn, on the river Tarn, near Alby. Pop. 1,500.

Leczna, t. Poland, on the Wieprz, 15 m. E. N. E. Lublin. Pop. 1,500.

Leda, r. Hanover, which falls into the Ems near Leerort.

Leda, cape, on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 6° 50′ S.

Ledbury, t. Eng. in Gloucester co. 16 m. N. W. Gloucester, 120 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 25′ W. Lat. 52° 2′ N. Pop. 3,186.

Ledder, r. Wales, which falls into the Conway, 12 m. S. Aberconway.

Lede, v. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 8 m. S. W. Dendermonde. Pop. 3,300.

Ledeghem, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 12 m. E. Ypres. Pop. 3,150.

Ledesma, (an. *Bletisa*,) t. Spain, in Leon, 18 m. W. Salamanca. Pop. 1,800.

Ledetsch, t. Bohemia, 50 m. S. E. Prague. Pop. 1,050.

Ledianaia, bay of the Frozen ocean, on the coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 59° 14′ E. Lat. 76° 40′ N.

Ledianoi, cape, on the coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 73° 24′ E. Lat. 78° N.

Ledits. See *Litis*.

Lednitz, t. Hungary, 80 m. N. N. E. Presburg.

Ledsham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4½ m. N. W. Ferrybridge.

Ledwick, r. Eng. which joins the Teme, 5 m. S. Ludlow.

Lee, r. Eng. in Cheshire, which runs into the Wever, 2 m. N. Nantwich.

Lee, r. Ireland, which runs into Cork harbour.

Lee, t. Hancock co. Maine, 25 m. N. W. Castine.

Lee, t. Strafford co. N. H. 13 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,224.

Lee, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 5 m. S. E. Lenox, 140 W. Boston. Pop. 1,384. It is watered by the Housatonnuc.

Lee, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 8 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 2,186.

Lee, Fort, Bergen co. N. J. on the Hudson, 9 m. above Bergen.

Lee, co. in the S. W. corner of Va. Pop. 4,256. Slaves 366. Engaged in agriculture 1,210, in commerce 5, in manufactures 22. Chief town, Jonesville. At the court-house is a post-office.

Lee, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 336.

Lee's Mark, rocks, in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82° 10′ W. Lat. 14° 10′ N.

Leebyran, isl. near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 12′ E. Lat. 6° 1′ N.

Leech Lake, Missouri Territory, 12 miles long; on the W. side is a fort in lat. 47° 16′ 13″ N. Leech river, which is the outlet of the lake, forms the S. W. branch of the Mississippi, and unites with the main branch 35 miles below Little Winnipec lake. The Leech lake Indians, about 1,220 in number, are a part of the Chippeway tribe, and are divided into several bands.

Leeds, a large trading and manufacturing t. Eng. in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, the principal seat of the woollen trade in the kingdom. Its situation is peculiarly favourable for trade and manufactures. The river Aire, which bounds it on the S. is navigable from the Humber up to the town, whence the Leeds and Liverpool canal proceeds on the other hand to the W. The cloth halls are the most remarkable buildings in Leeds. It is here that all the great sales of woollen cloth take place. The halls are open only two days in the week, and for about an hour and a half each time; yet in this short period transactions are often completed to the amount of £15,000 or £20,000. The first stages of the manufacture of woollen cloth are carried on in the towns and villages in the surrounding district, where the wool goes through the operations of spinning, weaving, and fulling. From all these scattered establishments the cloth is sent, in its rough state, to Leeds, where it is finished. Besides the woollen manufacture, here are several cotton mills. Here are likewise manufactures for flat and green glass, and for fine and

coarse pottery goods. Several founderies have been erected; and there is a large manufacture of steam engines. The borough of Leeds, which comprises the whole parish, is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. It sends no member to parliament. Since 1775, the population of Leeds has more than doubled. In 1801, it was 30,669, and in 1811, 35,950; that of the town and parish being in the same years 53,162, and 62,534. 8 m. N. Wakefield, 9 E. Bradford, 17 E. by N. Halifax, 24 S. W. York, 196 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 34′ W. Lat. 53° 48′ N.

Leeds, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 37 m. S. Quebec.

Leeds, co. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

Leeds, t. and port of entry, Leeds co. Up. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. It is watered by Gananoque river, which has a good harbor.

Leeds, t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 20 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,534.

Leeds, t. Gloucester co. N. J. on the Atlantic, 4 m. W. of the mouth of Mulicus river.

Leeds, or *Leedstown*, p-t. Westmoreland co. Va. 14 m. E. Port Royal, 40 S. E. Fredericksburg, 70 N. E. Richmond. Near this place is a famous course for horse racing.

Leefdaal, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 5 m. S. W. Louvain. Pop. 1,200.

Leefoga, one of the Hapaee islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 185° 40′ E. Lat. 19° 49′ S.

Leegettan, small isl. near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 40′ E. Lat. 4° 10′ N.

Leeheem, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 16′ E. Lat. 6° 9′ N.

Leek, t. Eng. in Staffordshire. It has manufactures of silk and mohair, comprising buttons, ferrets, handkerchiefs, twists, ribbons. 31 m. S. by W. Manchester, 155 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 1′ W. Lat. 53° 6′ N. Pop. 3,703.

Leek, v. Netherlands, 8 m. S. W. Groningen. Pop. 1,100.

Leek, Frith, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 5 m. N. by W. Leek.

L'Epinau, seigniory, Devon co. Lower Canada, 26 m. E. Quebec.

L'Epinay, fief, Quebec co. Lower Canada, 8 m. N. W. Quebec.

Leer, t. Hanover, on the Leda, which falls into the Ems a little below. 14 m. S. E. Embden. Lon. 7° 25′ E. Lat. 53° 13′ N.

Leerdam, t. Netherlands, 11 m. S. Utrecht. Pop. 2,000.

Leesburg, p-t. and cap. Loudon co. Va. 4 m. S. W. Potomac river, 27 from Fredericktown, (Md.) 46 N.W. Alexandria.

Leesburg, p-t. Washington co. Tennessee.

Leesburg, p-t. Harrison co. Ken.

Leesburg, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

Leesburg, p-t. Highland co. Ohio.

Leesburg, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 131.

Lee's Island, small isl. Va. in the Potomac, 2 m. S. E. Thorpe. It belongs to Fairfax co.

Lee's mills, p-v. Washington co. N. C.

Leetakoo, or *Lattakoo*, t. South Africa, the only place yet known to us in the country of the Boshuanas. Its first discovery was in 1801. Since that time it has been visited by Dr. Lichtenstein and Mr. Campbell. It contains between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27° E. Lat. 26° 30′ S.

Leeuwarden, or *Lieuverden*, t. Netherlands, cap. of the province of Friesland, on the river Ee. 28 m. W. Groningen. Lon. 5° 43′ E. Lat. 53° 12′ N.

Leeuwen, v. Netherlands, in Guelderland, 11 m. W. Nimeguen. Pop. 1,500.

Leeuwen, or *Leau*, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 25 m. E. Brussels. Pop. 1,200.

Leeuwin, cape, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 115° 6′ E. Lat. 34° 19′ S.

Leeward Islands, a division of the Caribee islands, consisting of Dominica and all the islands N. of it.

Lefchimo. See *Eleusis*.

Lefka, v. Cyprus, the site of one of the 4 cities bearing the name of Arsinoe. 28 m. N. N. E. Baffa.

Leghea, . Nubia, 16 m. W. N. W. Dongola. Lon. 29° 30′ E. Lat. 20° 6′ N.

Leghorn, t. on the W. coast of Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuscany. It is situated in a marshy district. On the side of the sea it is well fortified, but towards the land it is merely inclosed by a stone rampart. The maritime accommodations consist of a roadstead, an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter, and is frequently encumbered with mud. Leghorn, though far from the largest city, is perhaps the greatest commercial depot of Italy. It is the residence of consuls from the principal states of Europe, and the chief medium of Italian commerce with the Levant and the coast of Barbary. It is annually visited by upwards of 4,000 vessels, great and small. It supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies. The chief branch of manual industry is the working of coral and alabaster. The population in 1819, was about 50,000, of whom 8,000 were Jews. 15 m. S. W. Pisa, 47 W. S. W. Florence, and 140 N. N. W. Rome. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 43° 33′ N.

Legnago, a fortified t. Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, divided by the Adige into two parts. 22 m. E. S. E. Verona. Lon. 10° 59′ E. Lat. 45° 11′ N Pop. 6,350.

Legnano, t. Austrian Italy, 14 m. fr. Milan.

Legore, seaport, Siam, at the S. part of the Malay peninsula.

Le Goeuffre, seigniory, Northumberland co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 54 m. N. E Quebec.

Legrad, t. Hungary, at the confluence of the Drave and the Muhr, 15 m E. Verasdin.

Legua, t. France, in Lower Charente, 9 m. S. E. Marennes. Pop. 1,500.

Leguevin, t. France, 9 m. W. Toulouse.

Legumo, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Lago Maggiore, 41 m. N. N. W. Milan.

Lehe, or *Bremerlehe*, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 32 m. N. Bremen. Pop. 1,350.

Lehen, t. Baden, 3 m. N. W. Freyburg.

Lehigh, co. Pa. on Lehigh river, inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Schuylkill. Pop. 18,985; engaged in agriculture 2,966, in commerce 34, in manufactures 1,289.

Lehigh, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,550.

Lehigh, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware at Easton, after a course of 75 miles. It is navigable 30 miles.

Lehigh gap, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Lehrberg, t. Bavarian states, 5 m. N. W. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Leibnitz, t. Austrian states, 16 m. S. Gratz. Lon. 14° 49′ 15″ E. Lat. 46° 47′ 28″ N. Pop. 1,050.

Leicester, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is most distinguished as an agricultural county, and in that department particularly which relates to the breeding and feeding of stock. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Warwick and Derby. Extent, 816 square miles, or 522,000 acres. The minerals are chiefly coal and lime; the mines are situated near the borders of Derbyshire. The manufactures of Leicestershire are almost entirely of wool. Pop. in 1801, 130,082; and in 1811, 150,419; of whom 11,700 families were employed in agriculture, 17,027 in trade and manufactures, and 2,753 otherwise.

Leicester, t. Eng. the capital of Leicestershire, on the Soare, in the centre of the finest wool district in the kingdom. Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons are employed here in the various branches of the hosiery business. In prosperous times, about 5,000 dozen stockings are manufactured per week. Pop. in 1801, 16,953; in 1811, 23,146; of whom 428 families were employed in agriculture, 4,090 in manufactures, and 355 otherwise. 98 m. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 9′ W. Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Leicester, town of liberated negroes, Parish of St. Andrew, Sierra Leone.

Leicester, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 42 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 548.

Leicester, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. W. Worcester, 46 W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,252. It contains an academy, and 3 houses for public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Anabaptists, and 1 for Friends. The academy was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. It has usually about 100 students. The building is large and handsome, 3 stories high, in a pleasant village near the meeting-house. Wool cards are manufactured in this town to a large amount.

Leicester, t. Livingston co. N. Y. on Genessee river, 21 m. S. E. Batavia, 240 W. Albany. Pop. 1,331. It has 2 villages, Moscow, and Mount Morris, and 3 Presbyterian churches.

Leicester Island, isl. on the E. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 150° 25′ E. Lat. 22° 13′ S.

Leichlingen, v. Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 4 m. S. Sohlingen. Pop. 2,300.

Leigh, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 12 m. W. Manchester, 6 S. E. Wigan, 199 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 30′ N. Pop. 1,960.

Leigh, s-p. Eng. in Essex, 17½ m. S. E. Chelmsford. Pop. 702.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, t. Ireland, in Carlow co. the see of a bishop. 9 m. N. E. Kilkenny, 8 S. S. W. Carlow.

Leighlin Bridge, v. Ireland, in Carlow co. on the Barrow, 7 m. S. Carlow.

Leighton Buzzard, t. Eng. in Bedford co. 41 m. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 40′ W. Lat. 51° 55′ N. Pop. 2,114.

Lein, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 4 m. N. E. Weilburg.

Leinach, Lower, v. Bavarian states, near Wurzburg. Pop. 1,200.

Leine, r. Lower Saxony, which falls into the Aller 2 m. below Zelle.

Leiningin, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 30 m. S. Mentz.

Leinster, the eastern province of Ireland. It contains the following counties, viz. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's county, King's county, West Meath, and Longford.

Leinster, co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

Leipa, t. Bohemia, 47 m. S. E. Dresden. Lon. 14° 43′ E. Lat. 50° 39′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Leipheim, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 12 m. N. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,150.

Leipnick, t. Moravia, 6 m. N. E. Prerau. Pop. 3,500.

Leipsic, Circle of, a province of the kingdom of Saxony, bounded E. by the circle of Meissen, S. by that of the Erzgebirge, and the principality of Altenburg, and W. and N. by the Prussian part of Saxony. Extent, 1,537 sq. miles. Pop. 217,000.

Leipsic, or *Leipzic*, city, Saxony, in a plain, on the river Pleisse. It was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled. The town is divided into four quarters, has four handsome free-stone gates, eight churches, six hospitals, and one spacious square. The university of Leipsic was founded in 1409. The number of regular professors is 27, exclusive of extra professors, private lecturers, and teachers of the living languages and fashionable exercises. The number of students varies from 900 to 1,200; but the library contains only about 40,000 volumes. There are several literary and scientific societies in Leipsic, such as the belles lettres, the economical, the philological, the Linnean, the Collegium Philobiblicum, and the academy of the fine arts. Leipsic is the chief commercial city in the interior of Germany, its central position and other circumstances having made it a general *entrepot*. A great part of its business is carried on at the three great fairs, which take place at the new year, Easter, and Michaelmas. These fairs are attended by an immense concourse of people, not only from every town of consequence in Germany, but from other countries. From Bohemia are brought glass-ware and linens; from Silesia chiefly linens; from Poland, leather, wax, and wool; from Prussia and Pomerania, woollen and silken stuffs; from Nuremburg, toys; from Suabia, linen and jewellery; from Austria and Hungary, leather, wine, and dye stuffs; from Switzerland, woollen, silken, and linen stuffs; from Russia, leather, skins, furs, hemp and flax; from Italy, silk; from France, lace and millinery; and from England, Holland, and Hamburg, colonial produce, printed cottons, and hardware. The total value of the business transacted here in a year is computed at 18,000,000 of dollars, or £3,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the book trade, which forms a remarkable and a peculiar object in the commerce of Leipsic. Here the booksellers of every large town in Germany assemble at the Easter fair, each bringing a portion of the books printed by him since the last year. These they exchange for other books. Foreign books are likewise bought and sold at the Leipsic fair. The number of booksellers settled at Leipsic is between fifty and sixty. The number from other parts who attend the fair, varies from 200 to 300. The new publications exhibited for sale, are computed at an average of 5,000 distinct works; and the value of the books sold or exchanged, is about £200,000 in a year.

Leipsic and its neighbourhood have been repeatedly the scene of military conflicts. The most celebrated was that between the French and allies, on the 16th Oct. 1813. The opposing masses were the greatest of which we read in authen-

treated history; the allies were 240,000 strong, the French were 160,000. The French were defeated, with the loss of 40,000 or 50,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. 64 m. W. by N. Dresden, 90 S. by W. Berlin, 180 E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 12° 21′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Pop. 33,000.

Leisnig, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 30 m. S. E. Leipsic. Lon. 12° 50′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N. Pop. 2,550.

Leiston, parish, Eng. in Suffolk, 4 m. E. by S. Saxmundham.

Leith, t. Scotland, in Edinburgh co. and the seaport of Edinburgh, about 2 m. N. E. of the metropolis, on the Water of Leith, at its confluence with the frith of Forth. The harbor has been gradually improved, according to the increase of shipping and trade. In 1800, a magnificent suit of wet docks was planned, and the first of these beautiful basins, 250 yards in length, by 100 in breadth, sufficient to accommodate 40 ships of 200 tons was opened for the use of the shipping in 1806; a second dock has been since completed, and was opened in 1817. The harbour of Leith has only nine feet depth of water at neap tides, and sixteen at spring tides.

Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; also with the West Indies and America, besides a great coasting trade to the different parts of England and Scotland. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted with great activity. It has several extensive rope walks and canvass manufactories: six or seven glass-houses, where bottles and flint glass are manufactured in great quantities; sugar refineries, soap works, and several breweries. The number of vessels that traded at the port of Leith for the year 1818, was 4,411. Pop. of the parishes of North and South Leith, 20,363. Lon. 3° 12′ W. Lat. 55° 58′ N.

Leithen, small r. Scotland, which falls into the Tweed, ¼ m. below Inverleithen.

Leitrim, co. Ireland, bounded S. by Roscommon and Sligo, W. by the bay of Donegal, N. by Donegal and Fermanagh, and E. S. E. by Cavan and Longford. Extent, 407,260 acres. Pop. about 70,000. The Catholics are to the Protestants as 30 to 1.

Leitrim, t. Ireland on the Shannon, 3 m. N. Carrick.

Leitskau, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburgh, 14 m. E. S. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,100.

Leixlip, t. Ireland, in Kildare, at the confluence of the Rye and Liffey, 8 m. from Dublin.

Lekkerkirk, v. Netherlands, on the Lech, 8 m. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,300.

Lele fonteine, S. Africa, a station in Little Namaqualand, 6 or 7 days journey S. Steinkopf.

Lelesz, t. Hungary, 30 m. E. N. E. Tokay. Lon. 22° 2′ E. Lat. 47° 23′ N.

Lelow, t. Poland, 32 m. N. W. Cracow.

Lelunda, r. Congo, in Africa, which passes by the capital, St. Salvador, and falls into the Atlantic a little S. of the Zaire.

Lema Islands, small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 108° 48′ E. Lat. 1° 10′ S.

Leman, the French name of the lake of Geneva, derived from the Latin *Lemannus*. It was also the name of a department of the French empire, under Bonaparte.

Lemay's cross-roads, p-v. Granville co. N. C.

Lembeke, v. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 22 m. S. E. Ghent. Pop. 2,600.

Lemberg, city, Austrian Poland, formerly cap. of Red Russia, and now of Galicia, stands on the Pelten, a branch of the Dniester. It is, next to Brody, the greatest trading town of Galicia. Its fair, which is held during Lent, is on a very large scale, and the business transacted at it is immense. Here is the principal thoroughfare from Odessa, and other Russian ports on the Black sea, to Vienna and the rest of Germany. 72 m. S. S. E. Chelm, 156 E. Cracow, 300 S. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 24° 8′ E. Lat. 49° 51′ N. Pop. 44,000, of whom 15,000 are Jews.

Lemgo, t. Westphalia, in Lippe Detmold. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns. Here is a considerable trade in printing and bookselling. Pop. 3,400. 17 m. S. Minden. Lon. 8° 44′ E. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Lemia, small isl. on the coast of Chili. Lat. 44° 6′ S.

Lemington, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 64 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 139.

Lemlem. See *Melli*.

Lemloon, v. Irak Arabi, on the Euphrates, about midway between Bassora and Hillah.

Lemmer, v. Netherlands, in Friesland, 20 m. S. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,800.

Lemnos, *Stalimene*, or *Limye*, isl. Eu. Turkey, in the archipelago, between Monte Santo and the Hellespont, 15 miles long, and about 11 broad. Pop. 8,000.

Lemon, t. Butler co. Ohio, on Miami river, 10 m. above Hamilton. Pop. 2,133.

Lemon Rock, rock near the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 18′ W. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Lemps le Grand, t. France, in Isere, 18 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,700.

Lempster, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 40 m. W. Concord. Pop. 950.

Lepta, (an. *Leptis Parva*,) s-p. Tunis, 60 m. S. Tunis.

Lemptuna, or *Lempta*, country in the desert of Africa, S. of Tunis.

Lemwig, s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland, 34 m. N. Ribe. Lon. 8° 28′ E. Lat. 56° 44′ N.

Len, r. Eng. in Kent, which falls into the Medway at Maidstone.

Lena, r. A. Russia, which rises in the mountains N. W. of Lake Baikal, lon. 108° 14′ E. lat. 50° 20′ N. and falls into the Frozen ocean, lon. 117° 14′ E. lat. 73° N. Its entire course is nearly 2,000 miles.

Lencloistre, t. France, in Vienne, 14 m. N. Poitiers. Pop. 2,150.

Lencsics, t. Poland, 77 m. W. Warsaw. Lon. 19° 10′ E. Lat. 52° 12′ N. Pop. 2,250.

Lendinara, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,000.

Lenes, small isl. near the coast of Norway. Lat. 67° 40′ N.

Lengefeld, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, 10 m. N. E. Plauen. Pop. 2,100.

Lengefeld, t. Saxony. 35 m. S. W. Dresden.

Lengefeld, t. Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 m. S. S. W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,750.

Lengua, *Cape*, cape on the E. coast of the gulf of Venice. Lon. 19° 36′ E. Lat. 40° 44′ N.

Lenham, t. Eng. in Kent co. 10 m. E. Maidstone, 44 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 44′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. 1,509.

Lenkroon, port of Ghilan, in Persia, on the Caspian, 110 m. N. W. Reshd.

Lenkersheim, t. Bavarian states, 14 m. N. Anspach.

Lennep, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 22 m. E. by S. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7° 18′ E. Lat. 51° 9′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Lennik, St. Martin, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 11 m. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 1,600.

Lenno, v. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 12 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

Lenoire, co. N. C. Pop. 6,799. Slaves 3,355. Engaged in agriculture 2,254, in commerce 11, in manufactures 40. Chief town, Kingston.

Lenox, p-t. and cap. Berkshire co. Mass. 3½ m. N. Stockbridge, 6 S. Pittsfield, 145 W. Boston. Pop. 1,315. Housatonnuc river passes through this town. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, an academy, and 2 houses for public worship. Here is an iron mine, and a furnace for casting hollow iron ware.

Lenox, t. Madison co. N. Y. on Oneida Lake, and on the Erie canal. 25 m. W. Utica, 118 W. Albany. Pop. 3,360. Iron ore is found here, and in 1815, a company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing iron.

Lenox, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 214.

Lenox, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 124.

Lenox castle, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.

Lenoxville, s-p. Carteret co. N. C. at the mouth of a small river which falls into Core Sound, 3 m. from Beaufort. It has lately attracted attention as a good situation for trade. See *Beaufort*.

Lens, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N. W. Douay. Pop. 2,350.

Lens, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 9 m. N. Mons. Pop. 2,000.

Lenthe, v. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5 m. S. E. Zwoll. Pop. 1,100.

Lenton, parish, Eng. in Nottinghamshire, 1 m. W. S. W. Nottingham. Pop. 1,197.

Lentrisca, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Ivica. Lon. 1° 12′ E. Lat. 38° 51′ N.

Lensburg, t. Swiss canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 6 m. S. E. Aargau.

Lensen, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, 74 m. N. W. Berlin. Lon. 11° 36′ E. Lat. 53° 9′ N. Pop. 2,150.

Lenzo, r. Italy, which falls into the Po near Bersello.

Leoben, t. Austrian states, 80 m. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 2,400.

Leoben, cape, New Holland. Lon. 130° 13′ E. Lat. 11° 9′ S.

Leobschutz, or *Hlubzien*, t. Silesia, 18 m. N. W. Ratibor. Pop. 3,400.

Leogane, t. on the W. coast of St. Domingo, 9 leagues W. by S. Port au Prince. Lon. 72° 37′ W. Lat. 28° 30′ N.

Leogane, Bay of, called also *Bight of Leogane*, at the W. end of the island of St. Domingo. It opens between Cape St. Nicholas and Cape Dame Marie, 45 leagues apart.

Leogang, t. Austrian states, 30 m. S. S. W. Saltzburg.

Leominster, borough and t. Eng in Herefordshire, on the Lugg. It has manufactures of hats and gloves; also some trade in felts, leather, &c. Here is one of the best markets for wool, cyder, hops, and wheat. 13 m. N. Hereford, 26 W. Worcester, 137 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 43′ W. Lat. 52° 13′ N. Pop. 3,232.

Leominster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 20 m. N. Worcester. Pop. 1,790. It is on Nashua river, and has numerous mills and manufactures.

Leon, one of the great divisions of Spain, in the N. W. and still distinguished by the title of a kingdom It is bounded N. by Asturia, E. by Old Castile, S. by Estremadura, and W. by Portugal and Galicia. Extent, 21,000 square miles. Pop. 930,000.

Leon, a province of Spain, occupying the northern part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and surrounded by the Asturias, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Galicia. Extent, 6,200 square miles. Pop. 240,000.

Leon, (ancient *Legio*,) city Spain, cap. of the foregoing kingdom and province, is at the confluence of the Torio and Bernesga. The cathedral surpasses in grandeur and beauty all similar edifices in the kingdom. The ancient palace of the kings of Leon is now in a decayed state, and has been converted into a manufactory. 174 m. N. N. W. Madrid, 74 N. N W. Valladolid. Lon. 5° 27′ W. Lat. 42° 45′ N. Pop. 6,200.

Leon, isl. on the S. W. coast of Spain, separated from the mainland by a canal and river, 10 miles long, and from 20 to 30 feet deep. Cadiz is on a point of land at the S. W. extremity. See *Cadiz*.

Leon. See *St. Pol de Leon*.

Leon, or *Leon de Nicaragua*, cap. of the province of Nicaragua, in Guatimala, on the W. side of Lake Leon. It is the see of a bishop. Lon. 291° 25′ E. Lat. 12° 25′ N.

Leon, t. Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 40 m. N. W. Guanaxuato. Lon. 272° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 18′ N.

Leon, r. New Grenada, which rises in the mountains that separate the Atrato and Cauca rivers, and flows into the gulf of Darien.

Leonan, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 48′ E. Lat. 6° 39′ N.

Leonardston, p-t. and cap. St. Mary's co. Md. on Britton's creek, 5 m. above its entrance into the Potomac, 30 S. E. Port Tobacco, 74 S. Annapolis.

Leone, Cape, promontory on the S. coast of Greece, 8 m. W. S. W. Athens.

Leones, small isl. near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50° 2′ S.

Leonessa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo, 19 m. N. W. Aquila.

Leonforte, t. interior of Sicily, 7 m. W. San Filippo d'Argiro. Pop. 8,000.

Leonsberg, t. Wirtemburg, 11 m. N. W. Stutgard. Pop. 1,700.

Leontini, or *Lentini*, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on a river of the same name, 5 m. from the sea. 22 N. N. W. Syracuse. Lon. 15° E. Lat. 37° 18′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Leopold, a town of liberated negroes in the parish of St. Peter's, in the colony of Sierra Leone.

Leopoldsau, t. Austrian States, 6 m. N. by E. Vienna.

Leopold-Schlag, t. Austrian States, 28 m. N. N. E. Lintz.

Leopoldstadt, t. Hungary, 56 m. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 45′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 25′ 40″ N.

Lepage, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Lepanto, t. in the S. W. of Eu. Turkey, at the entrance of a gulf of the same name. 360 m. W. S. W. Constantinople. Lon. 22° E. Lat. 38° 37′ N.

Lepanto, Gulf of, formerly called the Gulf of Corinth, a gulf of Eu. Turkey, separating the coast of Romania from the Morea.

Lepe, t. Spain, in Seville, 10 m. E. Ayamonte. Lon. 7° 4′ W. Lat. 37° 12′ 15″ N.

Leper's Island, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168° 4′ E. Lat. 15° 21′ N.

Lepsina. See *Eleusis*.

Lepton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. E. by S. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,585.

Lequeyto, t. Spain, in Biscay, on the bay of Biscay, 28 m. E. N. E. Bilboa.

Lerang, Point, cape on the N. coast of Java. Lon. 111° 27′ E. Lat. 6° 37′ S.

Leray, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, 180 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,724.

Leraysville, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y.

Leira. See *Leyria*.

Lerici, s-p. Italy, in the Genoese territory, 6 m. S. E. Spezza. Pop. 2,000.

Lerida, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre, 69 m. E. by S. Saragossa, 90 W. by N. Barcelona. Lon. 0° 25′ E. Lat. 41° 29′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Lerins, 2 small islands in the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of France, called St. Marguerite, and St. Honorat. Lon. 77° E. Lat. 43° 30′ N.

Lerma, t. Spain, in Burgos, 23 m. S. Burgos. Lon. 3° 45′ 3″ W. Lat. 42° 1′ 21″ N.

Lerma, t. Mexico, 9 leagues W. S. W. Mexico. Lon. 99° 21′ W. Lat. 19° 16′ N.

Lerna, s-p. Greece, in the Morea, in the gulf of Napoli, 6 m. S. E. Argos.

Leroy, formerly *Bellona*, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 10 m. E. Batavia, 38 W. Canandaigua. It contains a handsome village, with a Presbyterian church. In the north part of the town are the remains of an ancient fort. Pop. 2,611.

Leroy, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

Lerwick, t. Scotland, on the mainland of Shetland, and the seats of the courts of that stewartry. It is on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Brassy sound. Pop. 1,000.

Lesara, one of the Aland isles, in the Baltic, in lon. 20° 19 E. lat. 60° 18′ N.

Lesbe, v. Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, 5 m. from Damietta.

Lesbury, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 4 m. E. by S. Alnwick.

Lescar, (l'Escar,) t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 3 m. N W. Pau. Pop. 1,900.

Lesche, r. France, which falls into the Maese above Dinant.

Lesdiguieres, t. France, in Upper Alps, 11 m. N. Gap. Pop. 1,400.

Les Eboulemens, seigniory, Northumberland co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 56 m. N. E. Quebec.

Lesghistan, a territory of Caucasus, bounded N. by Circassia, and E. by Daghestan. The inhabitants are robbers of the most daring and desperate character.

Lesignau, t. France, in Aude, 11 m. W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,500.

Lesina, or *Lesina*, (an. *Pharos* or *Pharia*,) isl. in the Adriatic, on the S coast of Austrian Dalmatia, between the islands of Brazzola, Curzola, and Sabioncello. It is 65 miles long and 14 broad. Pop. 14,000.

Lesina, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, on the Lago de Lesina, which communicates with the Adriatic, 86 m. E. N. E. Naples.

Lesmahagoe, or *Abbey Green*, v. Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 6 m. S. Lanark. Pop. 500.

Lesneven, t. France, in Finisterre, 14 m. N. E. Brest. Lon. 4° 14′ W. Lat. 48° 34′ N. Pop. 2,050.

Lesparre, t. France, in Gironde, 13 m. N. N. W. Bourdeaux. Pop. 800.

Lessac, t. France, in Charente, on the Vienne. Pop. 1,200.

Lessard, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Lessard, seigniory, Devon co. Lower Canada, 45 m. N. E. Quebec.

Lessay, t. France, in La Manche, opposite Jersey. Pop. 1,500.

Lessines, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, 28 m. W. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 3,700.

Leslie, t. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 9 m. N. Kirkaldy.

Lessoe, or *Lossoe*, isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat. Lon. 11° 8′ E. Lat. 57° 17′ N. Pop. 1,560.

Lestwithiel. See *Lostwithiel*.

Letart, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Letart's rapids, in Ohio river, 25 m. below Shade river.

Letham, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 4 m. W. Cupar.

Leti, small isl. near the island of Timor. Lon. 127° 15′ E. Lat. 8° 28′ N.

Letterkenny, t. Ireland, in Donegal, 15 m. S. W. Londonderry.

Letterkenny, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,820.

Lettowitz, t. Moravia, 25 m. N. Brunn.

Levana, t. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 2 m. below Ripley. It contains a printing-office. Pop. 100.

Levanghe, small isl. of the Adriatic. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat 45° 1′ N.

Levant.—This term signifies *the East;* but it is commonly applied to the E. coasts of the Mediterranean, particularly those of Asia Minor and Syria.

Levantal, on the S. E. coast of France. Lon. 6° 29′ 49″ E. Lat. 43° 25′ N.

Levant, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 10 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 143.

Levanzo, small isl. near the W. coast of Sicily. Lon. 12° 24′ E. Lat. 38° 5′ N.

Leubus, v. Silesia, on the Oder, 30 m. W. N. W. Breslau. Pop. 1,100.

Leuca, Capo di, cape on the E. coast of Naples. Lon. 18° 20′ E. Lat. 40° 3′ N.

Leucadia, promontory at the S. extremity of the island of Santa Maura.

Leucate, t. France, in Aude, 7 m. S. Marbonne.

Leuchars, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 m. fr. St. Andrew's.

Leven, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the river Leven, 9 m. E. Kirkaldy. Pop. 1,132.

Leven, Loch, lake, Scotland, in Kinross co. about 12 m. in circumference. The castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence, stands on an island in the N. W. part of the lake.

Leven, r. Scotland, which issues from Loch Lomond at Balloch, and falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton castle.

Leventin, lake, Prussian states, 56 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Levenworth, t. Crawford co. Indiana, on the Ohio, at the horse shoe bend, 12 m. W. Corydon, 30 S. W. Salem, 25 S. Paoli.

Leverett, t. Franklin co. Mass. 10 m. S. E. Greenfield. Pop. 857.

Levering's, p-v. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Leveston's, p-v. Franklin co. Indiana.

Levi Point, point, Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

Leviers, t. France, in Doubs, 9 m. S. Ornans. Pop. 1,100.

Levina, t. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. in 1815, 100.

Leuk, t. Switz. in Valais, 20 m. E. Sion. Lon. 7° 45′ E. Lat. 46° 17′ N.

Levkopol, t. Russia, in the Crimea, 80 m. S. Perekop. Lon. 34° 24′ E. Lat. 45° 6′ N.

Levroux, t. France, in Indre, 11 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,800.

Leuse, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, 11 m. E. Tournay. Lon. 3° 28′ E. Lat. 50° 34′ N. Pop. 4,400.

Leutenberg, t. Saxony, 9 m. S. E. of Saalfield.

Leutershausen, t. Baden, 9 m. E. Manheim. Pop. 1,100.

Leuthen, v. Prussian Silesia, 10 m. W. Breslau.

Leutkirch, t. Wirtemberg, 28 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,800.

Leutmannsdorf, v. Silesia, 6 m. S. E. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2,150.

Leutmeritz, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. Extent, 1,336 sq. miles. Pop. 292,000.

Leutmeritz, t. Bohemia, cap. of the preceding circle, is on the Elbe, 36 m. N. N. E. Prague, 40 S. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 36,000.

Leutomischl, t. Bohemia, 86 m. E. by S. Prague, 22 E. Chrudim. Lon. 16° 5′ E. Lat. 49° 47′ N. Pop. 4,650.

Leutschau, t. Hungary, in the county of Zyps, and the place of meeting for the provincial assemblies. 25 m. W. by S. Szeben. Lon. 19° 26′ E. Lat. 49° N. Pop. 4,500.

Levens, or *Leva*, t. Hungary, 8 m. E. Barsch. Lon 18° 37′ E. Lat. 48° 13′ N.

Lewes, borough and t. Eng. in Sussex, on the W. bank of the Ouse, which is navigable up to the town. On a hill, about a mile from the town, is the race course, which is accounted one of the best in England. 8½ m. N. E. Brighton, 49 S. London. Lon. 0° 1′ E. Lat. 50° 53′ N. Pop. 6,221.

Lewin, t. Silesia, 15 m. W. Glatz. Lon. 16° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 14′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Lewis, one of the largest and most northerly of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, parted by arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. Extent, 902 sq. miles, or 451,000 acres. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity, as duns, fortified castles, Druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The island lies between 64° and 72° W. lon. and 57° 54′ and 58° 28′ N. lat. Pop. 13,942.

Lewis, t. Essex co. Vt. 57 m. N. E. Montpelier, 8 S. of the Canada line.

Lewis, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Oneida, Oswego, and Jefferson. Pop. 9,227. Engaged in agriculture 1,753, in manufactures 312. Chief town, Martinsburg.

Lewis, t. Essex co. N.Y. 6 m. N. Elizabethtown. Pop. 779.

Lewis, co Va. formed in 1816, from part of Harrison county. Pop. 4,247. Slaves 115. Engaged in agriculture 1,160, in commerce 4, in manufactures 64.

Lewis, co. Ken. Pop. 3,973. Slaves 464. Engaged in agriculture 1,057, in commerce 3, in manufactures 89. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Lewis, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 1,605.

Lewis bay, harbor in Yarmouth, Barnstable co. Mass. on the S. shore of Cape Cod.

Lewisburg, p-t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 579.

Lewisburg, or *Tarstown*, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah, 7 m. above Northumberland, 30 E. Aaronsburg. It is well situated for trade. At this place, a bridge is thrown across the river.

Lewisburg, p-t. and cap. Greenbriar co. Va. on the N. side of Greenbriar river, 250 m. W. Richmond.

Lewisburg, p-t. Muhlenburg co. Ken.

Lewis' creek, r. Vt. which runs into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburg.

Lewisham, v. Eng. in Kent, 5 m. E. London. Pop. 6,625.

Lewis River, r. N. America, which rises on the W. side of the Rocky mountains, and after a course of about 900 miles, enters the E. side of Columbia river, 413 m. above its mouth.

Lewis' store, p-v. Spotsylvania co. Pa.

Lewiston, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, at the falls. The falls are 30 feet perpendicular. 30 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,312.

Lewiston, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river, opposite Queenston, 27½ m. N. Buffalo, 7½ S. Fort Niagara. The portage around the falls is 8 miles from Fort Schlosser to this place. A steamboat plies regularly from Lewiston to Sacketts Harbor. Pop. 869.

Lewistown, p-t. bor. and cap. Mifflin co. Pa. on the N. side of the Juniatta, 23 m. N. E. Huntingdon, 86 N. W. Harrisburg, 152 W. Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house and jail, a market-house, and bank. Pop. 773.

Lewistown, or *Lewes*, p-t. Sussex co. Del. on Lewis creek, 3 m. above its entrance into Delaware bay, 3 W. Cape Henlopen, 112 S. Philadelphia. It stands on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean. It contains an academy and 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists. Extensive salt-works have lately been erected at this place. Pop. 1,657.

Lewisville, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Lewisville, p-v. Chester co. S. C.

Lexawaesein. See *Lackswaxen*.

Lexden, v. Eng. in Essex, 2 m. W. Colchester.

Lexington, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,200. In this town a battle was fought April 19, 1775, which was the commencement of the American Revolution. A monument is erected on the spot.

Lexington, p-t. Green co. (N. Y.) W. of Catskill. Pop. 1,798.

Lexington, p-t. and cap. Rockbridge co. Va. on the N. branch of James river, 30 m. S. W. Staunton, 151 W. Richmond. Lon. 79° 40′ W. Lat. 37° 50′ N. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable. It contains a court-house, jail, meeting-house for Presbyterians, a college, and about 100 dwelling-houses. The college is called Washington College, after General Washington, who endowed it with 100 shares in the James river canal. It was originally incorporated as an academy, in 1782, under the name of Liberty Hall Academy, but the canal stock having become within a few years very productive, it has assumed the form of a college. It has a philosophical apparatus, a library of about 2,000 volumes, a president, 2 professors, and about 50 students. The canal shares have in some years produced an income of more than $3,000.

Lexington, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.

Lexington, district, S. C. Pop. 8,083. Slaves

2,800. Engaged in agriculture 2,831, in commerce 16, in manufactures 20. Chief town, Granby.

Lexington, formerly *Great falls*, p-t. and cap. Oglethorpe co. Geo. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, and an academy. 76 m. N. W. Augusta.

Lexington, p-t. and cap. Fayette co. Ken. is delightfully situated in a beautiful valley on Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the S. branch of Elkhorn river, 25 m. E. S. E. Frankfort, 76 E. Louisville, 88 S. Cincinnati. Lat. 38° 6′ N. Lon. 85° 8′ W. It is regularly laid out, and coptains a court-house, a market-house, a masonic hall, 3 banks, a public library, a university, 2 female academies, 3 printing-offices, and 7 houses of public worship, 3 for Presbyterians, and 1, each, for Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics.—The growth of this town has been exceedingly rapid. In 1797, it contained only about 50 houses, and the best farmers lived in log cabins. It is now a large and beautiful town, covered with stately and elegant buildings, and in wealth and refinement is scarcely surpassed by any place in the western country. Pop. 5,279. The manufacturing establishments are various and extensive. Here are 4 nail factories, which manufacture 70 tons of nails yearly, 2 copper and tin manufactories, several cotton and woollen manufactories, 3 steam grist mills, 2 steam paper mills, ropewalks on a large scale, besides tanneries, breweries, distilleries, &c.—The country around Lexington is much admired for the beauty of its scenery, and is adorned with more than 50 handsome country seats.

Transylvania University in this place, was originally incorporated before the separation of Kentucky from Virginia. In 1818, it was re-organized under a board of thirteen trustees, who are chosen biennially by the legislature. In 1820, the officers were a president, who is also professor of the philosophy of the human mind, moral philosophy, and the elements of civil policy, rhetoric, logic, and philosophical grammar; 4 medical professors; a professor of common and civil law; a professor of chemistry; a professor of natural philosophy and mathematics; a professor of botany and natural history, and teacher of modern languages; 3 tutors; 2 assistant tutors; and the principal of the preparatory department. The number of students in 1822, was 384, of whom 46 were law students, 138 medical students, 138 undergraduates and 62 in the preparatory department. The buildings consist of two college edifices of brick, one erected several years since; the other, erected in 1818, is a spacious building, 130 feet by 50, 3 stories high, containing a chapel, four recitation rooms, a room for the library, and 30 rooms for students. The library contains about 3,000 volumes, and a considerable sum has recently been expended in the purchase of a chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Lexington, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 539.

Lexington, p-t. Jefferson co. Indiana.

Lexington, p-v. Boone co. Missouri.

Leyden, city, Netherlands, in S. Holland. It ranks among the largest cities of Holland, and is inferior to none in the spaciousness of its streets. It stands on a small branch of the Rhine. The canals that traverse the town, form, by their various intersections, upwards of fifty petty islands. The fortifications consist of a circular mound of earth, partly covered with turf, and partly faced with brick. Along this mound are fine shady walks, and outside of it a deep and broad moat. The university of Leyden was formerly famous throughout Europe. It was founded in 1575. The number of professors is 21; viz. 4 of theology, 4 of law, 4 of medicine, 4 of philosophy, and 5 of languages. Their lectures are delivered in Latin. Their salaries, independent of a house and the small fees paid by the pupils, are somewhat more than £250. The number of students is at present (1819) about 300: of these about 80 study medicine, 100 philosophy and languages, and the others divinity and law. Belonging to the university is a valuable botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, and a library. In the last, the manuscripts are said to form 10,000 volumes; the number of printed volumes is about 40,000. Printing, especially the printing of classical books, was formerly a great branch of trade here; but it is now much reduced. Leyden sustained a famous seige in 1573, against the Spaniards. 10 m. N. E. of the Hague, 22 S. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 29′ E. Lat. 52° 9′ N. Pop. 31,000.

Leyden, t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 974.

Leyden, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 33 m. N. Utica, 115 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,203.

Leyden Isl, isl. off the N. W. coast of Ceylon.

Leyder-Dam, or *Leidschendam*, t. Netherlands, in S. Holland, 3 m. E. of the Hague. Pop. 1,800.

Leyland, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. W. Chorley. Pop. 2,846.

Leyria, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 37 m. S. S. W. Coimbra, 77 N. by E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,500.

Leyta, isl. one of the Philippines, 95 miles long, by 38 broad. Lon. 124° 40′ E. Lat. 10° 50′ N.

Leytha, r. in the S. E. of Germany, which joins an arm of the Danube near Altenburg, 9 m. W. Comorn.

Lesai, t. France, in Deux-Sevres, 22 m. S. by E. Niort. Pop. 1,700.

Lesat, t. France, in Arriege, 25 m. N. W. Mirepoix. Pop. 2,550.

Liancourt, t. France, in Oise, 4 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,000.

Libanus, a lofty mt. Syria, the Ancient *Lebanon*, so celebrated in scripture poetry. It runs nearly N. and S. from the vicinity of Tripoli to the borders of Palestine, and is distant from the sea about 30 or 40 miles. To the E. is a parallel chain, commonly called Antilibanus. The height of Libanus is very considerable, the summit being covered with snow for a great part of the year. A few specimens yet remain of those magnificent cedars, for which Lebanon was once so celebrated.

Libau, s-p. Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic. It has a commodious harbor for small vessels. Pop. 5,000. 66 m. W. Mittau. Lon. 20° 55′ 20″ E. Lat. 56° 31′ 36″ N.

Liberan, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116° 8′ E. Lat. 6° 2′ N.

Liberty, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Delaware river. Pop. 851.

Liberty, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,027.

Liberty, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,146.

Liberty, p-t. and cap. Bedford co. Va. 15 m. N. W. New-London, 35 E. S. E. Fincastle, 40 from Rocky mount.

Liberty, co. Geo. on the coast, bounded N. by Bryan and Tatnall cos. S. by Mackintosh co. W. by the Alatamaha. Pop. 6,695. Slaves 5,037. Engaged in agriculture 3,191, in commerce 10, in manufactures 46. Chief town, Riceborough.

Liberty, p-t. and cap. Amite co. Mississippi, 85 m. from Madisonville.

Liberty, p-t. Smith co. Ten. 20 m. S. Carthage.
Liberty, p-t. Casey co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 78.
Liberty, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,148.
Liberty, t. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. E. Hamilton. Pop. 2,814.
Liberty, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 7 m. N. Wilmington. Pop. 447.
Liberty, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 550.
Liberty, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. N. Lancaster. Pop. 998.
Liberty, t. Highland co. Ohio, in which is Hillsborough, the seat of justice for the county. Pop. 1,680.
Liberty, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 9 m. W. Dayton.
Liberty, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on Mahoning river, 8 m. S. E. Warren. Pop. 684.
Liberty, t. Washington co. Missouri.
Liberty-corner, p-v. Somerset co. N. J.
Liberty-hall, p-v. Morgan co. Geo.
Liberty-town, p-t. Frederick co. Md. 12 m. N. E. Fredericktown, 46 fr. Washington.
Libethen, t. Hungary, 122 m. E. by N. Vienna. Pop. 1,350.
Libobo, small isl. on the S. E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128° 25′ E. Lat 10° 48′ S.
Libochowitz, t. Bohemia, on the Egra, 8 m. S. Leutmeritz. Pop 1,100.
Libourne, t. France, in Gironde, near the junction of the Ille and the Dordogne, 20 m. N. E. Bordeaux. Lon. 0° 5′ 11″ W. Lat. 44° 55′ 2″ N. Pop. 8,000.
Lich, t. Germany, in Upper Hesse, 42 m. N. E. Mentz. Pop. 1,900.
Lichfield, city, Eng. in Staffordshire. It forms, along with Coventry, the see of a bishop, has an elegant cathedral, and hence derives its chief support and importance, being principally inhabited by the dignitaries of the church, and a number of genteel families which this society attracts to the place. The cathedral is one of the noblest religious edifices of the kingdom. The chief manufactures of Lichfield are of horse-sheetings and sailcloth. It has long been famous for its excellent ale. It sends two members to parliament. 16 m. N. Birmingham, 125 N. W. London. Lon 1° 50′ W. Lat. 52° 41′ N. Pop. 5,022.
Lichtenau, in the electorate of Hesse, 15 m. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 1,100.—There are several small places of the same name in Germany.—It is also the name of one of the settlements of the Moravians, in Greenland.
Lichtenfels, t. Bavarian States, on the Maine, 23 m. N. N. E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,650.
Lichtenfels, one of the settlements of the Moravian missionaries, on the coast of Greenland. In 1818, the congregation consisted of 318 persons.
Lichtenstadt, t. Bohemia, 5 m. N. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,000.
Lichtensteig, t. Switz. in St. Gall, 27 m. E. Zurich.
Lichtenstein, principality in the S. W. of Germany, lying between Tyrol, the Voralberg, and Switzerland. Sq. miles 55. Pop. 5,000.
Lichtenstein, t. Saxony, 42 m. S. Leipsic.
Lichtenvoorden, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland, 19 m. S. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,500.
Lichvin, t. Russia, on the Oka, 28 m. S. Kaluga. Lon. 35° 44′ E. Lat. 54° N. Pop. 1,200.
Lick, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 503.
Licking, r. Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio, at Newport, after a course of more than 180 miles. It is navigable 70 miles.

Licking, r. Ohio, which joins the Muskingum, on the W. opposite Zanesville. Near its mouth extensive iron works are erected.
Licking, co. Ohio. Sq. miles, 700. Pop. 11,861. Engaged in agriculture 2,188, in commerce 9, in manufactures 449. Chief town, Newark.
Licking, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 723.
Licking, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 10 m. N. W. Zanesville. Pop. 710.
Licking-station, p-v. Floyd's co. Kentucky.
Licky, r. Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 m. N. Youghal.
Liconda, s-p. Tripoli. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 30° 36′ N.
Liconia, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana.
Licosa, Cape, cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 40° 15′ N.
Lid, or *Lyd*, r. Eng. which falls into the Tamar, 4 m. fr. Tavistock.
Lida, t. Russia, in Grodno, 196 m. E. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 25° 35′ E. Lat. 53° 52′ N.
Liddal, r. Scotland, which forms the boundary with England, four or five miles, till it joins the Esk.
Lidford, v. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Lid. 8 m. from Oakhampton.
Lidhult, t. Sweden, 60 m. S. Jonkioping.
Lidkioping, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, 93 m. S. W. Orebro. Lon. 12° 52′ E. Lat. 58° 33′ N. Pop. 1,550.
Lido di Sottomarina, the most southern of the islands which separate the lagunes of Venice from the sea. It has a town of the same name, containing 2,600 inhabitants. There is an embankment of freestone, 32 feet thick, to defend the coast next the Adriatic from the violence of storms; but it is now partly gone to ruin.
Lids, small isl Denmark, in the Baltic. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 41′ N.
Liebau, t. Moravia. 14 m. N. E. Olmutz. Lon. 17° 26′ E. Lat 49° 38′ N. Pop. 800.
Liebemuhl, t. East Prussia, 76 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,050.
Lieben, v. Bohemia, on the Moldau, 5 m. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,000.
Liebenau, t. Hesse-Cassel, 30 m. W. Gottingen.
Liebenwerda, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Schwarz Elster, 38 m. N. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,400.
Lieberose, t. Prussian states, 64 m. N. by E. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.
Liebstadt, t. W. Prussia, 48 m. W. S. W. Prenzlow. Pop. 1,400.
Liechstall, t Swiss canton of Bale, 9 m. S. E. Bale. Lon. 7° 45′ E. Lat. 47° 33′ N
Liege, province, Netherlands, in the S. E. part of the kingdom, surrounded by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, and the province of Namur, South Brabant, and Limburg. Extent, 2,200 sq. miles. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the S. and E. where it is hilly and covered with extensive forests. Before the French revolution, this country was subject to the bishop of Liege, a member of the Germanic body. The revenue exceeded 100,000*l.* a year, and the bishopric had a regular constitution; but it is now abolished, and the province is incorporated with the new kingdom of the Netherlands. Its inhabitants, amounting to 354,000, are for the most part Catholics.
Liege, t. Netherlands, cap. of the preceding province, is on the Maese, in a pleasant valley,

surrounded with cultivated hills. The town is gloomy, and ill built The inhabitants are actively engaged in trade and manufactures. The principal products of the surrounding territory are coal, iron and alum; also tobacco in considerable quantities. Liege has very extensive iron works; and is particularly famous for its manufactures of arms. The manufactures of clockwork are extensive; those of nails employ in the town and neighborhood from 10,000 to 14,000 workmen. 14 m. S. S. W. Maestricht, 53 E. by S. Brussels. Lon. 5° 31 E. Lat. 50° 39′ N. Pop. 50,000.

Liegnitz, an extensive government of Prussian Silesia. Extent, 4,100 sq. miles. Pop. 506,000. The chief manufactures are of linen and woollen.

Liegnitz, t. Silesia, cap. of the government of the same name, at the confluence of the Katzbach, the Schwartzwasser, and the Neisse. Here is an academy with five professors. Liegnitz carries on a considerable trade in woollens; also in madder. The population, including the suburb, is nearly 10,000. 39 m. W. by N. Breslau, 110 N. E. Prague. Lon. 16° 12′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Lien-tcheou, city, China, in the province of Quang-ton, on the gulf of Tunquin. Lon. 108° 39′ E. Lat. 21° 40′ N.

Liens, or *Luens*, t. Austrian states, in the Tyrol, at the conflux of the Isola and Drave. Pop. 1,500. Lon. 12° 45′ E. Lat. 46° 45′ N.

Lieou-kieou. See *Loochoo*.

Lierre, t. Netherlands, at the junction of the two Nethes, 10 m. S. E. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 37′ E. Lat. 51° 9′ N. Pop. 9,581.

Liesna, or *Lessno*, v. Russia, in Mohilow, 40 m. N. by W. Czernigov.

Liesse, Notre Dame de, t. France, in Aisne, 7 m. E. N. E. Laon.

Lieuray, or *Lierry*, t. France, in Eure, 7 m. S. Pont Audemer. Pop. 1,600.

Liffamatula, isl. in the Eastern seas, 28 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 126° 18′ E. Lat. 2° S.

Liffey, r. Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and runs into the bay of Dublin. Its course is about 70 miles. It has falls near its mouth.

Lifford, t. Ireland, in Donegal, on the Foyle, 2 m. W. Strabane, 11 S. S. W. Donegal.

Liffre, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 9 m. N. E. Rennes. Pop. 2,100.

Ligne, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, 15 m. N. W. Mons.

Ligniere la Doucelle, t. France, in Mayenne, 12 m. N. Vilaine. Pop. 2,700.

Lignieres, t. France, in Cher, 24 m. S. Bourges. Pop. 2,200.

Ligny, t. France, in Meuse, on the Ornain, 9 m. S. E. Bar le Duc. Lon. 5° 18′ E. Lat. 48° 39′ N. Pop. 2,850.

Ligny, v. Netherlands, in Namur, the scene of a battle between the Prussians and French, on the 16th June, 1815. 3 m. N. E. Fleurus, 11 W. N. W Namur.

Ligny le Chateau, t. France, in Yonne, 6 m. S. S. E. Florentin. Pop. 1,250.

Ligonton, t. Amelia co. Va. 4 m. fr. Appomatox river.

Ligor, Island of. See *Tantalam*.

Ligore, t. Malay peninsula, subject to Siam. Lon. 100° 35′ E. Lat. 8° 18′ N.

Ligre, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 6 m. S. by E. Chinon. Pop. 1,000.

Ligueil, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 21 m. S. Tours. Pop. 2,000.

Lihons, t. France, in Somme, 18 m. E. Amiens.

Likiang-fou, a city of Yunnan, in China, on the frontier of Thibet. Lon. 100° 8′ E. Lat. 26° 52′ N.

Lila, s-p. Abyssinia, 48 m. S. S. E. Arkeeko.

Lille. See *Lisle*.

Lillers, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. W. N. W. Bethune. Pop. 4,100.

Lillo, a small fortress, Netherlands, on the N. bank of the Scheldt, 9 m. N. W. Antwerp, 12 S. Bergen-op-Zoom.

Lilly Point, p-v. King William co. Va.

Lilundo. See *Lelunda*.

Lima. See *Ponte de Lima*.

Lima, r. which rises in Spanish Galicia, and crossing Portugal, enters the Atlantic in lat 41° 40′ N.

Lima, province, Peru, bounded N. by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guancavelica, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Arequipa.

Lima, city, S. America, and cap. of the kingdom of Peru; also called *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of Kings, was founded in 1535, by Pizarro. It is situated in the spacious and delightful valley of Rimac, an Indian word, and the true name of the city itself. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with 34 bastions, but without platforms or embrasure; the intention of it being merely to inclose the city, and render it capable of sustaining any sudden attack of the Indians. The houses, though low, are generally commodious, and of a handsome appearance. They are constructed of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The grand square in the middle of the city is of great extent and beauty. In the centre is a large and magnificent fountain. On its sides are the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, the viceroy's palace, the town-house and prison. The other principal buildings of the city are the churches and chapels, which are partly built of stone, and decorated in the most splended style with paintings and ornaments of the greatest value. The number of inhabitants in 1795, was 52,627, of whom about 20,000 were whites, and the rest negroes, indians, mulattoes, and mestizoes. Of the whites about 3,000 were monks and nuns. Luxury in dress, and a fondness for splendid retinues, constitute the prevailing passion of the inhabitants of Lima; and the public walks and malls are always crowded with carriages. All classes are fond of fine clothing, and wear the richest stuffs of Europe as ordinary dresses.

Lima, besides being the capital of Peru, has always been the emporium of the kingdom. The principal exports are gold and silver. The European goods in greatest request in Lima, and generally in Peru, are silk, superfine cloth, lace, fine linen, and other articles of luxury and show. Cutlery, and all instruments of iron are also in great request. Lima is about 2 leagues from the coast, and 30 from the Cordilleras. Lon. 77° 7′ 30″ W. Lat. 12° 2′ 34″ S.

Lima, or *Charleston*, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. 16 m. W. Canandaigua, 30 E. Batavia, 224 from Albany. Pop. 1,963.

Liman, r. Chili, which, after a course of 32 leagues, falls into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 30° 32′ S.

Limay, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, opposite Mantes. Pop. 1,550.

Limbe, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125° 10′ E. Lat. 1° 18′ N.

Limburg, province, Netherlands, in the S. E. part of the kingdom, bounded by Prussia and the provinces of Liege, South Brabant, Antwerp, and North Brabant. Extent, 1,500 sq. miles. Pop. 292,000. Its products are corn, pulse, tobacco, flax, and fruit. Its mines of coal are said to produce annually about 150,000 tons. Maestricht is the capital.

Limburg, t. Netherlands, in Liege, 18 m. E. by S. of Leige. Pop. 3,000.

Limburg on the Lahn, t. Germany, in Nassau, 32 m. N. Mentz. Lon. 8° 3′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ N. Pop. 2,700.

Limburg, or *Hohen-Limburg*, t. Prussian states, 20 m W. Arensburg. Pop. 1,200.

Lime, r. Eng. in Dorsetshire, which falls into the sea at Lyme Regis.

Lime creek, p-v. Monroe co. Alabama.

Limehouse, parish, Eng. 2 m. E. London. Pop. 7,386.

Limehouse River, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay of Honduras in lon. 85° 54′ W. lat. 15° 55′ N.

Limekilns, s-p. Scotland, in Fifeshire. It exports great quantities of coal. 3 m. S. Dunfermline. Pop. 700.

Limekiln, Bay, bay of the island of St. Christopher, 1 m. W. Basseterre.

Limerick, co. Ireland, bounded N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; S. by Cork; N. E. and E. by Tipperary; W. by Kerry. Extent, 622,975 acres, or 970 sq. miles. The land is generally fertile, and peculiarly adapted for rearing sheep and other cattle. The flat grounds, which extend along the banks of the Shannon, are considered the richest and most fertile in Ireland. Pop. 250,000, of whom by far the greater proportion are Catholics.

Limerick, city, Ireland, and cap. of Limerick county, on the Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is large, elegant, and populous, and justly reputed the third city in Ireland. The principal public buildings are the custom house, the cathedral, and the bishop's palace. It contains four Protestant churches, and eight chapels for the Roman Catholics. There is also an extensive barrack for 22 companies of foot and four troops of horse. Limerick carries on manufactures of linen, woollen, and paper. Its export trade is also very considerable. It is a market for American produce. Its imports are rum, sugar, timber, tobacco, wine, bark, salt, and coals; and it exports beef, pork, butter, hides, rapeseed, and yarn. Vessels of 300 tons burden may discharge their cargoes at the custom house. Being naturally a city of great strength, from its position in the river Shannon, it has always been deemed a place of considerable importance. The population is variously estimated from 50,000 to 60,000. 94 m. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 31′ W. Lat. 52° 36′ N.

Limerick, p-t. York co. Maine, 35 m. N. York, 30 N. W. Portland. It contains a flourishing academy, and 2 houses for public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. Here are several mills erected on a branch of Ossapee river. Pop. 1,377.

Limerick, t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 4 m. below Pott's grove. Pop. in 1810, 1,282.

Limesol, s-p. Cyprus. The country around abounds in vineyards. Lon. 32° 30′ E. Lat. 34° 45′ N.

Limestone, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 426.

Limestone, co. Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 9,871; slaves 2,919; engaged in agriculture 2,580, in commerce 34, in manufactures 63. Chief town, Cotton Port.

Limestone creek, r. Tennessee, the N. E. branch of Nolachucky river.

Limestone valley, the valley between the Blue Ridge, and Alleghany range of mountains in Virginia.

Limeuil, t. France, at the conflux of the Vezere and the Dordogne, 9 m. S. Perigueux. Pop. 850.

Limington, p-t. York co. Maine, on Saco river, 40 m. N. Saco. Pop. 2,122.

Limmat, r. Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, about 11 m. S. of Glaris, passes through the lake and town of Zurich, and afterwards falls into the Aar.

Limme, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 7½ m. N. W. Nether Knutsford. Pop. 1,908.

Limoeiro, t. Brazil, on the Capibaribe, 60 m. N. E. Pernambuco.

Limoges, t. France, in Upper Vienne, on the right bank of the Vienne, 110 m. N. E. Bourdeaux, and 150 S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 15′ E. Lat. 45° 49′ N. Pop. 20,255.

Limogne, t. France, in Lot, 17 m. E. Cahors. Pop. 1,200.

Limona de la Trou, t. Hispaniola, 10 m. S. E. Cape Francois.

Limone, t. Piedmont, 6 m. N. N. E. Tenda, 10 S. Coni. Pop. 3,100.

Limones, Punta, cape on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75° 50′ W. Lat. 21° 25′ N.

Limosani, t. Naples, 17 m. N. E. Molise. Pop. 2,400.

Limours, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 16 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 900.

Limousin, or *Limosin*, before the revolution a province of France, which now forms the department of the Upper Vienne and the Correze.

Limoux, t. France, in Aude, on the river Aude. 15 m. S. W. Carcassonne. Pop. 5,200.

Linacagan, isl. one of the Calamianes. Lon. 120° 10′ E. Lat. 11° 40′ N.

Linais, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 16 m. S. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,500.

Linan, r. Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 m. S. Caernarvon.

Linares, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 26 m. N. by E. Jaen. Pop. 5,650.

Linchanchia, t. Yucatan, 25 m. N. Merida.

Lincoln, a maritime county, Eng. on the E. coast, between the estuaries of the Humber and the Wash. It is bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the river Humber, W. by York, Nottingham, and Leicester, and S. by Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge. Extent, 2,787 sq. miles, or 1,783,680 acres. Throughout the whole of the eastern half of the county the land is uniformly low, marshy, and fenny. The fens were formerly inundated by the sea, but being protected by great embankments, form now one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. The drainage of them has been in a great measure accomplished within the last 40 or 50 years; it is still going on, and is perhaps one of the greatest works ever undertaken in the kingdom. Mr. Young reckons, that for 30 years previous to 1808, not less than 150,000 acres had been recovered. The fertility of the improv-

ed lands is extraordinary. They are adapted to all the ordinary crops, but are chiefly devoted to grazing. Pop. in 1811, 237,891; of whom 29,881 families were employed in agriculture; 13,184 in trade and manufactures; and 7,839 otherwise.

Lincoln, city, Eng. cap. of Lincolnshire, on the N. bank of the Witham. It is a city of great antiquity, and is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is the most extensive in the kingdom. The town is ill built, and has greatly declined from its former splendour. The cathedral is much admired for its elegant architecture. Besides the cathedral, there are eleven churches, and also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independent Baptists, Calvinists, and Methodists. 21 m. W. Horncastle, 51 N. by W. Peterborough, 129 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 34′ W. Lat. 53° 14′ N. Pop. in 1811, 8,861.

Lincoln, co. Niagara district, Up. Canada, on Niagara river, at its mouth.

Lincoln, t. Sunbury co. New-Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

Lincoln, co. Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck, at its mouth, bounded N. by Kennebeck co. E. by Hancock co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. 53,189; engaged in agriculture 8,116, in commerce 1,265, in manufactures 1,574. Chief town, Wiscasset.

Lincoln, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 27 m. N. W. Castine.

Lincoln, t. Grafton co. N. H. 58 m. N. Concord. Pop. 32.

Lincoln, t. Addison co. Vt. 21 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 278.

Lincoln, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 706.

Lincoln, co. in the W. part of N. C. Pop. 18,147; slaves 3,329; engaged in agriculture 3,571, in commerce 29, in manufactures 445. Chief town, Lincolnton.

Lincoln, co. Geo. on Savannah river. Pop. 6,458; slaves 3,063; engaged in agriculture 2,310, in commerce 24, in manufactures 32. Chief town, Lincolnton.

Lincoln, co. West-Tennessee, on Elk river. Pop. 14,761; slaves 2,250; engaged in agriculture 3,597, in commerce 26, in manufactures 184. Chief town, Fayetteville.

Lincoln, co. Ken. Pop. 9,979; slaves 3,053; engaged in agriculture 2,991, in commerce 14, in manufactures 281. Chief town, Stanford.

Lincoln, t. Mercer co. Ken. on Dick's river, 12 m. S. E. Danville, 11 N. W. Crab-orchard.

Lincoln, co. Missouri. Pop. 1,662; slaves 242; engaged in agriculture 390, in commerce 4, in manufactures 11.

Lincolnton, p-t. and cap. Lincoln co. N. C. 41 m. fr. Charlotte, 46 fr. Morgantown.

Lincolnton, p-t. and cap. Lincoln co. Geo. 40 m. N. W. Augusta.

Lincolnville, or *Ducktrap*, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 16 m. W. Castine. Pop. 1,294.

Lindau, t. Bavaria, built on three islands on the lake of Constance, 25 m. E. Constance. Lon. 9° 40′ 1″ E. Lat. 47° 31′ 44″ N.

Lindau, t. Hanover, 10 m. N. E. Gottingen. Pop. 1,100.

Lindau, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. N. Zerbst. Pop. 1,450.

Lindenfels, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. N. E. Manheim.

Lindesness, cape, Sweden. Lon. 7° 3′ E. Lat. 58° 1′ N.

Lindley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. fr. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,686.

Lindley's store, p-v. Albemarle co. Va.

Lindley's store, p-v. Orange co. N. C.

Lindo, isl. on the coast of Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese.

Lindo, Cape, promontory on the W. coast of the island of Cerigo. Lon. 40° 34′ E. Lat. 36° 27′ N.

Lindolo, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, 67 m. N. N. E. Oporto.

Lindou, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 37 m. N. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 1,000.

Lindsley town, p-v. in Painted Post, N. Y.

Lindy, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lat. 9° 58′ S.

Lingan, r. Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 m. below Carrick-upon-Suir.

Lingen, county of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower, the former belonging to Russia, the latter to Hanover. Pop. 25,000.

Lingen, t. Hanover, on the Elbe, 40 m. N. W. Munster.

Lingen Isle, isl. off the N. E. coast of Sumatra, 50 miles long, and 30 broad.

Lingholm, small isl. among the Orkneys. Lon. 0° 27′ E. Lat. 50° 59′ N.

Ling-tao, city, China, in Shansee. Lon. 106° 34′ E. Lat 25° 22′ N.

Lingua Grossa, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona. 9 m. W. Taormina. Pop. 4,000.

Linguetta, Cape, cape, Eu. Turkey, in Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic. Lat. 40° 36′ N.

Lingwick, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 80 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Linhares, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 19 m. S. Mirandola. Pop. 1,000.

Linitan, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 5 m. N. Serangan. Lon. 125° 21′ E. Lat. 5° 36′ S.

Linkioping, a government of Sweden, situated along the Baltic, S. of Stockholm. Extent, 3,280 sq. miles. Pop. 163,000.

Linkioping, t. Sweden, and cap. of the above government, 112 m. S. W. Stockholm. Lon. 15° 32′ E. Lat. 58° 22′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Linkness, cape, Scotland, on the N. W. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 0° 26′ E. Lat. 59° 4′ N.

Linlithgow, or *West-Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the frith of Forth, E. by Mid-Lothian, S. by Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire, and W. by the latter county and Stirling. Extent, 112 sq. miles, or 71,580 acres, 58,000 of which are cultivated. Pop. in 1811, 19,451.

Linlithgow, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Linlithgowshire, is on the N. slope of a hill, about 2 m. from the Avon. It is of great antiquity, and contains the remains of ancient magnificence. At the N. side of the town stands the royal palace, now in ruins. The chief manufacture is the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes. It was anciently a place of great trade. 16 m. W. Edinburgh, 8 E. Falkirk. Pop. 2,557.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Inverness and Argyle.

Linnich, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg. Lon. 6° 13′ E. Lat. 50° 57′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Linthwaite, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Pop. 1,643.

Lenton, v. Scotland, in Peebles co. 16½ m. .W Edinburgh.

Lintin, t. Eng. in Cambridge co. 10 m. S. E. Cambridge, 40 N. London. Lon. 0° 16′ E. Lat. 52° 6′ N. Pop. 1,873.

Linton, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 673.

Lintz, t. Austrian states, at the influx of the Traun into the Danube. It is a well built town, and a bishop's see. Here is a great woollen manufactory, established by the government, which gives employment, directly or indirectly, to nearly 30,000 individuals in the town and country. 94 m. W. Vienna, 42 E. S. E. Passau. Lon. 14° 16′ E. Lat. 48° 18′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Lints Green, t. Eng. in Durham, 8 m. S. W. Gateshead. Pop. 868.

Linz, t. Prussian States, on the Rhine, 23 m. S. S. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,400.

Lion Cove, small bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 74° 25′ W. Lat. 53° 26′ S.

Lion Marin, Baye de, bay on the S. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68° 51′ E. Lat. 49° 32′ S.

Lion Mountain, a mountain in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, rising almost immediately behind Cape Town.

Lions, t. France, in Eure, 15 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 1,850.

Lions d'Angers, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 10 m. N. N. W. Angers. Pop. 1,800.

Lipari Islands, a group of 12 islands in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Sicily, and situated between the N. coast of that island and the Italian continent. They extend from 13° 15′ to 15° 39′ E. lon. and from 38° 20′ to 38° 50′ N. lat. The whole group bears evident marks of a volcanic origin. Four of the islands only are inhabited. The collective population somewhat exceeds 20,000. Their principal exports are alum, sulphur, nitre, and other volcanic products, such as pumice stone, with which they supply a great part of Europe. *Lipari*, the largest of the group, is 20 miles from Melazzo, in Sicily, and 40 from Cape Vaticano, on the Italian continent. It has an extent of about 100 square miles. Pop. 15,000. It produces large quantities of good wine. Lipari, the chief town of the island, is on a bay, on the E. side.

Lipes, t. Peru, and cap. of a province of the same name, is in lon. 66° 16′ W. lat. 21° 40′ S.

Lipzek, t. Eu. Russia, on the Woronez. Its chief establishment is a foundry of cannon for the navy. 90 m. W. Tambov. Lon. 39° 50′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N. Pop. 5,650.

Lipnitza, t. Hungary, 47 m. W. N. W. Kesmark. Pop. 3,300.

Lippa, t. Hungary, 84 m. N. by E. Belgrade. Lon. 21° 50′ E. Lat. 46° 5′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Lippe, r. Germany, which falls into the Rhine above Wesel. Orders were given (July, 1819), to make it navigable by means of sluices, to Paderborn.

Lippe-Detmold, principality, Germany, on the left bank of the Weser, between the Prussian States and the kingdom of Hanover. Extent, 434 square miles. Pop. 73,000, chiefly Calvinists.

Lippenhuiczen, v. Holland, in Friesland, 17 m. S. E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 950.

Lippspring, t. Prussian States, 4 m. N. Paderborn. Pop. 800.

Lippstadt, t. Prussian States, on the Lippe, 38 m. S. E. Munster. Pop. 3,700.

Lipsk, t. Russia, in Minsk, 28 m. W. S. W. Sluck. Pop. 1,000.

Liptau, or *Lipto-Varmegye*, a palatinate in the N. of Hungary. The chief town is Szent-Miklos. Pop. 64,000.

Lire, Vieille, and *Nouvelle*, two towns, France, in Eure, 14 m. N. W. Verneuil.

Liria, t. Spain, in Valencia, 20 m. N. N. W. Valencia. Pop. 9,000.

Lis, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in lon. 90° 14′ E. lat. 62° 20′ N.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is on the N. bank of the Tagus, which here expands into a fine body of water, 9 miles in breadth. The appearance of Lisbon at a distance is extremely beautiful, picturesque, and majestic. But the interior of the city ill corresponds to its external beauty. Lisbon lies along the river, in the form of a half-moon, four miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. It is unfortified, and open on all sides. It is divided into three parts, called Alfama, Bairro Alto, and Melo. It has also three suburbs, to which may be added Belem, a pleasant town immediately adjoining Lisbon on the west. Belem enjoys in its upper part a pure air and delightful prospect. It has in consequence long been the residence of the court. Lisbon stands on three hills, the most westerly of which begins at a small river, flowing between the city and Belem. The number of public buildings in Lisbon is very considerable, there being in all 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also thirteen squares, great and small. But of architectural curiosities, the greatest is the aqueduct, which, though not half a mile in length, passes in one part through a tunnel, in another across a defile. It is to the north of the city, and is partly of Roman, partly of Gothic architecture; the principal arch is Gothic, of the width of 107 feet, and is accounted one of the finest specimens of the kind in Europe. It is of such solidity, that at the great earthquake it withstood the shock, though the key-stone sunk several inches.

The earthquake of November 1st, 1755, the most violent in modern times, destroyed all the public buildings, and 6,000 of the dwelling houses. The loss of lives was computed at more than 30,000. Lisbon is the seat of the public offices not only of the government, but of the church. It is well provided with hospitals. The royal hospital, called St. Joseph, is an excellent institution. The number of patients admitted in a year amounts frequently to 12,000 or 15,000. The commerce of Lisbon is very great, comprising all the colonial, and perhaps three-fourths of the foreign trade of the kingdom. The harbour is uncommonly capacious and safe. With Spain a great deal of smuggling takes place in sugar, tobacco, and spices. 313 m. W. by S. Madrid, 9 E. of the mouth of the Tagus. Lon. 9° 8′ 25″ W. Lat. 38° 42′ 20″ N. Pop. 230,000.

Lisbon, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 23 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,240.

Lisbon, p-t. New-London co. Ct. on the Quinebaug, 7 m. N. Norwich, 45 S. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,159.

Lisbon, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 3 m. below Ogdensburg. Pop. 930.

Lisbon, t. Lincoln co. Geo. on Savannah river, at the junction of Broad river.

Lisbon, t. Clark co. Ohio.

Lisburn, t. Ireland, in Antrim co. on the W.

bank of the Lagan, 7 m. S. S. W. Belfast, 16 N. N. W. Downpatrick.

Lisburn, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Lisburn, Cape, cape, on the island of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 166° 57′ E. Lat. 15° 41′ S.

Lisburn, Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 69° 5′ N.

Lisca Bianca, the smallest of the Lipari islands, 10 m. N. E. Lipari.

Lisianka, t. Eu. Russia, in Kiev, 112 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 2,750.

Lisieux, t. France, in Calvados, on the Orbec and the Gassey. It is 14 m from the English channel, 30 E. Caen, and 116 W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 14′ E. Lat. 49° 9′ N. Pop. 10,200.

Liskeard, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 17 m. S. W. Tavistock, 222 W. by S. London. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 50° 27′ N. Pop. 1,975.

Liskova, t. Eu. Russia, on the Wolga, 34 m. E. Niznei-Novgorod.

Lisle, or *Lille*, city, France, cap. of the department of the North, on the Deule. Lisle, like most towns of Flanders, stands in a dead flat, the soil of which is rich and productive. Lisle presents an imposing appearance, from its extent, its fortifications, its canals, its squares, and its public buildings. Few cities of France, can vie with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and its general air of neatness.

Lisle is a fortress of the first rank. Its citadel, the *chef d'œuvre* of Vauban, is the first in Europe after that of Turin. It is a mile in circuit, and is situated to the N.W. of the town, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade and a canal It is surrounded by a double moat. Though distant from the sea, the trade of Lisle is extensive. Its manufactures consist of camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, tobacco, leather. glass, and earthenware. 18 m. E. Tournay, 145 N. N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 37′ N. Pop. in 1817, 61,500.

Lisle, t. France, in Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon. Lon. 5° E. Lat. 43° 55′ N. Pop. 5,200.

Lisle, t. France, in Dordogne, 12 m. N. W. Perigeux. Pop. 1,250.

Lisle, p-t. Broome co. N. Y. 15 m. N. Binghamton, 120 from Albany. Pop. 3,083.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides or Western islands, on the coast of Scotland, 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, in the mouth of Loch Lynhee, nearly opposite the S. extremity of Mull sound, 25 m. N. N. W. Inverary. Lon. 5° 35′ W. Lat. 56° 34′ N. Pop. 1,323.

Lismore, t. Ireland, in Waterford co. on the S. bank of the Blackwater. It is the see of a bishop. 26 m. N. E. Cork, 31 W. S. W. Waterford. Lon. 7° 57′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Lisonzo, r. Austrian Italy, in Friuli, which falls into the gulf of Trieste.

Lissa, t. Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia. Of the 7,600 inhabitants, the half are Jews. 44 m. S. S. W. Posen, 65 W. Kalisch. Lon. 16° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

Lissa, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, W. of Lessina. It is mountainous and thinly peopled, but produces wine, olives, almonds and figs. It has a good harbour and an extensive fishery. 56 m. W. Ragusa. Lon. 17° E. Lat. 42° 59′ N.

Lissa, t. Silesia, on the Weistritz, 7 m. W. N. W. Breslau.

Lissabatta, t. on the N. coast of Ceram. Lon. 128° 44′ E. Lat. 2° 55′ S.

Lissau, or *Lissa*, t. Bohemia, near the Elbe, 17 miles E. by N. Prague. Pop. 2,100.

Listvennischna, t. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, 176 m. E. N. E. Nertschinsk.

Livy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 9 m. N. E. Meux. Pop. 1,200.

Liszka, t. Hungary, on the Bodrog. Lon. 21° 26′ 17″ E. Lat. 48° 14′ 26″ N.

Litchfield, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 15 m. N. W. Wiscasset, 10 from Hallowell. Pop. 2,120.

Litchfield, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 26 m. S. Concord. Pop. 465.

Litchfield, co. Ct. bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Hartford co. S. by New-Haven and Fairfield cos. and W. by New-York. Pop. 41,267. Engaged in agriculture 8,347, in commerce 251, in manufactures 2,682.

Litchfield, p-t. and cap. of Litchfield co. Ct. 30 m. W. Hartford; 38 N. N. W. New-Haven. Lon. 73° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 4,610. It is an elevated township; Mount Tom, near the S. W. corner, is 700 feet above the river at its base.—Litchfield Great pond, the largest in the State, is a beautiful sheet of water, comprising an area of about 900 acres. At its outlet, are numerous valuable mill-seats. There are in Litchfield 4 forges, 1 slitting-mill, 1 nail manufactory, 18 saw-mills, 6 fulling mills, 5 large tanneries, besides several other manufacturing establishments. There are 8 houses of public worship; 4 for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. In the Society of South Farms is Morris Academy, a flourishing institution, established in 1790. The Latin and Greek languages are taught at this seminary, and particular attention is paid to the morals of the students.

Litchfield village, incorporated in 1818, is pleasantly situated along the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, 2 meeting-houses, and 84 dwelling-houses. Here, also, is a private school for young ladies, which maintains a very distinguished reputation. The Litchfield Law School was established in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve. In 1798, the Hon. James Gould was associated as a joint instructor. This has been justly considered as the most respectable and systematic law school in the United States. The number of students educated since its establishment is more than 600.

Litchfield, t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 miles S. W. Herkimer, 10 S. Utica. Pop. 1,729.

Litchfield, p-t. Grayson co. Ken.

Lithuania, the former name of an extensive country, between Poland and Prussia, and now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It was divided into two parts, called Samogitia and Lithuania proper. Lithuania was annexed to Poland towards the end of the 14th century.

Litiz, p-t. in Warwick township, Lancaster co. Pa. on a branch of Connestoga creek, 8 m. N. Lancaster, 66 W. by N. Philadelphia. It is settled by Moravians, and contains about 300 inhabitants, a church and an academy.

Litry, t. France, in Calvados, 6 m. S. W. Bayeux.

Littau, t. Moravia, 8 m. N. N. E. Olmutz. Lon. 16° 59′ E. Lat. 59° 28′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Littermore, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 40′ W. Lat. 53° 17′ N.

Little beaver, r. which rises in Ohio, and joins Ohio river in Pennsylvania, after a S. E. course of 30 miles.

Little beaver bridge, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Little Britain, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,169.

Little Cape Capon, p-v. Hampshire co. Va.

Little Compton, p-t. Newport co. R. I. on the coast, 30 m. S. E. Providence. Pop. 1,580.

Little creek, t. Kent co. Del. Pop. 1,963.

Little creek, t. Sussex co. Del. Pop. 2,851.

Little falls, p-v. in Herkimer, N. Y. There is a canal round Little falls in the Mohawk, at this place.

Little Mackinaw, r. Illinois, which now runs into the E. side of Illinois river, 15 m. below Fort Clark. It is navigable 90 miles.

Little Missouri, t. Arkansas Territory, on Little Missouri river, a S. branch of the Washitta.

Little Plymouth, p-v. King-and-Queen co. Va.

Little Red river. See *Red river*.

Little rest, p-v. in South Kingston, and cap. of Washington co. R. I. It contains a court-house, a bank, and a Congregational church.

Litte river, r. which rises in N. C. and runs into the Pedee. It forms part of the boundary between N. Carolina and S. Carolina.

Little river, r. Geo. which runs into the Savannah 30 m. above Augusta.

Little river, r. Geo. which runs into the Oconee about 12 m. above Milledgeville.

Little river, r. Christian co. Ken. which runs into the E. side of the Cumberland.

Little river, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, above Vincennes.

Little rock, the seat of government of Arkansas territory, is on the N. bank of the Arkansas, where the first hills occur in ascending the river. The land here is elevated 150 or 200 feet above the level of the river, and has good springs of water. The great road from St. Louis to the Wachitta and Natchitoches passes through this place. The settlement was commenced in 1820. Here is a printing-office from which a newspaper is issued. 300 m. from the mouth of the Arkansas, 130 below Dwight, 50 from the Wachitta.

Little Sandy Salt-works, p-v. Greenup co. Ken.

Littlestown, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 287.

Littleton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 75 m. N. Concord (the capital.) Pop. 1,096. Here is a bridge across the river to Concord.

Littleton. See *Waterford*, Vt.

Littleton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 28 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 955.

Littleton, p-t. Sussex co. Va.

Littleton's Island, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 40′ W. Lat. 24° 42′ N.

Little valley, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. Pop. 484.

Littorale, a district of Dalmatia, on the N. coast, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re, with their dependencies. It now forms a considerable part of the government of Trieste, in the new kingdom of Illyria.

Livadia, province, Eu. Turkey, bounded by Albania and Thessaly on the N. by the isthmus of Corinth on the side of the Morea, and in other directions by the sea. It comprises the most celebrated and interesting portion of ancient Greece.

Livadia, t. Greece, cap. of the foregoing province, is E. of Mount Helicon, 15 m. from the gulf of Lepanto, 50 N. W. Athens, and 85 S. S. E. Larissa. Lon. 23° 20′ E. Lat. 38° 30′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Livadostro, s-p. Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Lepanto, 30 m. W. N. W. Athens.

Livarot, t. France, in Calvados, 9 m. S. S. W. Lisieux. Pop. 1,200.

Livaudiere, seigniory, Hertford co. Lower Canada, 12 m. S. E. Quebec.

Liubim, t. Russia, 40 m. N. E. Jaroslavl. Lon. 40° 50′ E. Lat. 58° 55′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Livenza, r. Austrian Italy, which flows into the gulf of Venice.

Livérdun, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,000.

Livermore, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 18 m. N. E. Paris, 78 from Portland. Pop. 2,174.

Liverpool, s-p. Eng. in Lancashire, the principal commercial town in the British dominions except London, is situated near the mouth of the Mersey, which opens to it a ready access from the western sea, while a great system of canal navigation affords an inland communication with all parts of England. The Mersey affords an excellent anchorage for any number of vessels of any burden. The town extends along the E. bank of the river about three miles, and, at an average, about a mile inland. On the W. side of it, lie the docks, which, with the wharfs, ware-houses, &c. extend in an immense range along the bank of the river. On the other side, the town is prolonged into numerous suburbs, consisting of villas and country houses. The houses are built of brick, and covered with slate. The streets are mostly spacious and airy, some of them elegant, and the greater part lighted with gas from coal.

The buildings are in a style of costly elegance and splendour, suitable to the taste and opulence of its inhabitants. The principal of these are the town-hall, exchange buildings, corn exchange, lyceum, athenæum, Wellington-rooms, infirmary, work-house, blue-coat school, dispensary, and asylum for the blind. There are at present twenty churches belonging to the establishment; a greater number of chapels belonging to various denominations of dissenters; with 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a meeting-house for quakers, and a Jews' synagogue. The charitable institutions are numerous and well conducted. Among the literary establishments are the royal Liverpool institution, opened in 1817. The funds were raised by a subscription of 30,000*l.* in 100*l.* shares. The Botanic garden was established in 1801, by public subscription, at an expense of about 10,000*l.* The exchange buildings were erected in 1803, at an expense of upwards 100,000*l.* They are, perhaps, the most splendid structure ever raised in modern times for purposes purely commercial.

The fortunate situation in which Liverpool is placed, has given to its commercial career an impulse unknown to any other city in the old world. The most important branch of commerce is the trade with Ireland, whence is annually imported from 2,300 to 2,500 cargoes of provisions, grain, &c. for the supply of Liverpool and its shipping, Manchester, and other populous places in the neighbourhood; and, in return, are trans-shipped salt, coals, earthen ware, &c. The second branch of commerce is with the U. S. of America. Of this commerce, cotton forms the chief article, which may be termed the staple trade of Liverpool. In this branch, Liverpool far excels all other ports in the kingdom. The amount of cotton imported, in 1818, into Liverpool, was 423,120 bales:—London, 186,700;—Glasgow, 48,000;—

other ports, 6,700. The trade of Liverpool to other parts of the globe is very great, and rapidly increasing; and the opening of the out-ports to the East India trade will probably be an important era in her commercial history.

The most remarkable feature in the port of Liverpool, and for which it is distinguished from all other ports in Great Britain, is the convenience it presents in the construction and arrangements of the docks. The whole area covered by the various docks and basins, when complete, will be 77 acres. The number of vessels which paid dock duties in 1813 was 5,341, measuring 547,426 tons; and the amount of duties paid was 50,177*l*. In 1819 the number of vessels had increased to 7,849, measuring 867,318 tons, and paying 110,127*l*.

The manufactures of Liverpool are chiefly those connected with shipping, or the consumption of the inhabitants.

The city sends two members to parliament.

The population has regularly and rapidly increased for more than a century. In 1700 it was only 5.000; in 1760, 26,000; in 1790, 56,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1811, 94,376, exclusive of 7000 sailors, and the inhabitants in villages nearly connected with the town; making, in the whole, probably 120,000.

The town and shipping are supplied with excellent water, from springs in the vicinity, through iron pipes, laid through all the streets. It is 17 m. N. Chester, 37 W. Manchester, 50 S. Lancaster, 103 N. by W. Birmingham, 206 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 59′ W. Lat. 53° 25′ N.

Liverpool, t. New South Wales, on George's river, 18 m. from Sydney. The river empties itself into Botany bay and is navigable to the town by boats of 20 tons burden. Pop. 200.

Liverpool, t. Queen's co. Nova Scotia, 32 m. N. E. Sheiburne, 58 N. W. Halifax.

Liverpool, p-v. in Salina, Onondaga co. N. Y. on the E. Shore of Onondaga lake, 3 m. from the village of Salina.

Liverpool, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.

Liverpool, p-t. Medina co. Ohio, on Rocky river, 15 m. from its entrance into Lake Erie, and 15 from Cleveland. Pop. 179. Here are salt works.

Liversedge, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6½ m. N. N. E. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,643.

Lively, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2½ m. S. S. W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,126.

Livingston, v. Scotland, in Linlithgow, 14 m. W. Edinburgh.

Livingston, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Monroe co. E. by Ontario co. S. by Steuben and Alleghany cos. W. by Genesee co. Pop. 18,444.

Livingston, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 10 m. below Hudson, 40 below Albany. Pop. 1,938.

Livingston, t. Essex co. Md. Pop. 1,056.

Livingston, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 5,824; slaves 1,020; engaged in agriculture 1,270, in commerce 12, in manufactures 40. Chief town, Smithland.

Livingston, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 3 m. S. E. Circleville.

Livingston's creek, r. N. C. which runs into the W. side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river.

Livni, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, 95 m. E. Orel. Lon. 36° 22′ E. Lat. 52° 58′ N. Pop. 5,600.

Livonia, a maritime province in the N. W. of Eu. Russia, bounded by Esthonia on the N. and by Courland on the S. Area, 21,000 sq. miles. Pop. only 600,000. It consists of a vast tract of level country, interspersed with numerous marshes, and several hundred lakes. The export of corn is considerable. The lower ranks in Livonia live in a state of great degradation. Edicts have lately been issued to lessen their vassalage.

Livonia, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,427.

Livorno, t. Piedmont, on the Po, 4 m. N. Crescentino. Pop. 3,600.

Livron, t. France, in Drome, 10 S. Valence. Pop. 2,100.

Ljusna, r. Sweden, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 8 m. S. Soderhamm.

Liusterno, isl. Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 18° 30′ E. Lat. 59° 30′ N.

Liutzin, t. Eu. Russia, in Vitepsk, 72 m. N. N. W. Polotsk.

Lixin, or *Lixheim*, t. France, in Meurthe, 9 m. W. Saverne. Pop. 1,000.

Lixuri, t. Cefalonia, 12 m. W. Cefalonia. Pop. 6,000.

Lisard Island, one of the Direction islands, about 240 miles in circumference, 20 m. N. E. Cape Flattery.

Lisard Point, the S. promontory of England, 282 m. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 11′ 17″ W. Lat. 49° 57′ 55″ N.

Lisaut, t. France, in Vienne, near the Charente, 28 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,500.

Llanbadarn, Fawr, t. Wales, in Cardigan, on the Rheidal, 203 m. N. W. London. Pop. 5,258.

Llandeilo, Fawr, t. Wales, 13 m. E. Caermarthen. Lon. 3° 59′ W. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 776.

Llandovery, t. Wales, in Caermarthen co. 20 m. W. by N. Brecon. Lon. 3° 44′ W. Lat. 52° N. Pop. 1,442.

Llandrindod, v. Wales, in Radnor co. noted for its mineral springs. 7 m. N. Builth.

Llanelly, t. Wales, in Caermarthen co. on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Bury. 16 m. S. E. Caermarthen. Lon. 4° 8′ W. Lat. 51° 41′ N. Pop. 3,891.

Llanerchymedd, t. Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 11 m. E. Holyhead. Lon. 1° 21′ W. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Llanes, harbor, on the north coast of Spain, in Burges, 6 m. W. St. Vincent's.

Llanfair, t. Wales, in Montgomery co. 14 m. N. Newton. Lon. 3° 20′ W Lat. 52° 39′ N. Pop. 1,855.

Llanfyllin, t. Wales, in Montgomery co. 24 m. W. Shrewsbury. Lon. 3° 16′ W. Lat. 53° 45′ N. Pop. 1,508.

Llangaddock, t. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 22 m. from Brecon. Pop. 1,964.

Llangollen, t. Wales, in Denbigh co. 12 m. N. W. Oswestry. Lon. 3° 9′ W. Lat. 52½° 28′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Llangyndiern, t. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 226 m. W. by N. London. Pop. 2,112.

Llanidloes, t. Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Severn, 13 m. S. W. of Newton. Lon. 3° 31′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ N. Pop. 2,386.

Llanpeter, or *Lampeter*, t. Wales, 27 m. E. Cardigan. A college for the education of indigent students of the established church is about to be erected here, and £15,000 have been collected for the purpose. Lon. 4° 4′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Pop. 692.

Llanrwst, t. Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 12 m. S. of Aberconway. Lon. 3° 47′ W. Lat. 53° 47′ N. Pop. 2,502.

Llanstephan Point, cape on the S. coast of Wales, in the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the river Towy. Lon. 4° 25′ W. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Llantrissent, t. Wales, in Glamorgan co. 11 m. N. W. Cardiff. Lon. 3° 30′ W. Lat. 51° 33′ N. Pop. 2,129.

Llanvilling, t. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, 15 m. fr. Montgomery. Pop. 1,503.

Llanymynech, v. Wales, in Merionethshire, 9½ m. fr. Welch Pool.

Llerena, t. Spanish Estremadura, 63 m. N. Seville. Lon. 5° 59′ W. Lat. 38° 7′ N. Pop. 7,300.

Lliria, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 m. N. E. Puycerda.

Llobregat, two considerable rivers of Spain, in Catalonia, which fall into the Mediterranean, the one near Barcelona, and the other near Rosas.

Lloyd's, p-v. Essex co. Va.

Lloyd's Lake, bay on the S. coast of Florida. Lon. 80° 50′ W. Lat. 25° 18′ N.

Loyd's neck, a peninsula, N. Y. on the N. shore of Long Island, forming the west side of Huntington bay.

Lluch Mayor, t. Majorca, 15 m. E. S. E. Palma. Pop. 5,250.

Llulia and Chiloas, a district of Peru, to the east of Chachapoyas. The capital, Mayobamba, is 300 m. N. of Lima, in lon. 76° 56′ W. lat. 7° S.

Llywor, or *Lychwr*, borough, Wales, in Glamorganshire, 212 m. W. London. Pop. 764.

Loa, port, Peru, in lat. 21° 30′ S.

Loando, or *Loando St. Paul's*, the capital of the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Angola, in Africa. It is neither walled nor fortified. Lon. 13° 22′ E. Lat. 8° 55′ S.

Loando, isl. Africa, opposite the city of Loando, 20 miles long and one broad. Lat. 8° 40′ S.

Loango, country, W. Africa, N. of the river Zaire or Congo. Its limits are somewhat vague. In the widest extent, it stretches from Cape St. Catharine to the Zaire, a coast of upwards of 400 miles. The climate is said to be very fine. It is never subject to hurricanes, nor even to violent winds. The soil is in general very fertile. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and the forests with game. These gifts of nature are very little improved by an indolent people. The inhabitants are not supposed by Degrandpre to exceed 600,000. The government is despotic, and the dignity is transmitted only in the female line. The object for which, almost exclusively, Europeans have resorted to this coast, is the trade in slaves.

Loango, city of, capital of the kingdom of Loango. The land in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and the water excellent. The entrance of the bay of Loango is attended with danger, in consequence of a bank of rocks stretching half way across it. According to captain Tuckey's observations, it is in lon. 12° 30′ E. lat. 4° 40′ S. Pop. about 15,000.

Loano, or *Lorano*, t. Sardinian states, on the gulf of Genoa, 35 m. S. W. Genoa Pop. 3,500.

Lobau, or *Liebe*, t. Saxony, 13 m. S. E. Bautzen. Pop. 2,400.

Lobau, isl. in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna.

Lobau, t. West Prussia, 44 m. E. Culm. Pop. 1,300.

Lobeda, t. Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, 3 m. S. Jena Pop. 1,000.

Lobegun, t. Prussian Saxony, 29 m. N. by W. Leipsic. Pop. 1,800.

Lobenstein, t. Germany, 26 m. N. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,700.

Lobnitz, v. Prussian Saxony, 20 m. N. by E. Leipsic.

Lobos, one of the Canary islands, near the N. point of Forteventura. Lon. 13° 40′ W. Lat. 29° 50′ N.

Lobos, small isl. S. America, at the mouth of the La Plata river, 15 m. S. W. Cape St. Maria. Lon. 54° 35′ W. Lat. 35° 1′ S.

Lobos, islands near the coast of Peru. Lat. 6° 25′ S. They are also called *Sea Wolves*, or *Seal Islands*.

Lobos Key, or *Seal Key*, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77° 44′ W. Lat. 22° 45′ N.

Lobsens, or *Lobzenico*, t. West Prussia, 57 m. W. N. W. Thorn. Pop. 2,000.

Loburg, t. Prussian Saxony, 22 m. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,600.

Locana, t. Piedmont, 23 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. 5,000.

Locarno, one of the Italian bailiwicks, ceded to Switzerland by the duke of Milan in 1512, on the N. W. coast of Lake Maggiore. Pop. nearly 20,000.

Locarno, cap. of the Swiss canton of the Ticino, situated near Lake Maggiore, 23 m. S. W. Chiavenna. Lon. 8° 35′ E. Lat. 45° 39′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Lochaber, a district of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It is one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland.

Lochaber, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

Lochar Water, r. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Solway frith, near Blackshaws.

Lochem, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Borkel, 10 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,400.

Loches, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 21 m. S. S. W. Tours. Lon. 0° 34′ E. Lat. 47° 7′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Lochmaben, royal burgh, Scotland, in Dumfries-shire 8½ m. N. E. Dumfries.

Lochrusbeg, bay on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 23′ W. Lat. 54° 46′ N.

Lochta, t. Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 29 m. S. Tornea. Lon. 24° 16′ E. Lat. 64° 20′ N.

Lochvitza, t. Eu. Russia, in Poltava, 112 m. S. E. Czernigov. Pop. 4,500.

Lochwinnoch, v. Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 m. E. Kilbirnie.

Lochy, r. Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the W. end of the Loch Tay.

Lochy, r. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the sea near Fort William.

Lockartsburg. See *Athens*, Pa.

Lockem, v. Hanover, 9 m. N. W. Hanover. Pop. 1,100.

Lockenitz, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 16 m. N. Prentzlow.

Lockerbie, t. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 12 m. N. E. Dumfries. Pop. 900.

Locke, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. 23 m. S. E. Auburn. Pop. 2,559.

Lockport, v. in Royalton, Niagara co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, which here crosses the mountain ridge. The settlement was begun in 1821, and within 5 months 60 buildings were erected, the number of inhabitants was 337, and, a printing office was established from which a weekly newspaper is issued. 296 m. W. Albany.

Lockwood, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. S. W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,449.

Lockwood, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Locle, t. Swiss canton of Neufchatel, 8 m. N.W. Neufchatel. Pop. 800.

Locmine, t. France, in Morbihan, 10 m. S. Pontivy. Pop. 1,800.

Lodden, r. Eng. which falls into the Thames near Twyford.

Lodebar Academy. See *Sumterville*.

Lodeve, t. France, in Herault, on the Lergues. It has manufactures of cloth, silk stuffs, and hats. 29 m. W. Montpelier. Lon. 3° 19′ E. Lat. 43° 43′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Lodi, province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan. Extent, 390 square miles. Pop. 141,000.

Lodi, t. Austrian Italy, cap. of the above province, on the Adda. One of the most daring exploits of Bonaparte's military career, was performed here in 1796, by forcing with the bayonet the passage of the bridge over the Adda, though defended by 10,000 Austrians. 16 m. N. E. Pavia, 17 S. E. Milan. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 45° 18′ N. Pop. 12,500.

Lodimont, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.

Lodi Vecchio, (an. *Laus Pompeii*,) v. Austrian Italy, 3 m. from Lodi.

Lodo, Cape, or *Mad Cape*, on the coast of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Lon. 71° 42′ W. Lat. 29° 10′ N.

Lodomeria. See *Galicia*.

Loeches, v. Spain, 20 m. E. Madrid.

Loevestein, or *Lowenstein*, fort, Netherlands, in Guelderland, at the W. point of the island of Bommelwaert, 18 m. E. S. E. Rotterdam.

Loffingen, t. Baden, 3 m. W. S. W. Huiffingen. Pop. 850.

Lofoden, group of islands on the coast of Norway, between 67° 30′ and 68° 45′ N. lat. They consist of 5 large, and several smaller islands. Pop. 3,000 to 4,000. The annual value of the fish caught here is estimated at £12,000.

Lofsta, or *Hammerwerke*, t. Sweden, in Upland, 40 m. N. Upsal.

Loftus' heights, p-v. Wilkinson co. Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 38 m. by land, above Natchez, 51 by the river.

Lofty Mount, hill on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 138° 42′ E. Lat. 34° 59′ S.

Logan, t. Center co. Pa. Pop. 431.

Logan, co. in the S. W. part of Ken. Pop. 12,711. Slaves 4,019. Engaged in agriculture 3,690, in manufactures 145. Chief town, Russellville.

Logan, co. Ohio. Square miles 500. Pop. 3,181. Engaged in agriculture 1,043, in commerce 2, in manufactures 14. Chief town, Belfontaine.

Logan, p-t. and cap. Hocking co. Ohio, on the N. side of the Hockhocking, 18 m. S. E. Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Logan, t. Wayne co. Missouri.

Log-city, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.

Loggerhead Key, El Contoy, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87° 45′ W. Lat. 21° 25′ N.

Log-house landing, p-v. Hyde co. N. C.

Lognina, Cape, promontory on the S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15° 12′ E. Lat. 36° 50′ N.

Logrono, t. Spain, in Burgos, on the Ebro, 27 m. N. W. Calahorra. Lon. 2° 24′ E. Lat. 42° 23′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Logrono, t. Chili. Lon. 71° 16′ W. Lat. 33° 38′ S.

Logwood Lagoon, bay on the N. E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88° 20′ W. Lat. 20° 57′ N.

Lohaghur, the *Iron Fort*, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in Dowletabad, 20 m. N.W. Poona. It has lately been taken by the British.

Lohaghur, fort, Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 81° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 25′ N.

Loheia, city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, at the bottom of a deep bay. The harbour is shallow. A considerable trade is carried on in coffee. Lon. 42° 44′ E. Lat. 15° 44′ N.

Lohnhut, t. Netherlands, 16 m. N. N. E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,600.

Lohr, t. Bavarian states, on the Maine, 35 m. E. S. E. Frankfort. Pop. 3,000.

Lohurdunga, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 2′ E. Lat. 23° 28′ N.

Loja, province, New Grenada. Pop. 48,000.

Loing, r. France, which falls into the Seine between Melun and Montereau.

Loir and Cher, a department in the central part of France. Extent, 2,600 sq. miles. Pop. 212,000. Blois is the capital.

Loir, Le, r. France, which falls into the Sarthe. Its course is upwards of 100 miles, and it is navigable 60 miles.

Loire, La, r. the longest in France, rises in the S. E. of the kingdom, among the mountains of the Cevennes, department of the Ardeche, and after flowing more than 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic, about 40 m. below Nantes. It becomes navigable at Roanne, 40 m. N. W. of Lyons. It communicates with the Seine by the canal of Orleans, and with the Rhone, through a canal which joins it with the Saone, thus forming a water communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, through the very heart of the kingdom. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes.

Loire, department, France, situated in the latitude of Lyons, and adjoining the departments of the Rhone and the Isere. Extent, 2,000 sq. miles. Pop. 316,000. Montbrison is the capital.

Loir, Haute, or *Upper*, department in the S. E. of France, adjoining the departments of the Puy de Dome, the Ardeche, and the Lozere. Extent, 1,870 square miles. Pop. 268,000. Le Puy is the capital.

Loire Inferieure, or *Lower*, department in the W. of France, bounded by the Atlantic and the departments of the Ille-and-Vilaine, Maine-and-Loire, Vendee, and Morbihan. Extent, nearly 3,000 square miles. Pop. 408,000. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, t. France, dep. of the Rhone, 9 m. N. Condrieux. Pop. 1,500.

Loiret, department in the central part of France, bounded by the departments of the Seine-and-Oise, the Seine-and-Marne, the Yonne, the Cher, the Loir-and-Cher, and the Eure-and-Loir. Extent, 2,700 square miles. Pop. 586,000. Orleans is the capital.

Loiret, r. France, which falls into the Loire at St. Menin.

Loiron, t. France, in Mayenne, 12 m. N. Craonne. Pop. 1,600.

Loitz, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 m. S. Stralsund. Lon. 13° 5′ E. Lat. 53° 56′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Lokeren, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Durme, which communicates with the Scheldt

by a canal. It carries on a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, and linen. Its manufactures consist of woollens, printed cotton, lace, and hats. It has likewise extensive tobacco works, and oil mills. 12 m. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 12,800.

Lokman, v. Irak Arabi, on the Tigris, 16 m. N. Bagdad.

Lolldong, celebrated pass, Hind. between Delhi and Serinagur. Lon. 78° 16′ E. Lat. 29° 52′ N.

Loma, Punta de la, on the N.W. coast of America, the S. W. cape of the entrance into port St. Diego, in New Albion. Lat. 33° 28′ N.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the name given, since the congress of Vienna in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy. See *Italy*, *Italy Austrian*, *Milan*, and *Venice*.

Lombardy, country of Northern or Upper Italy. The name though properly applicable only to the Vale of the Po, is commonly given to the whole tract of country lying between the Alps and the Appennines, or, to speak with more precision, between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. It is about 250 miles in length, and 150 at its greatest breadth. It corresponds in a great measure to the *Gallia Cisalpina* of the Romans, and derived its present name from the Lombards, a people who conquered it in the sixth century, and retained it under the form of a kingdom till the eighth. It comprehends the Milanese, along with a portion of the Sardinian territory, Parma, Modena, the Papal legations and a considerable part of the Austro-Italian government of Venice.

Lombes, t. France, in Gers, on the Save, 22 m. S. by E. Mirande. Pop. 1,500.

Lomblem Isle, one of the Sunda islands, between 8° and 9° S. lat.

Lombock, isl. in the Eastern seas, about 53 miles long and 45 broad. It is separated from the island of Bally, by the straits of Lombock, and from Sumbawa by the straits of Allas. Lon. 115° 43′ E. Lat. 8° 45′ S.

Lommatsch, t. Saxony, 23 m. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

Lommerum, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 9 m. W. N. W. Bonn. Pop. 1,100.

Lomnitz, t. Moravia, 15 m. N. N. W. Brunn. Pop. 1,100.

Lomond, Loch, a beautiful lake, Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, about 30 miles long, and in some places 8 or 9 miles broad, remarkable for the grand and picturesque scenery on its shore.

Lomza, t. Poland, 79 m. N. E. Warsaw. Lon. 22° 40′ E. Lat. 53° N. Pop. 1,200.

Lona, small r. Italy, in the states of Lucca, which flows into the gulf of Genoa.

Londerzeele, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, near Brussels. Pop. 3,200.

London, the capital of England, and metropolis of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, comprises in its widest sense the ancient city of that name, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their respective suburbs. These form one vast metropolis, which is certainly the largest and most wealthy, and perhaps the most populous in the world. The cathedral church of St. Paul, which is nearly in the centre of the city, is in lat 51° 31′ N. and lon. 0° 5′ 37″ W. The cities of London and Westminster are in the county of Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames; and the borough of Southwark is on the S. bank, in the county of Surry. The greatest extent of London is from W. to E. nearly 7 miles. The circumference is about 30 miles. The included area is 11,520 square acres. London may be considered as divided into five separate districts. 1st, *The City of London*, where the commerce and most of the trade of the metropolis is conducted; which accordingly consists chiefly of shops, warehouses, wharves, public offices, and counting-houses. 2dly, *Westminster*, which contains the royal palaces, the houses of lords and commons, the courts of law, and government offices. 3dly, *The West end of the Town*. This is the best and most fashionable part of the town. 4thly, *The East end of the Town*, which is devoted to commerce, to ship building and the various trades connected with shipping. Here are also the London, West India, and East India docks. 5thly, *Southwark*, and the places contiguous, which are also devoted to commerce and ship-building; and distinguished by a vast number of manufactories, iron-foundries, glass-houses, &c.

The main streets of London run parallel with the Thames from E. to W. and the cross streets run mostly from N. to S. The streets near the Thames, and most of the cross streets in the city, are very narrow. All the streets are well paved with granite stones, set end-ways for the carriages, and on the sides with flag-stones, for foot passengers. Underneath the pavements are large vaulted sewers, which communicate with each house by drains, with each other by proper openings, and with the surface of the streets by gratings, so as to carry off all the filth and waste water into the river Thames. The subterranean works of London, consisting of sewers, drains, water pipes, and gas pipes, are most extensive and curious. The city contains about 8,000 streets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c.; 60 squares, and 160,000 houses, ware-houses, and other buildings. These are mostly built of brick, of a pale colour.

The principal public buildings in the city, and in the eastern part of the town, are the tower; the new mint; the Trinity-house; the bank; the mansion-house; the royal exchange; the East India house; the auction mart; the commercial mart; the London institution; the custom-house; the excise-office; guildhall; the bridges of London, Southwark, and Blackfriars; the monument; the post-office; Newgate; Giltspur-street compter; Whitecross-street prison; St. Luke's hospital; the churches of St. Paul, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Mary-le-bone, and St. Bride's, Fleet-street. The tower is chiefly used as a state prison and depository for arms, records, and property belonging to the crown. The cathedral church of St. Paul holds the most distinguished rank among the modern works of architecture in the British empire. It was commenced in 1675 and finished in 1710, by one architect, sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of 747,954*l*. The principal public buildings west of the city, exclusive of the royal palaces and houses of the nobility, are Westminster abbey; Westminster hall; Somerset-house; the king's theatre, or opera-house; the theatres of Covent-garden, Drury-lane, the Hay-market, the English opera-house, and the British museum.

But the most interesting architectural objects in London are its bridges. London bridge, however, is a clumsy structure. The narrowness of its arches obstructs and endangers the navigation, while their unequal sizes offend the eye. This bridge is, in fact, like a thick wall, pierced with small unequal holes, through which the current rushes with great velocity. The fall at about

half ebb tide is very great, and the passage dangerous for boats and barges. This bridge is 915 feet long, and 45 broad. It has been calculated that there pass daily over London bridge, 89,640 foot passengers, 769 waggons, 2,924 carts and drays, 1,240 coaches, 485 gigs and taxed carts, and 764 saddle horses. Westminster bridge cost 400,000*l.* and Blackfriar, 150,840*l.* The Strand, or Waterloo bridge, is one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It was begun in 1811, and opened in 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It consists of nine equal arches, each of 120 feet span. It is built of granite, under the direction of John Rennie, Esq. and cost the subscribers upwards of 1,000,000*l.* The Southwark bridge, opened in May, 1819, was built by private subscription, under the direction of Mr. Rennie. It consists of three arches, of which the centre is 240 feet span, and each of the side ones 210 feet. The arches are of iron, springing from stone piers and abutments. The Vauxhall bridge contains nine arches of 78 feet span each.

The following table shews the increase of the population of London form 1700 to 1811. In this calculation, one twenty-fifth part is added for occasional visitants, sailors, &c.

	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.
London within the walls,	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700
Without the walls,	69,000	57,300	56,300	68,000
Westminster,	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,000
Out parishes within the bills of mortality,	326,900	367,600	477,700	593,700
Parishes not within the bills of mortality,	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000
Total,	674,350	676,250	900,000	1,050,000

The annual mortality has greatly diminished since 1700, when it was 1 in 25; it is now about 1 in 38.

It is calculated that London contains 122 churches of the established religion, 120 chapels of ease, in parishes where the population is too great for their respective churches; 30 churches and chapels belonging to foreign Christians; six synagogues of the Jews; and about 200 meeting-houses of the different denominations of dissenters and Roman Catholics.—The public charities of London, (exclusive of parochial establishments,) chiefly consist of 22 hospitals for the sick, hurt, lunatic, and pregnant; 41 free schools, with perpetual endowments, for the maintenance and education of 3,500 poor children; 18 asylums of refuge for destitute foreigners, repentant prostitutes, juvenile delinquents, and the children of criminals; 107 almshouses, 20 dispensaries for affording to the poor, medicines and advice gratuitously. The average amount of the poor's rate during the three years, from 1813 to 1815, was more than 530,000*l.* and the number of poor relieved was 117,316 annually. The whole amount annually expended in the metropolis, in support of charitable institutions, including the poor's rate, is estimated at one million sterling.

The commerce of London has increased wonderfully within a century. In 1701, there were 560 vessels belonging to this port, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men; in 1732, 1,417 vessels, carrying 178,557 tons, and 21,797 men. The official value of the imports in 1800 was 18,843,172*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and of the exports, 25,428,922*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Their real value was 68,000,000*l.* nearly two thirds of the whole trade of the kingdom. The total amount of the imports and exports of London, is now about 70,000,000*l.* annually. The vessels belonging to the port now amount on an average to 3,000, carrying 600,000 tons, and 45,000 men. About one-sixth of the tonnage, and one-fourth of the men are employed in the East India trade, and about one-sixth of the tonnage, and about one-third of the men, in the West India trade. The manufactures of London consist chiefly of silk, cutlery, jewelry, watches, japan-ware, cut glass, books, cabinet work, carriages, and other fine goods and articles of elegant use. The manufactures of silk in Spitalfields, and of watches in Clerkenwell, usually employ about 7000 people each. In general the London manufactures are esteemed the most excellent of their respective kinds, and produce higher prices than those of any other place.

The following are among the calamities recorded in the history of London. In 664, the city was ravaged by the plague. In 764, 798, 801, and 1077, it suffered severely by fires. In 1090, a tremendous hurricane overthrew 600 houses. In 1258, 20,000 persons died of hunger. In 1348, a terrible pestilence commenced, which lasted several years, and destroyed about 100,000 inhabitants. In 1407 the plague carried off 30,000; in 1500, 30,000, and 1603, a greater number. In 1665, the great plague carried off 68,850 persons, according to the bills returned, but the real number was much greater. The next year a fire broke out which destroyed 13,200 dwelling houses, and the loss was estimated at more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling. In 1739, 1740, happened one of the most intense frosts ever known in England.

London, New. See *New London.*

London, district, Up. Canada, on Lake Erie, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, and Oxford.

London, t. Ann Arundel co. Md. 5 m. S. W. Annapolis.

London, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Ohio. 18 m. E. Springfield, 25 W. Columbus. Pop. 132.

London Britain, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 425.

London harbor, bay on the N. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63° 8′ W. Lat. 46° 26′ N.

Londonderry, county, Ireland, bounded S. by Tyrone; W. by Donegal; N. by the Scottish sea; E. by Antrim, and the river Bann. Area, 511,688 English acres, or 798 square miles. Pop. according to census in 1818, 186,000, consisting of 27,000 Episcopalians, 53,000 Presbyterians, and 106,000 Catholics.

Londonderry, capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on the Foyle. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in 1614, still remain in fine repair, and are an ornament to the place. A very extensive commercial intercourse is carried on chiefly to the West Indies and America. The harbor is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. Pop. including suburbs, 18,500. 115 m. N. N. W. Dublin, 58 W. N. W. Belfast. Lon. 7° 15′ W. Lat. 55° N.

Londonderry, t. Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Cobequid river, which runs into the basin of Mines 30 miles below.

Londonderry, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 25 m. S. Concord, 36 S. W. by W. Portsmouth. Pop. 3,127, chiefly descendants of emigrants from Ireland. It is a valuable agricultural township, and considerable attention is paid to manufactures. It is divided into 2 parishes, and contains 2 Presbyterian churches, and a well endowed academy.

Londonderry, p-t. Windham co. Vt, 27 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 958.

Londonderry, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 1,629.

Londonderry, p-t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 581.

Londonderry, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,100.

Londonderry, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 602.

Londonderry, t. Guernsey co. Ohio.

London grove, p-t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,097.

Londres, or *London*, t. S. America, in Tucuman. Lat. 19° 12′ S.

Long bay, bay on the coast of N. C. and S. C. between the mouth of Cape Fear river, and the mouth of the Pedee.

Long beach, Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario. From its W. point the boundary between York and Durham counties commences.

Long, or *Eighteen mile beach*, on the coast of N. J. between Barnegat bay and Little Egg-harbour inlet.

Long Benton, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 8 m. from Hartly. Pop. 1,687.

Long bottom, p-t. Athens co. Ohio.

Long creek, p-v. Caldwell co. Ken.

Longueil, barony, Huntington and Kent counties, Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 13 m. S. E. Montreal. It contains the town of Dorchester, and the fort of St. John.

Longueil, seigniory, Kent co. Lower Canada, on the S side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal.

Long Island, small isl. near the W. coast of Billiton. Lon. 107° 30′ E. Lat. 2° 51′ S.

Long Island, small isl. near the S. E. coast of the island of Madura. Lon. 113° 5′ E. Lat. 7° 16′ S.

Long Island, isl. in Queen Charlotte's sound, on the coast of New Zealand, 9 m. S. Port Jackson.

Long Island, isl. off the coast of New Guinea, in 1° S. lat.

Long Island, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 25′ S.

Long Island, isl. in Penobscot bay, Maine. On this island is the town of Islesborough.

Long Island, isl. belonging to the State of New York. It extends in length from the city of New York, in an easterly direction, 140 miles. Its average breadth is 10 miles, and it contains 1,400 sq. miles. It is divided into three counties, King's Queen's, and Suffolk; and these again into 19 townships. The north side of the island is rough and hilly, but the soil is well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The south side of the island lies low, with a light sandy soil, but well adapted to grain, particularly Indian corn. On the sea coast are extensive tracts of salt meadows, which extend from Southampton to the W. end of the island. King's county, at the west end of the island, is inhabited chiefly by Dutch. This county, and the western part of Queen's, have been rendered fertile and productive by husbandry. The greater part of Suffolk has a poor thin soil, and much of it is not worth cultivating, yet it is well furnished with wood, and sends large quantities of this article to the New York market. A narrow beach of sand and stones runs along the S. side of the island for 100 miles. There are various inlets through the beach, which admit vessels of 60 or 70 tons. The long narrow bay formed by the beach is in the widest places, 3 miles broad. Pop. in 1790, 41,782; in 1800, 42,097; in 1810, 48,752, and in 1820, 56,978.

Long Island, small isl. in Chesapeak bay, near the coast of Va. at the mouth of York river.

Long, or *Great Island*, in Holston river, Tennessee, 43 m. from Abingdon, Va. and 100 above Knoxville.

Long Island, isl. near the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 58′ W. Lat. 17° 51′ N.

Long Island, isl. near the N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 28′ W. Lat. 17° 17′ N.

Long Island, isl. in Hudson's straits. Lon. 75° W. Lat. 61° N.

Long Island, one of the smaller Bermudas.

Long Island, small isl. U. S. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Long Island Sound, a kind of inland sea, from 3 to 25 miles broad, and about 140 miles long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Island; and affords a very safe and convenient inland navigation.

Long Key, *Middle*, *North*, and *South*, 3 small islands in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88° 50′ W. Lat. 16° 57′ N.

Long, or *Loung Loch*, an extensive arm of the sea, Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separating the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton.

Longmeadow, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. on the E. side of Connecticut river, 6 m. S. Springfield, 97 W. Boston. Pop. 1,171.

Longmire's, p-v. Monroe co. Alabama.

Longmire's store, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.

Long Nose, cape on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 151° 15′ E. Lat. 35° 6′ S.

Long Point, or *Abineau*, peninsula, Up. Canada, in Lake Erie, projecting 18 miles into the lake. Boats are taken across it about 4 miles from the main, where it is only about 20 yards wide.

Long Pond, in Cumberland co. Maine, chiefly in Bridgetown, 10 miles long, and 1 broad, connected by Sungo river with Sebago lake.

Long Pond, lake, Orange co. N.Y. on the confines of the State; it is about 16 miles in circumference, and discharges its waters into a branch of Passaic river.

Long Swamp, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,371.

Longanico, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 30 m. S. Patras. Lon. 21° 51′ E. Lat. 37° 34′ N.

Longavi, lofty peak of the Chilian Andes, in lat. 35° 30′ S. said to be 20,000 feet high.

Longford, county, Ireland, bounded W. by Roscommon, N. by Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by Westmeath. Extent, 366 square miles. Pop. about 50,000.

Longford, t. Ireland, and cap. of the above county, on the Camlin, 40 m. S. S. W. Sligo, 58 W. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 45′ W. Lat. 52° 42′ N.

Longford, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 5½ m. S. by E. Ashborne.

Longjumeau, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 12 m. S. E. Versailles. Pop. 1,400.

Longness Point, the S. point of the Isle of Man, 10 m. S. W. Douglas.

Longny, t. France, in Orne, 9 m. E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,900.

Longoribo, r. Brazil, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of Taponica.

Longotoma, r. Chili, which enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 31° 40′ S.

Longpaon, v. France, in Lower-Seine, near Rouen. Pop. 2,000.

Longport, v. Eng. in Staffordshire, adjoining Newcastle-under-Line.

Longton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. S. W. Preston. Pop. 1,340.

Longtown, t. Eng. in Cumberland co. on the borders of Scotland, on the Esk or Liddel, 9 m. N. Carlisle, 310 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 58′ W. Lat. 55° 1′ N. Pop. 1,325.

Longtown, t. Eng. in Herefordshire, 17 m. S.W. Hereford. Pop. 844.

Longue, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 7 m. N. Saumur. Pop. 3,600.

Longuen, r. Chili, which enters the Maule, near its mouth.

Longuyon, t. France, in Moselle, 22 m. W. Thionville. Pop. 1,600.

Longwood, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,461.

Longwy, t. France, in Moselle, built on a rocky eminence, and strongly fortified in the style of Vauban. 20 m. S. W. Luxemburg, 32 N. by W. Metz. Pop. 2,200.

Lonicera, p-v. Baldwin co. Geo.

Lonigo, t. Austrian Italy, 17 m. E. by S. Verona.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, t. France, 4 m. N. W. Domfront. Pop. 3,300.

Lonneker, v. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 32 m. E. Deventer. Pop. 1,300.

Lons le Saulnier, t. France, capital of Jura. Here is a silver mine, and salt works of considerable extent. Pop. 7,000. 62 m. S. E. Dijon, 269 S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 35′ E. Lat. 46° 41′ N.

Lontar Pulo, isl. in the Indian ocean, separated from Malacca by a narrow strait. Lon. 99° E. Lat. 70° 30′ N.

Lontor, or *Lantour*, one of the Banda isles, divided by a narrow strait from the island of Neira.

Lontou, v. W. Africa, on the Senegal, 60 m. S. E. Gallam.

Loo, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 10 m. N. N. W. Ypres. Pop. 1,400.

Loochoo Islands, called by Mr. Macleod, *Lewchew*, and by others, *Liqueo*, or *Licoukiou*, a group in the Eastern ocean, S. of Japan, and about 400 or 500 miles E. of China. They consist of 36 islands. Great Loochoo is 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad. It was very imperfectly known to Europeans, till visited by Captains Maxwell and Hall, in their return from the late embassy to China. The climate and soil seem to be among the happiest on the globe. The whole coast is surrounded with coral reefs. There are, however, several excellent harbours. The inhabitants are of a diminutive stature, the average height of the men not exceeding five feet two inches. They are, however, strong, well made, and athletic. Their lineaments and appearance indicate a descent from Japan or Corea. In complexion they are quite as fair as the natives of Spain or Portugal. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, gentle, and amiable, and they seem to be gifted with a remarkable natural politeness. The capital is Kintching, in lon. 127° 52′ E. lat. 26° 14′ N.

Loo Christy, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 5 m. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 3,100.

Looe, East, borough and s-p. Eng. in Cornwall, at the mouth of the Looe, over which there is a bridge connecting the town with West Looe. 53 m. S. W. Exeter. Lon. 4° 26′ W. Lat. 15° 22′ N. Pop. 480.

Lookout Cape, cape on the S. coast of Hudsons' bay. Lon. 84° W. Lat 56° N.

Lookout, Cape, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 89° 10′ W. Lat. 55° 30′ N.

Look-out, Cape, on the coast of N. C. the S. point of Ocrecock inlet, N. E. of Cape Fear, and S. of Cape Hatteras. Lon 76° 37′ W. Lat. 34° 22′ N. Here was formerly an excellent harbour, but it is now filled up with sand.

Lookout, Cape, or *De los Desvolos*, cape on the E. coast of S. America. Lon. 66° 9′ W. Lat. 48° 24′ S.

Lookout, Cape, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. Lat. 48° 32′ S.

Lookout, Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 236° 11′ E. Lat. 45° 32′ N.

Lookout Mountain, a range of mountains extending about 30 miles, across the boundary, between Georgia and Tennessee, and terminating abruptly 6 miles E. of the Suck in Tennessee river, 8 W. Brainerd. It is about 2,000 feet high.

Look out, Point, a narrow strip of land, Md. at the junction of the Potomac with Chesapeake bay.

Lookout, Point, cape on the S. E. coast of New Holland. Lat 14° 51′ S.

Lookout, Point, cape on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153° 31′ E Lat 27° 27′ S.

Loonghee, t. Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 91° 55′ E. Lat. 19° 41′ N.

Loosduinen, v. Netherlands, 4 m. S. S. W. of the Hague. Pop. 1,500.

Loose, t. Eng. in Kent, 2½ m. S. Maidstone.

Looseigna, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 58′ E. Lat. 24° 20′ N.

Loots, or *Borchloen*, t. Netherlands, 14 m. N. N. W. Liege. Pop. 1,400.

Lopatka, cape, Siberia. Lon. 156° 41′ E. Lat. 51° 0′ 15″ N.

Lopez de Gonsalva, cape, Congo. Lon. 3° 25′ W. Lat. 0° 56′ S.

Loppersum, v. Netherlands, 5 m. W. Delfzyl. Pop. 1,000.

Loquiers, or *Loquiers, Pointe de*, cape on the W. coast of France. Lon. 3° 34′ W. Lat. 48° 48′ N.

Lora, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir, 8 m. N. Carmona. Pop. 3,000.

Lora, r. Chili, which falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 34° 46′ S.

Loramie, t. Shelby co. Ohio.

Loramie's creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Miami above Piqua.

Lorca, t. Spain, in Murcia, on the Sangonera. It contains 9 churches and several monasteries. The chief manufacture is saltpetre. 40 m. W. S. W. Murcia, 47 W. Carthagena. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 37° 25′ N. Pop. 22,000.

Lorch, t. Wirtemberg, 6 m. W. Gemund. Pop. 1,200.

Lord Edgecumb's Island, or *New Sark*, one of Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 165° 14′ E. Lat. 11° 10′ S.

Lord Hood's Canal, inlet in the Gulf of New

Georgia, about 40 miles from north to south. It communicates with Admiralty inlet.

Lord Howe's Group, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter, in 1791. Lon. 159° 24′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Lord North's Island, small isl. in the Pacific; also called *Nevil's Island* and *Johnston's Island*. Lon. 131° 12′ E. Lat. 3° 8′ N.

Lorenzana, San Vicente de, city, Spanish America, 50 leagues from Guatimala.

Lorenzo, isl. on the coast of Peru, opposite the port of Callao. Lat. 12° 4′ S.

Loreo, t. Austrian Italy, 4 m. E. Adria. Pop. 2,300.

Loreto, t. Paraguay, on the Parana. Lon. 55° 34′ 39″ N. Lat. 27° 19′ 58″ S.

Lorette, La Jeune, Indian v. Lower Canada, 9 m. from Quebec.

Loretto, t. Italy, in the Papal State, near the influx of the Musone into the Adriatic. It is surrounded with a rampart and a deep ditch. It owes its celebrity to the *Santa Casa*, or house said to have been inhabited by the Virgin Mary of Nazareth. 12 m. S. S. E. Ancona, 115 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 43° 27′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Loretto, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 44.

Loretto, p-v. Essex co. Va.

Lorgues, t. France, in Var, 15 m. W. Frejus. Lon. 6° 36′ E. Lat. 43° 29′ N. Pop. 4,900.

L'Orient, s-p. in the N. W. of France, in Morbihan, on the bay of Port Louis, at the influx of the Scorf It is surrounded by good fortifications. The harbour is large and secure, of easy access, and sufficiently deep to float ships of war. The trade was formerly very flourishing, it being the principal station of the shipping of the French E. India company. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies; and is a place of importance, on account of its magazines for the use of the royal navy. Pop. 18,000. 340 m. W. by S. Paris. Lon. 3° 21′ W. Lat. 47° 45′ N.

Lorn, district, Scotland, in the N. part of Argyleshire.

Loroux Botterau, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, on the Loire, 12 m. E. Nantes. Pop. 3,000.

Lorrach, t. Baden, 6 m. N. E. Bale. Pop. 1,900.

Lorraine, an extensive country in the N. E. of France, divided at present into the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges.

Lorraine, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. 9 m. E. Lake Ontario, 150 W. N. W. Albany. Pop. 812.

Lorris, t. France, in Loiret, 28 m. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,500.

Lorsch, or *Laurisheim*, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. E. Worms. Pop. 1,700.

Los Esteros Bay, bay on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 239° 22′ E. Lat. 35° 31′ N.

Losonts, t. Hungary, 34 m. S. E. Altsohl. Pop. 1,800.

Lossie, r. Scotland, in Morayshire, which falls into the sea at Lossiemouth.

Lossiemouth, v. Scotland, the seaport of Elgin, distant about 7 miles.

Lossnitz, t. Saxony, 50 m. S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 37′ E. Lat. 50° 32′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Lost creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Miami, in Miami co.

Lost creek, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 567.

Lost creek, r. Vigo co. Indiana, which flows towards the E. side of the Wabash, but before reaching it, is lost in the sands.

Lostock, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. W. Great Bolton.

Lost run, r. Vigo co. Indiana, which runs towards Otter creek, but before reaching it, is lost in the sands.

Lostwithiel, borough, Eng. in Cornwall, on the river Fowey, 234 m. W. S. W. London. Pop. 825.

Losva, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Sosva, after a course of 150 miles.

Lot, department in the S. of France, adjacent to Dordogne, Aveyron, and Upper Garonne. Extent, 2,800 square miles. Pop. 272,000. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, department in the S. W. of France, bounded by Dordogne, Lot, Gers, Landes, and Gironde. Extent, 2,200 square miles. Pop. 326,000, of whom nearly 30,000 are Protestants. Agen is the capital.

Lot, r. France, which joins the Garonne.

Lotbiniere, seigniory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 30 m. S. W. Quebec. Pop. 3,400.

Lothian, extensive and fertile district, Scotland, divided into three shires, viz. East-Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire.

Loudeac, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 25 m. S. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,300.

Loudon, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 7 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,694.

Loudon, Mass. See *Otis*.

Loudon, co. Va. on the Potomac. Pop. 22,702. Slaves 5,729. Engaged in agriculture 4,976, in commerce 89, in manufactures 1,394. Chief town, Leesburg.

Loudontown, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.

Loudonville, v. Richland co. Ohio.

Loudun, t. France, in Vienne, 28 m. N. N. W. Poitiers. Pop. 5,200.

Lovell, t. Oxford co. Maine, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 430.

Lovell's pond, N. H. at the head of the E. branch of the Piscataqua.

Lovendegem, t. Netherlands, 6 m. N. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,800.

Lovenich, t. Prussian States, 6 m. W. Cologne. Pop 1,550.

Loveton, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.

Louer, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad. Lon. 47° 27′ E. Lat. 20° 25′ N.

Lovere, t. Austrian Italy, in Bergamo, 14 m. N. Iseo. Pop. 3,000.

Loughborough, t. Eng. in Leicester, on the Soar. Here is a well endowed free grammar school. The chief manufactures are stockings, and cotton spinning. 11 m. N. Leicester, 14 S. Nottingham, 109 N. by W. London. Pop. 5,400.

Loughborough, t. Frontenac co. Up. Canada.

Loughborough Canal, inlet on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia, 30 miles long and 1 broad. Lon. 234° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N.

Lougherty's Creek, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, 11 m. below the mouth of Miami river.

Loughon l'Oignon, r. France, which falls into the Saone, near Pontarlier.

Loughor, t. Wales, in Glamorganshire, 8 m. N. W. Swansea. Lon. 4° 3′ W. Lat. 51° 40′ N. Pop. 291.

Loughrea, t. Ireland, in Galway, 15 m. S. W. Galway.

Louhans, t. France, in Upper-Saone, 28 m. N. E. Macon. Pop. 3,000.

Louin, t. France, in Two Sevres. 22 m. N. W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,500.

Lovington, p-v. Nelson co. Va.

Louisa, s-p. Eu. Russia, in Finland, on the N.

coast of the gulf of Finland, 30 m. E. N. E. Helsingfors. Lon. 26° 16′ E. Lat. 60° 27′ N.

Louisa, Loango, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic in lat. 5° 30′ S.

Louisa, co. in the central part of Va. Pop. 13,746. Slaves 7,560. Engaged in agriculture 3,705, in commerce 14, in manufactures 189.

Louisa chitto. See *Bigblack.*

Louisburg, t. and cap. of the island of Cape Breton, on a point of land on the S. E. side of the island. The harbour is excellent. It is more than half an English mile in breadth in the narrowest part, and six miles in length from N. E. to S. W. and has six or seven fathoms of water in every part of it. In winter it is totally impracticable, being entirely frozen. The principal trade of Louisburg is the cod fishery. It was taken from the French by the American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, and the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, in the year 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the English, under admiral Boscawen and lieutenant-general Amherst, on the 27th of July 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. Lon. 59° 50′ W. Lat. 45° 55′ N.

Louisburg, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. N. C. on Tar river, 23 m. N. E. Raleigh, 104 from Washington.

Louis, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68° 18′ E. Lat. 49° 2′ S.

Louis, Fort, an important barrier fortress in the N. E. of France, constructed by Vauban in 1686; on an island, in the Rhine. 12 m. E. Haguenau.

Louis de Ramsay, seigniory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada.

Louisiade, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, lying S. E. of New Guinea, and extending about 400 miles in length, by about 160 in breadth. The centre lies nearly under 10° S. lat. and 152° 25′ E. lon.

Louisiana. This name was originally applied to the whole country west of the Mississippi, included within the limits of the present States of Louisiana and Missouri, and of the Arkansas and Missouri territories. In 1803, this country was purchased by the U. S. from France, for about $15,000,000. Its boundaries have been a subject of much dispute; but by the treaty with Spain, ratified the present year, (1821) the controversy is finally settled. By this treaty, the boundary on the side of the Spanish dominions, begins in the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Sabine river, and proceeds up that river to the parallel of 32° N. lat.; thence due N. to Red river; thence up Red river to the meridian of 100° W. lon.; thence along that meridian to Arkansas river; thence up the Arkansas to its source, and to the parallel of 42° N. lat.; thence along that parallel to the Pacific ocean. The cession of Florida by Spain puts an end to the dispute respecting the boundary in that quarter. The northern boundary remains to be adjusted.

Louisiana, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Arkansas Territory; E. by the State of Mississippi; S. by the gulf of Mexico; and W. by the Spanish dominions. The boundary, runs as follows: Beginning in Mississippi river, at 33° N. lat. it proceeds down the river to lat. 31°; thence E. along that parallel to Pearl river; down Pearl river to the gulf of Mexico; along the gulf of Mexico, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the mouth of the Sabine; up the Sabine to the parallel of 32° N. lat; thence due N. to the parallel of 33°; thence E. along that parallel to the place of beginning. It extends from lat. 29° to 33° N. and from lon. 89° to 94° W. and contain- 48,220 square miles, or 30,860,800 acres. On the gulf of Mexico it reaches from Pearl river to the Sabine. The Mississippi river forms the eastern boundary of the State from lat. 33° to 31° N. In lat. 31° Red river empties itself into the Mississippi from the N. W. Below the mouth of Red river, instead of receiving the tribute of inferior streams, it divides into numerous branches or outlets, which, diverging from each other, slowly wind their way to the sea, forming what is called the Delta of the Mississippi. Of these outlets, the most western is the Atchafalaya, which leaves the main stream 3 miles below the mouth of Red river, and diverging westward, flows into Atchafalaya bay, in the gulf of Mexico. About 128 miles below the Atchafalaya, is the outlet of the Plaquemine, whose main stream unites with the Atchafalaya; though it has other communications intersecting the country in different directions. Thirty-one miles below the Plaquemines, and 81 above New-Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico by two mouths. Below La Fourche, numerous smaller streams branch off from the river at various points. On the east side of the Mississippi, the principal outlet is the Iberville, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico, through lakes Maurepas, Ponchartrain, and Borgne.—A large extent of country in this State is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. From lat. 32° to 31° the average width of overflowed land may be estimated at 20 miles; from lat. 31° to the efflux of La Fourche, a little above lat. 30° the width is about 40 miles. All the country below La Fourche is overflowed. The whole extent of lands thus inundated is 8,340 sq. miles; and if to this be added 2,550 square miles for the inundated lands on Red river, the whole amount in the State will be 10,890 square miles. It must not be imagined, however, that this extensive tract is one continued sheet of water. It is rather intersected by innumerable canals and lakes, which interlocking in a thousand mazes, chequer the whole face of the country. The area actually submerged, is estimated at only 4,000 square miles. It is remarkable that the banks of the Mississippi, and several of its branches are considerably elevated above the level of the adjacent country This is occasioned by a more copious deposition along the margins, than at a distance from them. Hence it happens that all these rivers are skirted with a rich border of alluvial land, from 400 yards to a mile and a half in breadth, while the surface in the rear is covered with lakes and impassable swamps. The fertile tracts of alluvial land which every where border the shores of the Mississippi, have given rise to an artificial work of great extent, for confining its stream, and for securing the country from the effects of its inundations. This work is an embankment on the margin of the river, called the *Levee.* On the E. side of the Mississippi, this embankment commences about 60 miles above New-Orleans, and extends down the river for more than 130 miles. On the W. shore, it commences at Point Coupée, 172 miles above New-Orleans. It is here that the navigator in descending the river emerges from a gloomy wilderness, presenting detached settlements at long and tedious intervals, into beautiful and finely cultivated plantations. On the side of this elevated artificial bank, is a range

of handsome, neatly built houses, appearing like one continued village, as far as the city of New-Orleans.

The N. W. section of the State has been till recently but very partially explored. It is intersected by Red river, which enters the State in one undivided stream, and after flowing about 30 miles, spreads out into a number of channels and lakes, forming an inundated swamp, six miles wide, and fifty long. The part of the State between Red river and the Mississippi, is intersected by the Wachitta.

Along the southern border of the State from Teche river to the Sabine, are vast prairies, which for every purpose of a general sketch, may be described as one immense meadow. The part about the mouths of the Mississippi, for 30 miles, is a continued swamp, destitute of trees, and covered with a species of coarse reed, 4 or 5 feet high.—Nothing can be more dreary than the prospect from a ship's mast, while passing this immense waste.

The best parts of the State which have been brought under cultivation are the narrow strips of rich alluvial land on the banks of the Mississippi, the Teche, Red river, and Wachitta, and also the country called Feliciana. The staple productions are cotton, sugar, and rice. Tobacco and indigo could be as extensively cultivated as cotton, but they do not afford the same profit. On the banks of the Mississippi, La Fourche, the Teche, and the Vermillion, below lat 30° 12′ N. wherever the soil is elevated above the annual inundations, sugar can be produced; and the lands are generally devoted to this crop. In all other parts of the State cotton is the staple. The best districts for cotton are the banks of Red river, Wachitta, Teche, and the Mississippi. Rice is more particularly confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where irrigation can be easily performed.—The quantity of land within the State adapted to the cultivation of the three staples, has been estimated as follows: sugar, 250,000 acres; rice, 250,000; cotton, 2,400,000. Some of the sugar planters have derived a revenue in some years of $600 from the labor of each of their slaves; from $450 to $450 is the ordinary calculation. The cultivation of cotton is believed to be equally profitable. The amount of sugar made in Louisiana in 1810, was about 10,000,000 lbs.; in 1814, not less than 15,000,000; and in 1817, 20,000,000, or nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed in the United States.—The extensive prairie land, in the S. W. part of the State, embracing the district of Opelousas, and the greater part of Attacapas, is most admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and has hitherto been used almost exclusively for that purpose. Many of the richer planters on the Teche and Vermillion, have stock farms established on Mermantau and Calcasiu rivers, and count their cattle by the thousand.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1811. In 1810 it was called the Territory of Orleans, and contained 76,556 inhabitants, of whom 34,311 were whites, 7,585 free blacks, and 34,660 slaves. To this number may be added 10,000, as the population of that part of West Florida, which was annexed to the State in 1812. In 1820, the whole number was 153,407. Slaves 69,064. Engaged in agriculture 53,041, in commerce 6,251, in manufactures 6,041. This population is principally confined to the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; and in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since a majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the north is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country.

In journeying from New-Orleans to the mouth of Sabine river, we meet with men in every stage of civilization. In New-Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart. In Attacapas and Opelousas, the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the western parts of Opelousas are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recals to the imagination the primeval state of society.

The exports from Louisiana are not confined to its own produce. The bulky articles of all the western States go down the Mississippi, and are cleared out at New-Orleans. The value of the exports in 1804, was $1,600,362; in 1806, $3,887,323; in 1815, $5,102,610; in 1817, $13,501,036, nearly two thirds as much as that of the whole United States in 1791. The number of arrivals and clearances at the port of New-Orleans during the year ending October 1st, 1817, was 1,030. During the same year, 1,500 flat-bottomed boats, and 500 barges, arrived in the city from the upper country. The duties on merchandize paid in this State in 1804, was $279,272; in 1807, $480,275; in 1815, $984,909.

Louis, Mont, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 9 m. E. S. E. Tours.

Louis, Mont, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 15 m. W. S. W. Prades.

Louis, Port, s-p. on the W. coast of France, in Morbihan, at the mouth of the river Blavet. Lon. 3° 20′ W. Lat. 47° 40′ N.

Louisville, p-t. St. Lawrence co N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 30 m. below Ogdensburg. It contains a village of the same name at the head of batteaux navigation on Racket river. Pop. 831.

Louisville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Geo. on the Ogechee, 40 m. W. Augusta, 48 E. Milledgeville, 100 N. W. Savannah. Pop. 694.

Louisville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ky. is pleasantly situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the S. bank of the Ohio, immediately above the rapids, 120 m. below Cincinnati, 50 W. Frankfort. Lat. 38° 10′ N. Lon. 85° 30′ W. Pop. 4,012. It contains an elegant court-house; a jail; a theatre; 3 banks, one of them a branch of the U. S. bank; an insurance company; a market-house; a hospital; 3 houses for public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists; 3 printing offices; and 670 dwelling houses, principally brick.—Among the manufacturing establishments is a distillery, established by a company formed in New-England in 1816, and incorporated in this State, under the name of the Hope Distillery company. It is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the U. S. yielding 1,200 gallons per day. Here also are 5 tobacco manufactories; a factory for the construction of steam engines, in which about 60 workmen are employed; a soap and candle manufactory, supposed to be the largest in the western country, and producing 12,000 pounds of soap, and 6,000 pounds of candles per week; a sugar refinery; a steam flour mill, and 2 steam saw mills. The commerce of Louisville and

Shippingport has increased astonishingly within a few years. There are now upwards of 25 steamboats, measuring together 6,060 tons, employed in their commerce. A canal around the rapids of the Ohio at this place has long been in contemplation; but nothing effectual has yet been done.

Louistown, t. Talbot co. Md. on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, 4 m. N. Kingston, 7 N. E. Easton.

Loule, t. Portugal, in Algarva, 9 m. N. Faro. Lon. 7° 54′ W. Lat. 37° 8′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Lounganfou, city, China, of the first rank, in Shansee. Lon. 116° 56′ E. Lat. 31° 48′ N.

Loup, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, in lon. 7° 12′ E. lat. 43° 38′ N.

Lourde, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 12 m. S. W. Tarbes. Pop. 2,750.

Louristan, a mountainous district of Irak, in Persia, bordering on Khusistan.

Lauro, or *Luro*, (an. *Elathera*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 12 m. W. by S. Arta.

Lovsia, t Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 35 m. S. Nicopolis. Pop. 3,000.

Louth, t. Eng. in the N. E. part of Lincoln co. and a place of considerable and increasing trade, having a navigable canal to the sea. 28 m. N. E. Lincoln, 36 N. Boston, 144 N. London. Lon. 0° 1′ E. Lat. 53° 22′ N. Pop. 4,761.

Louth, maritime co. Ireland, bounded N. by Armagh, and E. by the Irish channel. Area, 177,928 acres, or 278 square miles. Pop. estimated at 57,000. Proportion of Catholics to Protestants as 15 to 1.

Louth, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario.

Loutre, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri.

Louvain, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, and the canal of Louvain. It owes its chief celebrity to its university, founded originally in 1420, and suppressed by the French in October, 1797, but since re-established. It was formerly noted for its extensive manufactures of linen and woollens, which have now declined. The making of woollens and lace, however, still continues to employ a number of the inhabitants; but the great manufacture is beer, for which Louvain has long been celebrated. It was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. 14 m. E. by N. Brussels, 20 S. E. by S. Antwerp. Lon. 4° 41′ 46″ E. Lat. 50° 53′ 26″ N. Pop. 25,400.

Louvaine, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 20 m. N. by W. Angers. Pop. 1,500.

Louvegne, t. Netherlands, 11 m. S. E. Liege. Pop. 1,600.

Louviers, t. France, in Eure, 16 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 6,800.

Louvigne du Desert, t. France, in Ille-and-Villaine, 33 m. N. E. Rennes. Pop. 3,000.

Louvres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 14 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,050.

Louza, t. Portugal, in Beira, 17 m. E. by S. Coimbra. Pop. 2,600.

Low Green Point, cape on the E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 106° E. Lat. 3° 12′ S.

Lowen, t. Silesia, on the Neisse. Lon. 17° 33′ E. Lat. 50° 40′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Lowenberg, or *Lemberg*, t. Silesia, on the Bober, 63 m. W. Breslau. Lon. 15° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 5′ N. Pop. 3,400.

Lowenstein, a county in the S. W. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 48,000.

Lower quivre, t. St. Charles co. Missouri.

Lowers, v. Switz. in Schweitz, 4 m. W. by N. Schweitz.

Lowestoft, t. Eng. on the coast of Suffolk. The trade consists principally in the fisheries, chiefly that of herrings. 9 m. S. Yarmouth, 113 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 45′ E. Lat. 52° 29′ N. Pop. 3,189.

Lowhill, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 703.

Lowicz, t. Poland, 42 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,400.

Lowositz, t. Bohemia, 4 m. W. S. W. Leutmeritz.

Lowrey's mills, p-v. Chesterfield co. S. C.

Lowton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. N. E. Newton. Pop. 1,647.

Lowville, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, 57 m. N. Utica, 160 from Albany. Pop. 1,943. The village of Lowville is handsomely built. Here is an academy.

Loxa, t. Spain, in Granada, on the Xenil. It has some salt-works and manufactures of copper. 30 m. W. Granada, 18 S. S. E. Cordova. Lon. 4° 18′ W. Lat. 37° 18′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Loxa, a province of Quito. *Loxa*, the capital, stands in a beautiful and extensive valley, 237 m. from Quito, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. Lon. 79° 15′ W. Lat. 3° 59′ S.

Loxa, rock, near the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83° 57′ W. Lat. 23° 13′ N.

Loyalsock, r. Lycoming co. Pa. which runs into the E. branch of Susquehannah, 26 m. above Sunbury.

Loyalsock, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,425.

Loyala, San Louis de, t. in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, 170 m. S. E. Mendoza. Lon. 65° 44′ W. Lat. 33° 18′ S.

Loyola, city of Quito, on the river Veriel, 13 m. S. E. Valladolid. Lat. 4° 45′ S.

Loysborough, p-v. Anderson co Tennessee.

Loze, r. Congo, in Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° 55′ S.

Lozere, department in the S. of France, bounded by the departments of the Cantal, the Upper Loire, the Ardeche, the Gard, and the Aveyron. Extent, 2,100 square miles. Pop. 144,000.

Lu, t. Piedmont, 9 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. 2,800.

Luabo, r. W. Africa, one of the branches into which the Zambeze divides, before entering the Indian ocean.

Luana, Point, cape on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 51′ W. Lat. 18° 2′ N.

Luange, t. Spain, in Asturia, 23 m. N. Oviedo. Pop. 1,800.

Lubau, or *Liebau*, t. Silesia, 30 m. N. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,750.

Lubbeke, t. Prussian states, 14 m. W. Minden. Pop. 2,000.

Lubben, or *Lubio*, t. Prussian states, 50 m. S. S. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 45′ W. Lat. 51° 57′ N. Pop. 3,100.

Lubbenau, t. Prussian states, on the Spree, 58 m. N. Dresden. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 2,150.

Lubec, p-t. and port of entry, Washington co. Maine, in Passamaquoddy bay, on the main land which is here separated from the island of Campobello by a strait 12 rods wide, called the Narrows or Western entrance of the Bay. The harbor is spacious, sheltered from every wind, and never closed by ice. The principal settlement is at Flagg's point on the Narrows. It was com-

menced in 1815, and is a flourishing village, containing in 1822, 64 dwelling houses, 34 stores, several shops, etc. and a handsome church for Congregationalists The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, particularly in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Most of the plaister received into the United States from the British Provinces is shipped through this port. Here is kept the custom-house for the district of Passamaquoddy. On West Quoddy head is a light-house. Lubec lies 3 m. S. of Eastport, with which it has communication by a ferry. 28 E. Machias. Pop. 1,430. Lon. 67° 5′ W. Lat. 44° 47′ N.

Lubec, Isle, isl. off the N. coast of Java. Lon. 112° 45′ E. Lat. 5° 48′ S.

Lubeck, a free city in the north of Germany, on the Trave, a navigable river, which joins the Baltic about 8 miles below. It is surrounded by walls; but the other military defences, which were of great strength, were demolished after the town was surrendered to the French in 1806, and the moat has been filled up. Lubeck was formerly a bishop's see, and still has a cathedral and four parish churches. The council-house was in former ages the place of meeting for the deputies from the Hanse towns, among which Lubeck had the precedence. The imports consist chiefly of wine from France, and manufactures from England; the whole to no great amount, Hamburg having great advantages, from its easier access to the ocean, and more extensive communication with the interior. Lubeck now forms part of the Germanic confederation, and along with the other free towns sends a deputy to the diet. Pop. of the city, 25,000; but including the annexed territory, it is 40,650. 33 m. N. Lauenburg, 36 N. E. Hamburgh, 149 S. by W. Copenhagen. Lon. 10° 50′ E Lat. 53° 51′ N.

Luben, t. Silesia, 13 m. N. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,350.

Lubesac, t. France, in Correze, 8 m. W. Uzerche. Pop. 3,100.

Lubitz, or *Lups*, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Elbe. Lon. 12° E. Lat. 53° 30′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Lublau, or *Lublyo*, t. Hungary, near the Poprad, 15 m. N. E. Kasmark. Lon. 20° 44 E. Lat. 49° 13′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Lublin, a palatinate of the kingdom of Poland, erected in 1816 Area, 6,447 square miles. Pop. 468,500. *Lublin*, the capital, stands on the Bistricza, almost surrounded by lakes and marhes. It has a castle, and is the see of a bishop. It has three great yearly fairs, which last each a month, and are attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders. 85 m. S. E. Warsaw. Lon. 22° 30 E. Lat. 51° 15′ N. Pop. 7,100.

Lublinitz, t. Silesia, 79 m. S. E. Breslau. Pop. 1,350.

Lubny, t. Eu. Russia, in Pultava, 104 m. E. S. E. Kiev. Lon. 33° 3′ 45″ E. Lat. 50° 0′ 37″ N. Pop. 5,300.

Luc, t. France, in Var, 15 m. S. Draguignan. Pop. 2,700.

Lucala, r. Angola, Africa, which falls into the Coanza at Massingano.

Lucan, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of King George the Third's archipelago. Lon. 223° 58′ E. Lat. 58° 7′ N.

Lucanas, province, Peru. It has productive silver mines. Its capital is of the same name, and is in lat. 14° 58′ S.

Lucar de Mayor, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiamar, 10 m. W. Seville. Pop. 2,000.

Lucas, or *Luque*, parish, Paraguay, on the river Paraguay, 6 m. N. E. Assumption. Lon. 57° 32′ W. Lat. 25° 15′ S.

Lucay, t. France, in Indre, 6 m. S.W. Valency. Pop. 1,000.

Lucayos Islands. See *Bahamas*.

Lucca, a dutchy of Italy, surrounded by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean. Extent, 420 square miles. Pop. 138,000. Two-thirds of its territory are supposed to be covered by mountains and defiles; the remainder comprises the delightful plain around the city, and a number of fertile vallies. From the middle of the 15th century till 1805, Lucca was an independent republic. In 1805 its government was changed by the French; but in 1815, by the 101st act of the congress of Vienna, it was erected into a dutchy, and given as an indemnity to the infanta of Spain, Maria Louisa.

Lucca, a city of Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, is situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Serchio, and surrounded with beautifully cultivated hills. Its fortifications, though regular, and in good repair, are not of great strength. It is the seat of the government offices, and the see of an archbishop. It has likewise an university, a large school, and an academy of arts and sciences. The chief manufactures are of cloth and silk; and the trade in the latter article, and in olive oil, is very considerable. 19 m. N. N. E. Leghorn, 28 W. Florence. Lon. 10° 34′ E. Lat. 43° 54′ N. Pop. 18,000.

Luce, r. Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the sea at the bay of Luce.

Luce, Bay of, or *Glenluce Bay*, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, Scotland, 20 miles wide at the entrance.

Lucea Harbour, bay on the N. side of Jamaica, 14 m. W. Montego bay. Lon. 78° 9′ W. Lat. 18° 28′ N.

Lucena, t. Spain, in Cordova, 32 m. S S. E. Cordova. Lon. 4° 29′ W. Lat. 37° 32′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Lucera, t. Naples, in the Capitanata. It is the see of a bishop. 32 m. N. E. Benevento. Pop. 8,400.

Lucerna, t. Piedmont, 6 m. S. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,200.

Lucerne, canton in the heart of Switzerland, adjacent to Zurich, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. Extent, 740 square miles. Pop. nearly 87,000. It is one of the least mountainous portions of Switzerland. Corn is raised in abundance; also flax and hemp, vines, &c. The only literary institution is the college, belonging formerly to the Jesuits, who were restored in 1819, contrary to the wishes of a part of the inhabitants. Lucerne is the most powerful and zealous of the Catholic cantons.

Lucerne, the capital of the above canton, is on the Reuss, where it issues from the Lake of Lucerne. It is on both sides of the river, and its two parts communicate by four bridges. The view from these bridges is very picturesque. 42 m. E. Berne, 16 W. by N. Schweitz. Lon. 8° 18′ E. Lat. 47° 3′ N. Pop. nearly 7,000.

Lucerne, lake, Switzerland, between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri: it is also called the lake of Waldstadte. It is 25 miles

long, and is the largest and most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland.

Lucero, Punta de, cape on the N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3° 5′ W. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Luchow, t. Hanover, 36 m. S. E. Luneburg. Pop. 1,900.

Lucipara, or *Lusipara*, small isl. near the S. coast of Banca. Lon. 106° 20′ E. Lat. 3° 14′ S.

Luckau, t. Prussian states, 55 m. N. Dresden. Pop. 2,500.

Luckenwald, t. Prussian Saxony, 32 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 3,500.

Luckett's, p-v. Orange, co. Va.

Luckhore, t. Hind. in Bahar, 20 m. N. E. Patna.

Luckiduar, fort, Hind. in Bootan. Lon. 89° 20′ E. Lat. 26° 50′ N.

Lucknow, district, Hind. in Oude, between 26° and 27° N. lat.

Lucknow, city, Hind. and cap. of Oude, on the S. bank of the river Goomty, a branch of the Ganges, which is navigable for middling sized boats at all seasons of the year. It is a very ancient city, and was for a long period the residence of the nabobs of Oude. In the vicinity of the city is the dwelling of the British resident, and other European inhabitants. The Church Missionary Society have established schools in this city. Lon. 80° 55′ E. Lat. 26° 24′ N. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Lucknowty. See *Gour.*

Luckput Bunder, t. Hind. in Cutch, 30 m. up the Lory river, which is navigable for small vessels. Lon. 68° 58′ E. Lat. 23° 47′ N.

Luckypore, t. Bengal. Here the E. India company have an extensive factory for the manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. Lon. 90° 43′ E. Lat. 22° 56′ N.

Lucon, t. France, in La Vendee, 20 m. W. Fontenay. Pop. 2,700.

Lucon, or *Luconia*, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, on which stands Manilla, the metropolis. It is 490 miles long from N. to S. and from 90 to 120 broad. The country is for the most part mountainous. The climate is moist, and the soil fertile. Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and generally all sorts of tropical produce, grow in great abundance. Gold is found in every part of the island. The natives are governed by the Spaniards with the most ridiculous severity. The most impolitic, useless, and ruinous taxes are frequently imposed, with a total indifference to the interests of the people. The island lies between 13° and 19° N. lat. and 120° and 124° E. lon. Pop. estimated at 900,000.

Lucos, (an. *Lixus*,) r. Morocco, which falls into the Atlantic at Larache.

Lucotta, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 25′ E. Lat. 1° 43′ N.

Ludamar, country, Central Africa, bounded S. by Kaarta and Bambarra, and N. by the Sahara, or Great Desert. The inhabitants consist entirely of Moors, of the most bigotted and intolerant character. Benown is the capital. Lon. 5° to 8° W. Lat. 15° to 16′ N.

Ludehaunah, t. and fortress, Hind. situated on the N. W. boundary of the province of Delhi, and on the S. bank of the Suttelege, the most military station which the British possess in Hindostan. 180 m. N. N. W. Delhi. Lon. 75° 32′ E. Lat. 30° 53′ N.

Ludenscheide, t. Prussian states, 28 m. N. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,350.

Luder, Gross, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 7 m. S. W. Fulda. Pop. 1,250.

Ludgershall, t. Eng. in Wiltshire. It is a borough, and sends two members to Parliament. 71 m. W. S. W. London. Pop. 487.

Ludlow, t. Eng. in Shropshire, on the Teme. Ludlow castle still bears marks of its former grandeur. Ludlow sends two members to Parliament. 29 m. S. Shrewsbury, 32 N. W. Worcester, 142 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 42′ W. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 4,150.

Ludlow, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 16 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,144.

Ludlow, t. Hampden co. Mass. 12 m. N. E. Springfield. Pop. 1,246.

Ludlow, or *Yellow Springs*, t. Greene co. Ohio, 9 m. N. Xenia. It is a beautiful spot, and is much frequented on account of its medical springs.

Ludlow, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 259.

Ludlowville, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

Ludwigsburg, t. Germany, in Wirtemburg, on the Neckar, 7 miles N. Stutgard. Pop. 5,358.

Ludwigsburg, t Prussian States, in Pomerania, on a bay of the Baltic, 5 m. E. N. E. Griefswald.

Ludwigslust, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. S. Schwerin. Pop. 2,400.

Lufuna, r. Congo, in Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 8° 26′ S.

Luga, t. Russia, 97 m. S. St. Petersburg. Lon. 29° 30′ E. Lat. 58° 25′ N.

Lugano, or *Lauis*, t. Switzerland, cap. of Ticino, on the N. side of Lake Lugano, 16 m. N. W. Como. Lon. 8° 57′ 35″ E. Lat. 45° 59′ 56″ N. Pop. 4,350.

Lugano, lake, Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino, 25 miles long. It communicates with the lake Maggiore by the river Tresa, and with the lake Piano by the Canale Nuovo.

Lugg, r. Eng. which joins the Wye a few miles below Hereford.

Luggershall. See *Ludgershall.*

Lugny, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 10 m. N. Macon. Pop. 1,150.

Lugo, city, Spain, in Galicia, near the Minho, 51 m E. Santiago. Lon. 7° 34′ W. Lat. 43° N. Pop. 4,800.

Lugo, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 15 m. S. Ferrara. Pop. 3,000.

Lugos, or *Lugosch*, t. Hungary, on the Temes, 35 m. E. Temesvar. Pop. 4,600.

Lugton, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Libo, in Renfrewshire, and falls into the Garnock.

Lugwardine, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, 3 m. E. by N. from Hereford. Pop. 518.

Luino, t. Austrian Italy, on the E. bank of the lake Maggiore, 14 m. S. Locarno.

Luke's keys, two small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 86° 35′ W. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Lulea, s-p. Sweden, at the mouth of the Lulea, a large navigable river. 68 m. W. Tornea. Lon. 22° 4′ E. Lat. 65° 35′ 30″ N. Pop. 1,000.

Lulea Lappmark, an extensive district of Swedish Lapland. It takes its name from the river Lulea, which flows through it. Pop. 2,000.

Lumberland, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Delaware river. Pop. 569.

Lumberton, p-t. and cap. Robeson co. N. C. 33 m. S. S. W. Fayetteville. 31 fr. Winnefield.

Lumello, t. Sardinian states, 44 m. E. N. E. Turin. Pop. 3,500.

Luna, Punta de, cape on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75° 8′ W. Lat. 21° 12′ N.

Lunan Bay, fine bay on the coast of Scotland, in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the river Lunan, 4 m. S. Montrose. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 56° 37′ N.

Lunawara, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 46′ E. Lat. 23° 5′ N.

Luncarty, t. Scotland, 5 m. N. Perth.

Lund, or *Lunden*, t. Sweden, in Schonen, 5 m. from the Baltic. In 1666, a university was founded here by Charles XI. which has 300 students, 5 professors, a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of curiosities, and a library of 20,000 volumes. 21 m. E. Copenhagen, 38 S. W. Christianstadt. Lon. 13° 12′ E. Lat. 55° 42′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Lunden, t. Denmark, 62 m. N. N. W. Hamburgh.

Lundenburg, or *Brzedslav*, t. Moravia, on the Theya, 36 m. E. Brunn. Pop. 1,500.

Lundy Island, isl. Eng. at the mouth of the Bristol channel off the coast of Devonshire. Lon. 4° 9′ W. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Lune, r. Eng. which runs into the Tees below Longton.

Luneburg, a province in the N.W. part of Hanover, along the left bank of the Elbe. Extent, 4,236 sq. miles. Pop. 246,000. It is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Oker, the Jeetze, and the Fuhse. Wherever the soil has any considerable elevation, it is sandy, and apt to run into heath; but on the banks of the rivers there are many fertile districts.

Luneburg, t. Hanover, cap. of the above province is on the Ilmenau, 36 m. S. E. Hamburg, 40 S. Lubeck. It carries on a considerable trade in horses, and has also a very fine salt-spring from which salt is manufactured in considerable quantities. Pop. 10,000.

Lunel, t. France, in Herault, 14 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 4,200.

Lunen, t. Prussian states, at the conflux of the Lippe and Lesick, 20 m. S. S. W. Munster. Pop. 1,050.

Lunenburg, co. Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, which sets up from the Atlantic.

Lunenburg, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, 35 m. S. W. Halifax, 27 N. by E. Liverpool.

Lunenburg, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 45 m. E. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 856.

Lunenburg, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 25 m. N. Worcester, 45 N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,209.

Lunenburg, co. in the S. part of Virginia. Pop. 10,662. Slaves 6,663. Engaged in agriculture 3,366, in manufactures 195. At the court-house is a post-office, 26 m. from Mecklenburg.

Luneville, t France, in Meurthe, near the junction of the Vesoul and the Meurthe. It is well known for the treaty concluded between Austria and the French republic on the 9th February, 1801. 12 m. E. S. E. Nancy, 80 W. Strasburg. Lon. 6° 34′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ N. Pop. 10,500.

Lungro, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, 10 m. S. S. W. Cassano. Pop. 2,700.

Lunzenau, t. Saxony, 2 m. N. E. Penig. Pop. 1,150.

Lunzey, t. Burman empire, on the W. bank of the Irrawuddy river. Lon. 95° 10′ E. Lat. 18° 25′ N.

Lupana, isl. of the Adriatic, near Ragusa.

Lupata, mountains of E. Africa, which extend along nearly the whole of Mosambique and Zanguebar parallel to the sea.

Luque, t. Spain, in Cordova, 28 m. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 2,750.

Luray, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Lure, t. France, 17 m. E. by N. Vesoul. Pop. 2,000.

Lurgan, t. Ireland, in Armagh co. 14 m. N. E. Armagh.

Lurgan Green, v. Ireland, in Louth, 37½ m. fr. Dublin.

Lurgan, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,523.

Lurin, t. Peru, 18 m. fr. Lima.

Lusan, t. Buenos Ayres, 30 m. W. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 59° 20′ W. Lat. 34° 36′ S.

Lusatia, formerly a province of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and the Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It was divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, both of which belonged to Saxony until 1815. Extent of the whole, about 4,250 sq. miles. Pop. about 465,000. Upper Lusatia formed the southern and larger part of the margraviate, and contained 2,300 sq. miles. The chief wealth of this country arises from its manufactures: among which are woollens, linen, cotton, leather, stockings, gloves and hats. By the treaty of Vienna, the half of this province was annexed to Prussia, and is now included in the government of Liegnitz in Silesia. The part that remains to Saxony, is computed at 1,170 sq. miles, and the population at 170,000. Lower Lusatia formed the northern part of the margraviate, and now belongs entirely to Prussia. Its surface is computed at 1,940 sq. miles.

Lusignan, t. France, in Vienne, 15 m. S. W. Poitiers.

Lusigny, t. France, in Aube, 9 m. S. E. Troyes. Pop. 1,200.

Lusk, v. Ireland, in Dublin, 12 m. N. Dublin.

Luso, small r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little N. of Rimini.

Lussac, t. France, in Gironde, 6 m. E. N. E. Libourne. Pop. 2,100.

Lussac les Chateaux, t. France, 28 m. S. E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,400.

Lussac les Eglises, t. France, in Upper-Vienne, 16 m. N. by E. Bellac. Pop. 1,300.

Lussaudiere, seiguiory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. S. W. Three-Rivers.

Lussin, Grande and *Piccola*, two islands in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, S. W. Cherso. Population of Lussin Grande, 7,000.

Lutanger, small isl. near the S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123° 15′ E. Lat. 7° 19′ N.

Luteefghur, or *Luteefpore*, fort, Hind. in Allahabad, 14 m. S. Chunar.

Luton, t. Eng in Bedford, on the river Lea, 31 m. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 25′ W. Lat. 51° 53′ N.

Lutry, t. Swiss canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, 3 m. E. Lausanne.

Luttenburg, t. Austrian states, 116 m. S. Vienna. Lon. 16° 8′ E. Lat. 46° 35′ N.

Lutterberg, t. Hanover, on the Oder, 15 m. S. Gosslar. Pop. 2,300.

Lutteringhausen, a large village of the Prussian states, in the dutchy of Berg. Pop. 1,700.

Lutterworth, t. Eng. in Leicester co. on the Swift, 14 m. S. Leicester, 89 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 11′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ N. Pop. 1,848.

Lutzen, t. Prussian Saxony, well known for the battle of 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia. 11 m. W. S. W. Leipsic.

Luxan, t. Peru, 18 leagues from Lima.

Luxemburg, province in the S. E. part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, inclosed by the Prussian states on the Rhine, a part of the French frontier, and the provinces of Namur and Leige. Extent, 2,400 sq. miles. Pop. 226,000, composed of Germans, French and Walloons, mostly Catholics. The country is mountainous and woody. Luxemburg was erected, by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, into a grand dutchy, and ceded, as a compensation for his territory in Germany, to the king of the Netherlands, who, in addition to his other titles, takes that of grand duke of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, t. Netherlands, and capital of the grand dutchy of Luxemburg. It is reckoned one of the strongest places in Europe. It is divided, by the river Alsitz, into the Upper and Lower Town. The former is built on a steep rock, out of which the fortifications are excavated; the latter in a deep valley. 130 m. S. E. of Brussels, and 220 S. E. by S. of the Hague. Lon. 6° 9′ E. Lat. 49° 37′ N. Pop 9,000.

Luxeuil, t. France, in Upper-Saone, 37 m. N. Besancon. Pop. 3,100.

Luxor, v. Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, in lat. 25° 30′ N. occupies part of the site of ancient Thebes. This celebrated city extended along both banks of the Nile and was 27 miles in circumference. Its magnificent ruins are now scattered over this whole space, and recent travellers represent it to be impossible by any description to give an idea of the grandeur of the scene. The ruins consist of a vast assemblage of temples, columns, obelisks, colossal statues and sphinxes, paintings, sculptures, tombs excavated from the rock, and other astonishing specimens of the power and skill of its ancient inhabitants. The bust of Memnon, consisting of a single mass of stone weighing 10 or 12 tons, has been recently sent from this place to England by Mr. Belzoni.

Luya and Chillaos, a province of Peru, containing 3,500 inhabitants. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 75° 41′ W. Lat. 5° 33′ S.

Luynes, t. France, in the Indre-and-Loire, 9 m. W. Tours. Pop. 2,150.

Luzara, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Po, 16 m. S. Mantua. Pop. 1,500.

Luzarches, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,700.

Luzerne, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 7 m. S. W. Caldwell, 10 W. Sandyhill. Pop. 1,430.

Luzerne, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Susquehannah, Wayne, Northampton, Northumberland, Lycoming and Bradford. Pop. 20,027; engaged in agriculture 2,982, in commerce 96, in manufactures 385. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

Luzerne, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Monongahela, 16 m. N. W. Union. Pop. 1,610.

Luzko, or *Luck*, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, 176 m. S. E. Warsaw. Lon. 25° 19′ E. Lat. 50° 40′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Lychn, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 1,150.

Lyck, or *Oelk*, t. East Prussia, 78 m. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 22° 38′ E. Lat. 53° 39′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Lycoming, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Luzerne, Northumberland, Centre, Clearfield and M'Kean. Pop. 13,517; engaged in agriculture 2,016, in commerce 22, in manufactures 543. Chief town, Williamsport.

Lycoming, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,210.

Lycoming creek, r. Pa. which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, between Williamsport and Newberry.

Lydd, t. Eng. in Kent. It is a member of the Cinque Ports, being joined with Romney. 37 m. S. E. Maidstone, 71 S. E. London. Pop. 1,504.

Lykins, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,188.

Lyman, t. York co Maine, 25 m. N. York. Pop. 1,387.

Lyman, t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 13 m. above Haverhill. Pop. 1,270.

Lyme, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 11 m. N. E. Dartmouth college. Pop. 1,824.

Lyme, p-t. New-London co. Ct. on the E. side of Connecticut river, at its mouth, opposite Saybrook, 40 m. E. New-Haven, 40 S. E. Hartford. Pop. 4,069 It has 6 houses of public worship. The shad fishery is carried on extensively at this place. A number of vessels are owned here, which are employed in the coasting trade.

Lyme, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,724.

Lyme, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 235.

Lyme range, a branch of the White mountains, commencing a little below Northampton, Mass. and running S. along the east bank of Connecticut river at the distance of 8 or 10 miles, till it terminates at Lyme on Long-Island sound.

Lyme Regis, borough and seaport, Eng. in Dorset, is chiefly remarkable for its excellent artificial harbour. 9 m. W. Bridport, 143 S. W. London. Lon. 2° 55′ W. Lat. 50° 43′ N. Pop. 1,925.

Lymfiord, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, which communicates with the Cattegat, in lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 56° 59′ N. It runs W. across the peninsula, until within a few miles of the German ocean.

Lymington, a borough and seaport, Eng. in Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, long known for its salt-works. 18 m. S. W. Southampton, 95 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 33′ W. Lat. 50° 46′ N. Pop. 2,641.

Lymme, a parish of England, in Cheshire, 5 m. from Warrington. Pop. 1,908.

Lynchburg, p-t. and cap. Campbell co. Va. on the S. bank of James river, 20 miles below the great falls, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 m. N. Campbell C. H. 12 E. N. E. New-London, 100 W Richmond, 160 S. W. Washington. All these distances are measured in right lines. Lon. 79° 20′ W. Lat. 37° 30′ 26″ N. It was established in 1786; in 1793 contained only five houses; was incorporated in 1805; and in 1813 the town and vicinity contained a court-house, jail, market-house, 2 banks, 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Baptists; 7 tobacco warehouses, in which from 10 to 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco were annually inspected; 3 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 1 carding machine, 3 cotton and woollen manufactories, 44 dry goods' stores, 22 grocery stores, 4 bookstores, and numerous other trading and manufacturing establishments. The commerce of the town extends to the western counties of Virginia, to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Carolina. The productions of this fertile and very extensive back country are brought to Lynchburg, and carried down the river in batteaux to Richmond. The principal articles are tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, butter, whiskey, beef, and live hogs. Pop. in 1813, estimated at 3,000; in 1818,

at 5,500. A marble manufactory has been established on James river, at this place.

Lynch lake, p-v. Williamsburg district, S. C.

Lyndeborough, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 9 m. N. W. Amherst, 35 S. Concord. Pop. 1,168.

Lyndhurst, t. Eng. in Southamptonshire, 9½ m. W. by S. Southampton. Pop. 1,015.

Lyndon, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 33 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,296.

Lyne, r. Scotland, in Peebleshire, which falls into the Tweed, about 3 m. above Peebles.

Lynn, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the coast, 9 m. N. E. Boston, 6 S. W. Salem. Pop. 4,515. It contains a bank, and 6 houses of public worship—2 for Methodists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Friends. This town has long been noted for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. The number made here in 1811, was estimated at 1,000,000 pairs. They are sent in large quantities to the southern states and W. Indies. *Lynn Beach* is regarded as a curiosity. It connects the peninsula of Nahant with the main land, and is a favourite place of resort for parties of pleasure from Boston, Salem, and Marblehead.

Lynn, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 1,644.

Lynn creek, p-t. Giles co. Tennessee.

Lynn canal, inlet on the N. W. coast of America, extending, in a northerly direction, about 60 miles from the north extremity of Chatham strait. Lon. of the S. entrance, 225° 12′ E. Lat. 58° 12′ N.

Lynnfield, t. Essex co. Mass. 10 m. W Salem, 11 m. E. Boston. Pop. 596.

Lynnhaven bay, on the coast of Va. at the S. end of Chesapeake bay, 7 m. W. Cape Henry. Here, in 1781, the Count de Grasse moored the principal part of his fleet at the blockade of Yorktown.

Lynn Regis, or *King's Regis*, a borough, Eng. in Norfolk, on the Ouse, near its mouth. It sends two members to parliament. 15 m. N. E. Wisbeach, 20 S. W. Burnham Market, 96 N. by E. London. Lon. 0° 25′ E. Lat. 52° 46′ N. Pop. 10,095.

Lynn river, r. Norfolk co. Up. Canada, which empties into Lake Erie, in Woodhouse. It affords a good harbour for batteaux.

Lyon, Loch, lake, Scotland, which discharges itself into the Tay, 2 m. below Kenmore.

Lyong, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near Oby. Lon. 128° 14′ E. Lat. 1° 39′ S.

Lyons, or more properly *Lyon*, a large and celebrated city of France, before the revolution cap. of a province called Lyonnois, and now cap. of the department of the Rhone. It is built at the conflux of the Rhone and Saone. The houses are for the most part of hewn stone, and are generally five or six stories high, built in a heavy style of architecture, remarkable for nothing but its solidity. There are 4 public squares, one of which, called *La Place de Bellecour*, is entitled to rank among the finest in Europe. Among the literary institutions, are an academy of sciences, founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts, in 1724. The public library is said to contain about 120,000 volumes. Lyons is the first manufacturing town in France, and is particularly noted for its silks. In former years it supplied a great part of Europe with silk goods. In 1789, the number of bales of raw silk consumed in France, was about 12,000, of which three-fourths were used at Lyons. Its manufactures were greatly injured during the troubles of the revolution. In 1800, the quantity of silk used in France was only 5,500 bales, of which Lyons used from 3,000 to 4,000. The other manufactures suffered in proportion. The number of looms at Lyons for velvet, silk, gauze, crape, and thread, was, at the commencement of the revolution, 9,335, and the persons employed, 58,600; in 1803, there were 7,000 looms, but only 1,553 at work. The large manufactory of felt hats, which formerly employed 8,000 hands, had fallen to 1,500. The printing and bookselling of this place are next to Paris in importance. The merchants of Lyons have very extensive connections; they trade with Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and even with the states of the north. From Spain they import fine wool; from Italy, large quantities of raw silk. Their transactions with the Levant were at one time extensive. There are four annual fairs, in January, May, August, and November, all well frequented. Within a few years, the fine silk manufactures are beginning to resume their former activity. The orders for goods in 1818 could scarcely be answered, and the quantity exported in that year, was valued at 60,000,000 francs. Pop. before the revolution, 150,000; at one period since, it was reduced to about 80,000; but is at present nearly 120,000. The town is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the provincial courts. 190 m. N. by W. Marseilles, 280 S. S E. Paris, 300 E. N. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 4° 49′ E. Lat. 45° 45′ N

Lyons, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. at the confluence of Mud creek with the outlet of Canandaigua lake, which here takes the name of Clyde river. The Erie canal passes through Lyons. The village is handsomely built on the banks of the canal, and is a place of considerable trade. Here is a printing office from which a newspaper is issued. On the streams, are erected several saw mills, and grist mills, a carding machine and flouring mill. Pop. 3,972. 24 m. N. E. Canandaigua, 16 N. Geneva, 15 E. Palmyra, 38 E. Rochester.

Lyons, Gulf of, the N.W. part of the Mediterranean sea, extending along the S. of France, from the coast of Catalonia on the W. to the gulf of Genoa on the E.

Lys, r. Netherlands, in W. Flanders, which, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lysander, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Onondago river, at the confluence of the Seneca, 20 m. N. Onondago, 17 m. from Oswego. Pop. 1,723.

Lysburg, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 10 m. S. S. W. Aire.

Lythe, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. W. N. W. Whitby. Pop. 991.

M.

MAADIE, lake, Lower Egypt, between Aboukir and Alexandria, communicating with the Mediterranean and with the lake Mareotis.

Maar, small isl. near the S. coast of Ceram. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 3° 30′ S.

Maasluys, t. Netherlands, in Holland, on an arm of the Maese, 10 m. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 6,500.

Maasoe, isl. Norwegian Lapland, near the North Cape. Lat. 70° 59′ 54″ N.

Maca, v. W. Africa, on the Senegal, 20 m. from its mouth.

Mac Allister's Cross Roads, p-v. Montgomery co. Ten.

Macao, t. China, on a peninsula, or rather island in the bay of Canton. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is the only European settlement within the limits of the Chinese empire. The English and other nations have factories here. Macao is a place of some extent; the streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are built of stone, on the European plan, but not elegantly. Vessels of burden cannot enter the harbour; but must anchor six or seven miles to the east. The place is defended by strong forts, mounted with heavy cannon; but the Portuguese garrison seldom exceeds 250. Vessels destined for Canton, are commonly detained about twenty-four hours in Macao roads, till the Chinese government send out a pilot, and permission to enter the Tigris.—This was at one time a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, being the centre of their trade, not only with China, but with Japan, Siam, Cochin-China, and all the countries in this part of Asia. Since the general decline of their Indian trade, which has been prosecuted by other nations with such superior success and activity, Macao has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. 60 m. from Canton. Lon. 113° 32′ E. Lat. 22° 10′ N.

Macao, t. Portuguese Estremadura, 12 m. E. N. E. Abrantes. Pop. 2,000.

Macara, r. Peru, which enters the Catamayu, in lon. 18° 50′ W. Lat. 4° 22 S.

Macari. See *Macri*.

Macarsca, t. and cap. of a circle of the same name, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, opposite the islands of Lessina and Brassa, 36 m. S. E. Spalatro. Pop. 1,600.

Macartney, Point, cape of a large island, on the N.W. coast of America. Lon. 226° 12′ E. Lat. 57° 1½′ N.

Macas, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 9° 25′ W. lat. 38° 51′ N.

Macas, district of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, in S. America, being the most easterly part of the kingdom of Quito. Macas, the capital, formerly called Sevilla del Oro, on account of its riches and gold mines, is 138 m. S. of Quito. Lon. 77° 48′ W. Lat. 2° 28′ S.

Macassar, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, is on the S. W. coast, and named by them Fort Rotterdam. The fort, which is irregular and ancient, is considered by the natives as impregnable. The settlement is flourishing; and Chinese junks from this place carry on a direct trade with China, so that the mixed population, of Dutch and half-casts, Chinese and natives is very considerable. In 1810, the settlement surrendered to the British without any resistance; but was again surrendered to the Dutch in 1814. Lon. 119° 48′ E. Lat. 5° 9′ S. Pop. 100,000.

Macassar, Straits of, the channel between Borneo and Celebes, about 350 miles long, and from 110 to 140 miles wide.

Macau, t. France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 10 m. N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,300.

Macauley's store, p-v. Montgomery co. N. C.

Macclesfield, a large and populous manufacturing town of Cheshire, in England. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, wrought buttons, silk, mohair, and twist, of which trade this town has always been the centre. Coals are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. 12 m. S. of Stockport, 11 W. Buxton, 19 S. Manchester, 12 E. Knutsford, 167 N. W London. Lon. 2° 8′ W. Lat. 55° 15′ N. Pop. 12,299.

Macclesfield Shoals, shoals in the Eastern seas. Lon. 113° 40′ to 114° 50′ E. Lat. 15° 20′ to 16° 10′ N.

Mac Call's bridge, p-v. York co. Pa.

Mac Cawn's store, p-v. Hawkins co. Ten.

Mac Connelsburg, p-t. Bedford co. Pa. Here is a medicinal spring. 26 m. from Hagarstown.

Mac Connelsville, t. and cap. Morgan co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 25 m. S. E. Zanesville. Pop. 151.

Mac Culloch's mills, p-v. Albemarle co. Va.

Mac Cullochsville, p-v. Union co. S. C.

Mac Culley's store, p-v. Chester co. S. C.

Mac Cutchensville, p-v. Pickaway co. Ohio.

Macdanielsville, p-v. Spartan district, S. C.

Macdonough, t. Chenango co. N.Y. Pop. 789.

Macduff, t. Scotland, in Banff, which has one of the best harbours in Moray frith. Pop. 1,200.

Macedon, or *Macedonia*, province, Eu. Turkey, extending from 39° 53′ to 42° 4′ of N. latitude, and bounded by Servia, Romania, Thessaly, the Archipelago, and Albania. Extent, 15,780 sq. miles. Pop. 700,000. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate serene and healthy. In the southern districts, and particularly on the coast, are produced great quantities of corn, cotton, wine, oil, and tobacco. But the wealth of the country at large lies in its flocks of sheep, whose wool is in great request. Upwards of 150,000 bales of it, to the value of nearly £1,500,000 sterling are annually exported to Germany, France, and Italy, through the medium of the port of Salonica.

Macer, r. Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 m. E. Lebida.

Macerata, t. Italy, in the states of the church. It is the seat of a university, and the see of a bishop. 20 m. S. Ancona, 100 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 26′ E. Lat. 43° 18′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Macerata di M Feltro, t. Popedom, 10 m. N. W. Urbino. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 43° 48′ N.

Mac Farland's p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Mac Gahey's town, p-v. Rockingham co. Va.

Machai, r. Quito, which enters the Pastaza, in lat. 1° 27′ S.

Machala, t. Quito, 55 m. N. N. W. Loxa. Lon. 79° W. Lat. 3° 15′ S.

Machangara, r. Quito, which falls into the Tumbaco on the W. side, in lat. 10′ S.

Machecoul, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 18 m. S. W. Nantes. Lon. 1° 44′ W. Lat. 47° N. Pop. 1,900.

Machery, district, Hind. in Agra. Machery, the capital, is in lon. 77° 15′ E. lat. 27° 35′ N.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, near the W. coast of Gilolo. It is 18 miles in circumference. The principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago. It is situated a little N. of the line. Lon. 127° 21′ E. Pop. 6,800.

Machiana, isl. S. America, at the mouth of the Amazon, about 15 miles long, and 3 broad. It lies nearly under the line. Lon. 57° 2′ W.

Machias, r. in the S. E. part of Maine, formed of two branches, the eastern and western, which unite at a place within the town of Machias, called *the Rim*. After the junction of the two branches, the river widens into a bay called Machias bay, which communicates with the ocean at Cross island, 6 miles below. There are falls on each of the branches, about 3 miles above their confluence, which afford numerous seats for mills.

Machias, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Washington co. Maine, on Machias bay, 236 m. N. E. Portland. Lat. 44° 40′ N. Pop. in 1810, 1,570; in 1820, 2,033. The principal settlement is at the falls of the west branch of Machias river. At the falls of the east branch of the river, is another considerable village. A bridge is erected across Middle river between the two villages, which, with the causeway, is 1,900 feet long. Machias contains a court-house, jail, Congregational church, and 2 academies. Washington Academy in this town was incorporated in 1792. Its funds consist of Plantation No. 11, lying on the E. side of Machias bay. This tract is now rapidly settling, and will soon be incorporated as a town. The academy in the eastern village was recently established. The building, which is 50 feet by 38, and two stories high, was presented by the inhabitants of the village, together with a library and philosophical apparatus valued at $1,500. In addition, the academy is endowed with $14,000 productive funds. It went into operation in 1823. There is a post-office at each of the settlements. Machias is a thriving town, and carries on considerable trade, principally in lumber. Here are 26 saw-mills, which cut on an average upwards of 10,000,000 feet of boards in a year.

Machichaco, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 2° 47′ W. Lat. 43° 28′ N.

Machico, v. Madeira island, with a small bay and a good roadstead. Pop. 3,000.

Machigasta, settlement, S. America, in Tucuman, 50 m. W. S. W. St. Fernand.

Machnowka, t. Eu. Russia, in Kiev, 60 m. E. Braclaw. Pop. 2,350.

Machrianich Bay, Scotland, on the W. coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5° 43′ W. Lat. 55° 27′ N.

Machynlleth, t. Wales, in Montgomery co. 18 m. N. E. Aberystwith, 206 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 51′ W. Lat. 52° 35′ N. Pop. 1,252.

Maciuccoli, t. Italy, 8 m. S. W. Lucca.

Mackenzie, Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America, in Cook's Inlet. Lat. 61° 13′ N

Mackenzie's river, one of the largest rivers in N. America. It forms the outlet of Slave lake, and falls into the Frozen ocean, in about lat. 70° N. and lon. 135° W. Its most distant sources are Unjigah or Peace river, and Athapescow or Elk river. Its whole course is about 2,000 miles.

Mackermore, small isl. near the W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 6° 43′ W. Lat. 55° 57′ N.

Mackintosh, co. Geo. on the coast at the mouth of the Alatamaha. Pop. 5,129. Slaves 3,715. Engaged in agriculture 205, in commerce 48. Chief town, Darien. At the court-house, 12 m. N. Darien, is a post-office.

Mac Kean, co. Pa. bounded N. by New-York, E. by Potter co. S. by Clearfield and Jefferson counties, and W. by Warren co. Pop. 728. Engaged in agriculture 212, in commerce 2, in manufactures 15. Chief town, Cerestown.

Mac Kean, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 440.

Mac Keen, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 303.

Mackeysville, p-v. Burke co. N. C.

Mackinaw. See *Michillimackinack*.

Mac Leansboro', p-v. Hamilton co. Illinois.

Mackwa, t. Hind. in Cicacole. Lon. 83° 24′ E. Lat. 18° 33′ N.

Maclahsaul, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 77° 34′ E. Lat. 22° 4′ N.

Mac Leod's lake, lake, New Caledonia, 60 or 70 miles in circumference, which discharges its waters through an outlet into Peace river. On its banks is a fort of the N. W. Fur company, in lon. 124° W. lat. 55° N.

Macleod's Maidens, rocks in the Caledonian sea, near the W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6° 36′ W. Lat. 57° 23′ N.

Mac Mahon's creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 5 m. below Wheeling.

Mac Minn, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 1,623. Slaves 153. Engaged in agriculture 380, in commerce 10. Chief town, Calhoun.

Mac Minville, p-t. and cap. Warren co. West Tennessee, S. E. Nashville.

Macogna, fort, W. Africa, at the mouth of the Rio St. Domingo. Lon. 12° 20′ N.

Macoketch, r. Missouri Territory, which falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 42° 23′ N.

Macomb, co. Michigan Territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair. Chief town, Mount Clemens. Pop. 898. Engaged in agriculture 214, in commerce 1, in manufactures 24.

Macomite, r. New Granada, which enters the ocean, in lat. 11° 20′ N.

Macon, t. France, cap. of Saone-and-Loire, is on the right bank of the Saone. The chief trade of the town is in the wine of the surrounding country. 42 m. N. Lyons, 250 S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 50′ E. Lat. 46° 18′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Macon, r. which rises in Arkansas Territory, and flowing S. into Louisiana, joins the Tensaw.

Maconsville, or *Dancey's*, p-v. Northampton co. N. C.

Macoupin, r. Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi.

Macouria, r. Guiana, which flows ihto the Atlantic, in lon. 53° 46′ W. lat. 5° N.

Macowall, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 55′ E. Lat. 31° 14′ N.

Macquarie, r. New Holland, formed by the union of Fish and Campbell rivers, which rise W. of the Blue mountains; the united stream pursues a N.W. course, and empties itself into a great inland sea, as is supposed, in lon. 147° 10′ E. lat. 30° 45′ S.

Macquarie, port, New South Wales, at the

mouth of Hastings river. Lon. 152° 53′ 54″ E. Lat. 31° 25′ 45″ S.

Macquarrie Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 18 m. long, and 6 broad, discovered in 1811, by some resolute adventurers from New Holland. Lon. 169° E. Lat. 52° 41′ S.

Macri, or *Makri*, s-p. Asia Minor, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. The harbor is excellent, and the gulf affords deep water, and a safe navigation. 125 m. S. E. Smyrna. Lon. 29° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 58′ N.

Macri, Cape, Eu. Turkey, in the Archipelago. Lon. 25° 46′ E. Lat. 40° 27′ N.

Macronisi, Cranae, or *Helen*, small isl. Greece. at the S. extremity of Attica. Lon. 24° 17′ E. Lat. 37° 38′ N. It is not inhabited, but affords pasturage for sheep.

Mac Spaddensville, p-v. Monroe co. Ten.

Macswine's Bay, Ireland, 11 m. W. Donegal. Lon. 8° 17′ W. Lat. 54° 36′ N.

Mactan Isle, one of the smaller Philippine islands, about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 123° 48′ E. Lat. 10° 30′ N. Here Magellan, the navigator died 1521.

Macula, bay, on the S. coast of Arabia, about 55 leagues E. N. E. Cape Aden. Lon. 47° 33′ E. Lat. 14° 6′ N.

Macuna, one of the Navigator's islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 169° W. Lat. 14° 19′ S.

Macungy, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 2,802.

Macupa, t. Zanguebar, in E. Africa, 5 m. N. W. Mombaca.

Mac Veytown, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.

Mada, t. Hungary, 5 m. N. Tokay. Lon. 21° 17′ 12″ E. Lat. 48° 11′ N.

Madagascar, isl. in the Indian ocean, separated from Africa, by a channel 270 miles wide in its narrowest part, called the channel of Mozambique. It extends from 12° 2′ to 25° 40′ S. lat. It is about 840 miles long from N. to S. and the area is computed at 230,000 sq. miles. It is intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of very lofty mountains. The forests contain a prodigious variety of most beautiful trees. Timber fit for masts and ship-building is abundant. Iron mines of excellent quality are dispersed throughout the mountainous districts. The island has a fine soil, and a genial climate. The soil enables the earth, with very little tillage, to produce the most abundant crops. Rice is the vegetable chiefly cultivated, and the staple food of the inhabitants. Potatoes are also a considerable object of culture. Under European cultivation, the number of products might be infinitely varied. The sugar cane is raised with particular success. Silk in great abundance is produced spontaneously. The sheep yield a very fine wool. The cocoa nut, the banana, and other useful trees flourish here, to which are added a number of species peculiar to the island. The population is estimated at 4,000,000. The inhabitants are of a considerable variety of races, much intermingled with each other. But it is still possible to discover the race of real negroes, having flat features and woolly hair, as on the coast of Africa. Some of these claim their descent from the Arabs, others from the Jews. The former profess the Mahometan religion. The French made several fruitless attempts to form settlements on the island. Their most permanent establishment was at Fort Dauphin, in the S. E. quarter.

Madelena River. See *Magdalena*.

Madalena Island, small isl. in the Pacific, near the S. coast of Chiloe. Lat. 44° 15′ S.

Madelena, La, bay, on the W. coast of California. Lon. 247° 56′ E. Lat. 24° 53′ N.

Madelena, La, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 11 leagues in circumference. Lon. 141° 9′ 15″ W. Lat. 10° 25′ 30″ S.

Madelena, La, small isl. near the N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Madamkeswick, r. New-Brunswick, which runs into the N. side of the St. John, above Fredericton.

Madan, Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince Ernest's sound. Lat. 56° 22′ N.

Madaras, t. Hungary, 32 m. W. by S. Debreczin. Pop. 3,200.

Madbury, t. Strafford co. N. H. 11 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 559.

Maddaloni, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. S. E. Capua, 13 N. E. Naples. Pop. 10,400.

Maddinsborough, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 10 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Maddinsborough, t. Missouri, 15 m. S. St. Genevieve.

Madeira, isl. off the N. W. coast of Africa. It is 54 miles long and 21 broad, and contains 1,100 sq. miles. It belongs to the Portuguese. In 1807, however, when the Portuguese government were compelled to emigrate to Brazil, Britain occupied the island in trust for her ally, and in that capacity has since continued to hold it.—Madeira consists altogether of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest of which rises upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the declivity of these mountains, all the productions of the island are raised. The lower slopes are covered with vines, the loftier summits with forests of pine and chesnut. The isle produces wheat, barley, and oats; but in such small quantity, that two-thirds of the consumption of grain must be drawn from the Azores, and from America. The population is estimated by Mr. Barrow at 90,000. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the export of its wine, to the annual amount of from 15,000 to 17,000 pipes. The best is that called London particular Madeira; the second, which is inferior, is called London market; the third is that suited to the India market; the fourth is for the New-York market; and there is a fifth, and still inferior kind, which is called cargo. The prices of these wines have experienced an extraordinary rise within the last twenty-five years. That of the best kind, or London particular, has since 1793 been at the following rates per pipe: 1793, 35*l.*; 1798, 42*l.*; 1806, 44*l.*; 1811, 54*l.*—The imports from Great Britain amounted in 1809, to 518,148*l.* of which nine-tenths consisted of British manufactures. The Americans also import provisions, lumber, &c. to the value of about $590,000. Adjacent to Madeira is Porto Santo, a small island, rather high, and with a good roadstead; and the Deserters, which, as their name imports, are uninhabited. These, with Madeira itself, compose the group of the Madeiras. Funchal, the capital, is in lon. 17° 6′ W. Lat. 32° 37′ N.

Madeira, r. which rises in Buenos Ayres, near Cochabamba, in lat. 18° S. under the name of Conderillo. It passes under various names into Brazil, and enters the Amazon in lat. 3° 24′ S. lon. 60° 40′ W. Its length is more than 2,000 miles, and it is the principal tributary of the Amazon.

Madeley Market, t. Eng. in Stropshire, near the

Severn, 13 m. E. Shrewsbury, 148 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 28′ W. Lat. 52° 38′ N. Pop. 5,076.

Madian, or *Midian*, v. Hedsjas, in Arabia, near the head of the Red sea, 20 m. N. Moilah.

Madighery, t. India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore. Lon. 77° 15′ E. Lat. 13° 33′ N.

Madigheshy, fort, India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore. Lon. 77° 16′ E. Lat. 13° 48′ N.

Madinga, r. America, in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, in lon. 78° 48′ E. Lat. 9° 22′ N.

Madison, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck, 9 m. N. Norridgewock. Pop. 881.

Madison, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, Courtlandt, and Oneida lake. Pop. 32,208. Engaged in agriculture 5,884, in commerce 77, in manufactures 1,085. Chief town, Eaton.

Madison, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Utica, 113 W. Albany. Pop. 2,420. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Madison, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,330.

Madison, co. Va. inclosed by Culpeper, Orange, and Shenandoah counties. Pop. 8,490. Slaves 4,612. Engaged in agriculture 3,314, in commerce 15, in manufactures 110. Chief town, Madison. At the court-house is a post-office.

Madison, t. and cap. Madison co. Va. 45 m. fr. Fredericksburg.

Madison, t. Amherst co. Va. on James river, opposite Lynchburg.

Madison, co. in the N. part of Geo. Pop. 3,735. Slaves 904. Engaged in agriculture 1,217, in commerce 7, in manufactures 65. Chief town, Danielsville. The springs in this county are 5 m. from Danielsville, and are much frequented.

Madison, p-t. and cap. Morgan co. Geo.

Madison, co. Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 17,481. Slaves 8,622. Chief town, Huntsville.

Madison, p-t. Rhea co. Ten.

Madison, co. Ken. Pop. 15,954. Slaves 4,154. Engaged in agriculture 4,422, in commerce 38, in manufactures 189. Chief town, Richmond.

Madison, co. Ohio. Sq. miles 400. Pop. 4,799. Engaged in agriculture 826, in commerce 10, in manufactures 90. Chief town, London.

Madison, t. Butler co. Ohio, on Miami river, 14 m. above Hamilton. Pop. 1,826.

Madison, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 916.

Madison, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,039.

Madison, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 7 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 616.

Madison, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 1,220.

Madison, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 10 m. S. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,097.

Madison, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Pop. 931.

Madison, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Cambridge. Pop. 643.

Madison, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio.

Madison, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,112.

Madison, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 515.

Madison, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 524.

Madison, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 8 m. W. Dayton. Pop. 999.

Madison, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

Madison, t. Perry co. Ohio, 7 m. N. E. Somerset. Pop. 836.

Madison, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 10 m. N. Circleville. Pop. 871.

Madison, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 552.

Madison, t. Scioto co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Portsmouth. Pop. 591.

Madison, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 45 m. above the falls, 75 below Cincinnati. Pop. in 1819, 1,300. It has a bank, a printing-office, and 2 churches, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Presbyterians. It has grown rapidly for three or four years, and is the second town in size in the State.

Madison, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Pop. 13,550. Engaged in agriculture 4,133, in commerce 47, in manufactures 101. Chief town, Edwardsville. At the court-house is a post-office.

Madison, p-v. Madison co. Illinois.

Madison, co. Missouri, on the St. Francis. Pop. 2,047. Slaves 371. Engaged in agriculture 469, in commerce 8, in manufactures 50. Chief town, Frederickton.

Madison, r. Missouri State, one of the forks of the river Missouri.

Madisonville, p-t. St. Tammany co. Louisiana, on lake Ponchartrain, at the mouth of the Chefuncti, 27 m. N. New Orleans, 127 N. Natchez.

Madisonville, p-t. and cap. Hopkins co. Ken.

Madjar, *Madjak*, or *Amoul Oubsa*, great lake, Siberia, in Tomsk.

Madona, small isl. in the Mediterranean, 5 m. S. W. Nysari. Lon. 26° 49′ E. Lat. 36° 31′ N.

Madrague, isl. France, in the Mediterranean, belonging to dep. of Mouths-of-the Rhone.

Madras Territory, country, India, which has gradually increased within the last 70 years, from a barren slip of land of 5 miles in length, to the extent of a very large and populous kingdom. The countries subject to the British presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras, now comprehend nearly the whole of India south of the river Kistnah, and the extensive province denominated the Northern Circars; within these boundaries, however, there are still three native princes, who collect the revenues, and exercise a certain degree of authority in their respective states; but are wholly dependent on the British government, are protected by a military force, and pay a large annual tribute. These princes are the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The revenues of Madras arise principally from the land, but the charges exceed the receipts by above 500,000*l.* per annum.

Madras, a celebrated city and fortress of the south of India, and cap. of the British possessions in that quarter. It is situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence. Madras was taken by the French in 1744, but restored to the British, in 1749, since which it has been gradually improved, and is now one of the strongest fortresses in India. All the offices of government, and courts of justice, are in the fort, which is called Fort St. George. The native, or black town, is north of the fort, at the distance of nearly a mile. It is surrounded by fortifications sufficient to repel any sudden attack. In 1794, the population was estimated at 300,000. The government of Madras is subordinate to the supreme government of Bengal. A college has been lately instituted, for instructing the junior civil servants in all the native languages. The soil in the vicinity of Madras is very poor, and formerly provisions were very scarce and dear. Considerable trade is carried on with Europe, China, Ceylon, New Holland, and different parts

of India; but owing to the want of a navigable river, and the difficulty of landing goods, the town labours under great disadvantages. The black town is inhabited by persons from all parts of the world, who are left to the free enjoyment of their religion. It contains an Armenian and Portuguese church, a mosque, and several Hindoo temples. There are 12 missionaries at Madras in the employment of the English missionary Societies. They have established a printing press, and several schools. The climate is very hot, but not unhealthy. Lon. 80° 25′ E. Lat. 13° 5′ N.

Madre de Dios, isl. off the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 77° 46′ W. Lat. 51° S.

Madre de Dios. See *Resolution.*

Madre de Popa, t. New Granada, 54 m. E. Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, is situated near the centre of the kingdom, in New Castile, near the small river Manzanares, about 300 miles from the sea on each side. It stands on several eminences in the centre of a large plain, which is elevated 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, so that Madrid is the most elevated capital in Europe. It is surrounded by a high earthen wall, but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many of the others are wide, straight, and regular; they are now kept clean, and well lighted. The private houses of Madrid are uniform, and have very little striking in their exterior; they are generally low with grated windows. The public buildings are not remarkable for their architecture. The most splendid is the royal palace, which is of a square form, its walls extending each way 404 feet, and being 86 feet in height: the inclosed court is 120 feet square. It is strongly built; its walls are thick; its foundations deep; its pillars strong; and every room is vaulted, no wood being admitted into its construction. It is elegantly ornamented on the outside; the stair case is grand, and the apartment spacious, particularly the hall of audience to foreign ambassadors. This palace contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain: also the crown, jewels, and other regalia.—Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, and produces very severe effects on weak constitutions. The population, including military, clergy, and strangers, is nearly 200,000. Bull fights are the favourite amusements of all ranks. There are academies for the study of history, and for painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. The royal library contains above 100,000 volumes.—The hospitals and other charitable institutions, are numerous. Madrid is not an ancient city. The court of Spain was not permanently fixed here till 1563. 650 m. S. S.W. Paris, 850 W. by S. Rome. Lon. 3° 33′ 8″ W. Lat. 40° 25′ 7″ N.

Madrid, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 60 m. below Kingston, 110 above Montreal. Pop. 1,930. It contains the village of Waddington.

Madrigal, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 35 m. S. S. W. Valladolid. Pop. 1,250.

Madrigal, city, New Granada, 35 leagues S. Popayan.

Madrilejos, t. Spain, in New Castile, 63 m. S. Madrid, 43 S. S. W. Toledo. Lon. 3° 32′ W. Lat. 39° 27′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Mad river, r. N. H. which falls into the Pemigewasset, at Campton.

Mad river, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Miami, at Dayton.

Mad river, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,345.

Mad river, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 734.

Madrogan, t. Mocaranga, in E. Africa. Lon. 29° 30′ E. Lat. 18° S.

Madura, a district of the south of India, between 9° and 10° N. lat. and about 78° E. lon. In 1801, it came into the possession of the British. Madura, the capital, was formerly well fortified. Lon. 78° 13′ E. Lat. 9° 51′ N.

Madura, isl. belonging to Netherlands, in the Eastern seas, off the N. coast of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 100 miles long, called the straits of Madura. On the S. E. of the island is the principal town, called Samanap. Lon. 112° 54′ E. Lat. 6° 44′ to 7° 15′ S. Pop. 90,000.

Maese, or *Meuse*, a large r. Europe, which rises in the French department of the Upper Marne, enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville, and after receiving the Sambre, Ourthe, Ruhr, and Waal, divides, and passes under various names to the German ocean below Rotterdam. Length about 400 miles.

Maestricht, t. Netherlands, cap. of the province of Limburg, on the Maese, the junction of the Jaer. It is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. The manufactures are leather, flannel, stockings, and different kinds of coarse cloth. Here are likewize extensive breweries and distilleries. 14 m. N. by E. Liege, 56 E. Brussels. Lon. 5° 43′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 18,500.

Maffamede, small isl. near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 16° 20′ S.

Maffalubrense, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 2,700.

Mafmala, small isl. near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 16° 20′ S.

Mafra, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 20 m. N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 1,000. Here is a cloister with a library of 50,000 volumes.

Mafragg, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Rosa.

Mafumo, or *English River.* See *Delagoa Bay.*

Mngadoxo, on the E. coast of Africa, cap. of a country of the same name. The interior of this region is almost wholly unknown The inhabitants always oppose a most determined resistance to Europeans, and the Portuguese never were able to establish any footing there. Lon. 46° 30′ E Lat. 2° 8′ N.

Maganja, r. E. Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, in lon. 33° 40′ E. lat. 16° 20′ S.

Magaraba, range of mountains in Algiers, extending about 30 miles along the coast of the Mediterranean.

Magarsan, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 10′ S.

Magauguadavick, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay opposite St. Andrews. It has falls at the head of tide waters, 6 m. from its mouth, and another 9 miles farther up the river, at both which saw mills are erected, and immense quantities of pine and other lumber yearly manufactured. At the lower falls is a settlement containing 2 churches and about 700 inhabitants. There is also a small settlement at the upper falls.

Magazine mountain, Arkansas ter. on the S.

side of Arkansas river, 10 miles distant, above the junction of the Petit John. It is 1,000 or 1,200 feet high.

Magdalen River, r. Lower Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, in lon. 65° 5′ W. lat. 49° 12′ N.

Magdalena, the largest river of New Grenada, which rises near Popayan, between 1° and 2° N. lat. and after a northerly course in the valley between the great longitudinal ridges of the Andes, of 1,000 miles, for 600 of which it is navigable, falls into the sea, 63 m. N. E. Carthagena, in lat. 11° 2′ N.

Magdalena, r. Mexico, in Texas, which runs into the sea, between the rivers Flores and Mexicano.

Magdalene Islands, cluster of islands, 7 in number, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 42 m. N. W. the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 61° 40′ W. Lat. 47° 13′ to 47° 42′ N.

Magdeburg, a district of the Prussian states, in the province of Saxony, composed of the old dutchy of Magdeburg, the part of the Old Mark lying to the left of the Elbe, the principality of Halberstadt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the county of Wernigerode, the barony of Schauen, and the bailiwicks of Kloetze, Barby, and Gommern. Extent, 4,400 sq. miles. Pop. 446,000. It is divided into 15 circles. It consists almost entirely of a fertile level tract. Corn is raised for exportation; and the quantity of flax and hemp is very large. The area of the old dutchy of Magdeburg was 2,060 square miles. Pop. 290,000.

Magdeburg, large city Prussian states, cap. formerly of a dutchy, now of a district, in the province of Saxony, situated in a very beautiful, though flat country, on both sides of the Elbe. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded with a number of out-works, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and store-houses. Magdeburg is well built, and has several beautiful squares. The most remarkable public buildings are the royal exchequer, the house where the different courts used to assemble; the ducal palace, the regency house, the government house, the new and old arsenals, &c. The manufactures are extensive, and consist of woollen, linen, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax. The navigation of the Elbe is of great importance to trade, particularly since relieved by the congress of Vienna, (1815,) from a part of the numerous tolls collected at different places. 75 m. W. S. W. Berlin, 62 N. N. W. Leipsic, 120 S. S. E. Hamburgh. Lon. 11° 38′ E. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Pop. in 1817, 35,448, of whom 28,000 were Protestants, and the rest Catholics and Jews.

Magelholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11° 17′ E. Lat. 54° 43′ N.

Magellan, Straits of, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at the S. extremity of the continent of America, upwards of 300 miles in length, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. The passage through these straits is dangerous in the extreme. Lon. 74° to 77° W. Lat. 52° 30′ to 54° S.

Mageroe, isl. on the coast of Norwegian Lapland, containing Cape North, in lon. 26° 0′ 45″ E. lat. 71° 11′ 30″ N.

Magerville, t. Sunbury co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

Maggenta, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 13 m. W. Milan. Pop. 4,000.

Maggeri, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 37′ E. Lat. 12° 57′ N.

Maggiore, Lake. See *Lago Maggiore*.

Magharee, or *Seven Hogs*, cluster of small islands, on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Tralee bay. Lon. 9° 55′ W. Lat. 52° 19′ N.

Magremore Bay, bay on the S. E. coast of Ireland, 5 m. S. Wicklowhead.

Magillagan Point, cape, Ireland, at the entrance of Lough Foyle, 18 m. N. E. Londonderry. Lon. 6° 50′ W. Lat. 55° 12′ N.

Magindanao, isl. in the eastern seas, the most southerly of the Philippines, about 300 miles long, and 800 in circumference. Sq. miles, 30,000. It has so many points running into the sea, with large bays of corresponding depth, that it is extremely favourable for piracy, as it affords harbours, and lurking places in case of pursuit. The soil is well watered. Rice is produced in great plenty; as also yams, sweet, potatoes, cocoa nuts, oranges, limes, and all fruits common to tropical climates. The inhabitants are all given to piracy, and even depend on it as a resource for subsistence. They cruize among the Philippines, where they attack trading vessels, and frequently extend their depredations to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes. They had the temerity to attack the settlement at Prince of Wales' island, soon after its establishment in 1788, but were repulsed with loss. In 1803, they fitted out a fleet of 40 prows, with the intention of invading the India company's settlements in Celebes, but were met and defeated. Lon. 119° 30′ to 125° E. Lat. 5° 40′ to 9° 55′ N. Magindanao, the principal town and residence of the sultan, is in lon. 124° 40′ E. lat. 7° 9′ N.

Magnac Laval, t. France, in Upper-Vienne, 24 m. N Limoges. Pop. 2,800.

Magna Vacca, t. States of the Church, on a canal, which extends from the Adriatic to the town of Commachio, 3 m. S. E. Commachio.

Magnetical island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 213° 22′ W. Lat. 19° 8′ S.

Magnisa, t. Asia Minor, the ancient *Magnesia*, which was at one time the capital of the Greek empire. It was particularly celebrated for its magnificent temple, dedicated to Diana Leucophryne. It is still large and populous. 20 m. N. N. E. Smyrna. Lon. 27° 18′ E. Lat. 38° 44′ N.

Magnovka, t. Eu. Russia, in Kiev, 43 m. S. Zytomiers. Pop. 2,400.

Magny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 30 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 1,400.

Magora, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea, 150 m. N. N. W. Loheia.

Magpie River, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 m. W. of the St. John.

Magra, r. Italy, which falls into the Mediterranean a little E. of the gulf of Spezzia.

Magruders, p-v. Prince George's co. Md.

Maguari, Cape, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 49° 58′ W. Lat. 0° 16′ S.

Maguelonne, Etang de, an inlet of the Mediterranean, in France, about 40 miles long, and 1 or 2 broad. Lon 3° 55′ E. Lat. 43° 29′ N.

Maguiba, r. W. Africa, which falls into the sea, a little E. of Cape Monte.

Mahabalepuram, t. India, in the Carnatic. In the vicinity are celebrated ruins of ancient Hindoo temples, dedicated to Vishnu. Lon. 78° 18′ E. Lat. 12° 23′ N.

Mahabutpore, t. Bengal. Lon. 90° 48′ E. Lat. 23° 13′ N.

Mahalla. See *Mehallet.*

Mahanguin, the S. extremity of the island of Marindugera. Lon. 121° 51′ E. Lat. 13° 16′ N.

Mahantango, r. Pa. which falls into the E. side of the Susquehannah, 18 m. below Sunbury.

Mahantango, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,606.

Mahantango Lower, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 937.

Mahantango Upper, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 863.

Mahanuddy, [*The Large River*,] r Hind. which falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths, about 20° N. lat.

Maharajegunge, t. Bengal, in Purneah, on the E. side of the Mahanuddy river. Lon. 88° 5′ E. Lat. 26° 5′ N.

Mahe, isl. in the Indian sea, one of the group called the Sechelles. Lon. 55° 30′ E. Lat. 4° 45′ S.

Mahe, t. India, on the coast of Malabar, near Tellicherry. It carries on a trade in pepper. Lon. 75° 38′ E. Lat. 11° 42′ N.

Mahim, t. Hind. on the N. point of the island of Bombay. It has a small Portuguese church. It is one of the stations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. 6 miles N. of the city.

Mahim, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 72° 48′ E. Lat. 19° 39′ N.

Mahlberg, or *Mallberg*, t. Baden, 6 m. W. S. W. Lahr. Pop. 900.

Mahmoodabad, city, Hind. in Gujerat, 10 m. S. Kaira. Lon. 72° 52′ E. Lat. 22° 47′ N.

Mahmoodabad, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 79° 25′ E. Lat. 27° 19′ N.

Mahmoodpore, t. Bengal, 75 m. N. E. Calcutta.

Mahmoodshi, district of Bengal, mostly situated on the S. bank of the Ganges.

Mahommed-ameenpore, extensive district, Hind. of 700 sq. miles, on the W. bank of the Bhaggarutty river, comprehending Hoogly, and all the other European towns on the W. side of the river.

Mahon, r. Ireland, in Waterford, which runs into the sea, 11 m. E. Dungarvan.

Mahon, Port. See *Port Mahon.*

Mahoning, r. Pa. which runs into the Alleghany, 5 m. below Franklin.

Mahoning, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,478.

Mahoning, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,647.

Mahoning, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,106.

Mahoning, r. which rises in Ohio, and passing into Pennsylvania, joins the Ohio.

Mahony, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,639.

Mahony, Lower, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,214.

Mahony, Little, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 447.

Mahoor, district, Hind. in Berar. Mahoor, the capital, is in lon. 78° 33′ E. lat. 20° 4′ N.

Mahowl, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 87° 47′ E. Lat. 26° 4′ N.

Mahratta Territory, a very extensive country of Hindostan, which, till very recently, extended across what is called the peninsula of India, from Gujerat nearly to the banks of the Ganges, and southerly to the northern borders of the Mysore. The Mahrattas are the most formidable Hindoo power, and of late have been frequently engaged in wars with the British. Their whole army till lately, was composed of cavalry. They are not, however, very formidable as a regular force, depending much more on the celerity of their motions, and sudden incursions, than in boldly meeting their enemy; their only arms are a sword and spear, and their only camp equipage blankets or horse cloths. Thus unincumbered, and their horses being fed indiscriminately on the dry thatch of the houses, or the growing corn of the fields, they march at the rate of 50 miles a day.

Mahrish Cromau, or *Morawski Krumlow*, t. Moravia, 15 m. W. S. W. Brunn. Pop. 1,400.

Mahy River, r. Hind. which falls into the gulf of Cambay, after a course of 280 miles.

Maida, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m. W. S. W. Squillace. Here an action was fought, 4th July 1806, between the British and French, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 3,000.

Maiden Bradley, v. Eng. in Wilts, 7 m. from Hendon and Warminster. Pop. 603.

Maiden creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill, 7 m. N. Reading.

Maiden creek, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,192.

Maiden Newton, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, on the river Frome, 8 m. N.W. Dorchester.

Maiden Rocks, rocks near the N. coast of Java. Lon. 114° 36′ E. Lat. 7° 38′ S.

Maidenhead, t. Eng. in Berks co. on the Thames, 26 m. W. London. Lon. 0° 43′ W. Lat. 51° 31′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Maidenhead, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 6 m. N. E. Trenton. Pop. 1,096.

Maidstone, t. Eng. in Kent, on the Medway, which is here navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons. Here the assizes for the county are held. The new buildings for the county jail, &c. are among the most splendid in the kingdom, covering a space of above 13 acres of land, and classification is here carried to its greatest extent, there being 27 separate airing yards, and not less than 450 sleeping cells for prisoners. The principal produce of the neighbourhood is hops; and Maidstone is the first hop market in the kingdom. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. 9 m. S. Rochester, 27 W. Canterbury, 34 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 31′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N. Pop. 10,462.

Maidstone, t. Essex co. Up. Canada, on the S. side of Lake St. Clair.

Maidstone, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 53 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 166.

Maig, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 m. below Limerick.

Maignelay, t. France, in Oise, 14 m. N. E. Clermont. Pop. 900.

Maihidpore, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas, situated on the banks of the Soprah river. In the vicinity of this place a severe battle was fought, 21st December, 1817, between the troops of Holkar and the British, in which the former were defeated. 20 m. N. Oojan, the capital of Scindia.

Mailcotta, t. India, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. It is said that the temple is extremely rich, and that idols are covered with jewels. Lon. 76° 52′ E. Lat. 12° 38′ N.

Maillard, bold promontory, in Lower Canada, on the N. coast of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. below the island of Orleans.

Maillebois, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, 12 m. S. E. Verneuil. Pop. 800.

Maillezais, t. France, in La Vendee, 6 m. S. Fontenay. Pop. 1,150.

Maimatschin, t. China, on the borders of Mon-

golia, where the Chinese exchange their wares with the Russians.

Maina, a mountainous district of Greece, in the Morea, comprising the S. E. part of the ancient province of Laconia. It is the least fertile part of the peninsula, consisting chiefly of the extensive ridge of mountains, known by the name of Taygetus. The inhabitants called Mainotti or Mainotes, amount to between 40,000 and 50,000. They style themselves the descendants of the ancient Lacedemonians; and, aided by the natural strength of their mountains, have defended their liberty against the Turks, with a bravery and constancy not unworthy of such distinguished ancestors.

Mainburg, t. Bavaria, 38 m. N. N. E. Munich. Pop. 900.

Maine, one of the U. States, bounded N.W. and N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Brunswick; S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. It lies between 43° 05′ and 48° N. lat. and between 66° 49′ and 70° 55′ W. lon. and is estimated to contain 32,000 sq. miles, or 24,480,000 acres. It is divided into 9 counties and 246 towns. Pop. in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; and in 1820, 297,335: of whom there were engaged in agriculture 55,031, in commerce 4,297, in manufactures 7,643. The most populous parts of the State are the counties on Kennebeck river, and the sea-coast, particularly in the S.W. The northern half of the State is yet uninhabited, and almost unexplored. The principal lakes are Umbagog, which lies partly in New-Hampshire, Moosehead, Chesuncook, and Sebago. The principal rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Saco, Androscoggin, and in the northern part of the State, the St. John and its branches. An extensive district in the N.W. part of the State, around the great lakes and head waters of the Kennebeck and Penobscot, is mountainous. The rest of Maine is generally hilly, and the hills diminish in height on every side, as you recede from the mountains. The south-western part of the State, and the tract of country along the sea-coast, from 10 to 20 miles wide, has generally a poor soil, though in some places tolerably fertile. The land on the Kennebeck, and between that river and the Penobscot, is excellent. East of the Penobscot, it is less productive. The mountainous tract in the N.W. has a poor soil. The lands on St. John river and its numerous branches, are said to be very fertile, but this part of the State is not yet settled. The principal productions of Maine are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and flax. A large portion of the State is yet covered with forests. Lumber is the great article of export. It is brought down all the rivers in large quantities. The other articles are fish, potash, beef, and pork. Maine is finely situated for commerce. It has an extensive sea-coast, abounding with fine harbours, and is intersected by numerous navigable rivers, which open an easy communication with the interior.—The nearest market for the S. W. section of the State, is Portland; for the country on the Kennebeck, Hallowell; for the country on the Penobscot, Bangor. The natural market for the northern half of the State, which is yet unsettled, will be Quebec, in Lower Canada, and Fredericktown in New Brunswick. The value of the exports for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1820, was $1,108,030. The value of the manufactures in 1810, was $3,741,116. The principal literary institutions are Bowdoin college in Brunswick, the Maine charity school at Bangor, and the Literary and Theological Institution at Waterville. The Congregationalists and Baptists are the most numerous religious denominations. They have each more than 100 congregations. Maine was admitted into the Union in 1820. The Hon. William D. Williamson, of Bangor, is preparing a history of the State.

Maine, large r. which rises in the Fichtel mountains, in the centre of Germany, and at first consists of 2 branches, the Red and White Maine, which unite at Steinhaus. It then flows through Upper and Lower Maine, passes by Frankfort, and falls, with a wide channel and copious stream, into the Rhine, opposite to Mentz. It is navigable as far as Bamberg. Its principal tributaries are the Regnitz, Saale and Tauber.

Maine, Lower, a circle of the Bavarian States, comprising certain territories acquired by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, and the exchanges consequent on that treaty. These are the grand dutchy of Wurzburg, the principality of Fulda, and certain portions of the grand dutchies of Hesse and Fulda. The whole form an extensive province adjoining Baden, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Darmstadt. Extent, 3,000 square miles. Pop. 423,000. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. The chief town is Wurzburg.

Maine, Upper, a circle of the Bavarian States, comprising the principalities of Bamberg and Upper Bayreuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. It lies contiguous to Bohemia and Saxony, has an area of 3,460 square miles, and 434,000 inhabitants. The chief town is Bayreuth.

Maine-and-Loire, a department in the W. of France, contiguous to the departments of the Mayenne, the Sarthe, and the Indre-and-Loire. Extent, nearly 4,000 square miles. Pop. 404,600. Angers is the capital.

Maine-and-Tauber, a circle in the N. E. part of the grand dutchy of Baden. Pop. 96,000.

Mainland of Orkney. See *Pomona*.

Mainland of Shetland, the largest of the Shetland islands, 60 miles long from N. to S. and from 6 to 18 broad. The soil is unfavorable for vegetation. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasturage for black cattle and sheep. Pop. 14,000.

Mainotti, or *Mainots*. See *Maina*.

Mainsac, t. France, in La Creuse, 12 m. S. S. W. Evaux. Pop. 1,300.

Maintenon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, on the Eure, 11 m. N. Chartres. Pop. 1,600.

Maipo, r. Chili, in the province of Rancagua. It enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 33° 43′ 2″ S.

Maire, small isl. on the S. E. coast of France, opposite Cape Croisette.

Maire, La, Straits of, a narrow channel or passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land. It is about 15 miles long.

Maisy, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 7′ E. Lat. 26° 20′ N.

Maisy, Cape, the E. extremity of the island of Cuba. Lon. 74° 4′ 15″ W. Lat. 20° 20′ N.

Maitea, isl. in the Pacific ocean, only 3 miles in circuit, subject to the sovereign of Otaheite. Lon. 148° 12′ W. Lat. 17° 53′ S.

Majir, v. Biledulgerid, in the S. E. extremity of Algiers. Lon. 6° 29′ E. Lat. 33° 30′ N.

Majorca, the principal of the Balearic isles, a group situated in the Mediterranean, to the east of Spain, and subject to that crown. It is about 100 miles from the coast of Spain, and 150 from

Algiers. Lon. 2° 13′ to 3° 24′ E. Lat. 39° 15′ to 39° 57′ N. Extent, 1,410 square miles. Pop. about 136,000, of whom no less than 3,700 are priests, monks, or nuns. It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre of the Island. Its climate is in general temperate. The exports consist of olive oil, wine, spirits, oranges, lemons, almonds, cheese, capers, and beans. Palmar is the capital.

Majorca, province, Spain, comprising the Balearic and Pithyusae islands. Sq. miles, 1,775. Pop. 187,000.

Makariev, t. Eu. Russia, 140 m. E. Kostroma. Pop. 1,600. Lon. 40° E. Lat. 57° 40′ N.

Makariev, t. Eu. Russia, on the Wolga, 60 m. E. Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 800. Lon. 42° 39′ E. Lat. 55° 34′ N.

Makaya, t. Cayor, in W. Africa, 21 m. from the sea, 60 S. of the Senegal.

Makefield, Lower, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,204.

Makefield, Upper, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,367.

Maker, v. Eng. in Cornwall and Devonshire, 2 m. from Plymouth. Pop. 3,678.

Makerra. See *Sigg*.

Makkum, t. Netherland, in Friesland, 10 m. S. S. W. Franeker. Pop. 2,000.

Makonda, s-p. W. Africa, 40 m. N.W. Loango.

Makooa, a people of E. Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mosambique. They comprise a number of very powerful tribes, reaching from Melindo southwhard to the Zambeze. They cherish the most inveterate enmity against the Portuguese.

Makow, t. Poland, 40 m. N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

Makrinitsa, t. Greece, in Magnesia, 40 m. S. E. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.

Mala, r. Peru, which falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 12° 40′ S.

Mala, Punta de, cape, S. America, on the bay of Panama. Lon. 58° W. Lat. 7° 30′ N.

Malabar, a province, Hind. between 10° and 13° N. lat. bounded N. by Camara, S. by the rajah of Cochin's territories, E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the sea. The part bordering on the sea has a level poor soil; the rest consists of different ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountain. Some of these hills, and all the vallies between are extremely fertile. The chief produce of this region is timber, sandal-wood, cocoa nuts, coir, and black pepper. Its principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. There are several colonies of oriental Christians, Jews, and Mahometans, established in Malabar. The descendants of Portuguese, and converts to the Roman Catholic religion are now very numerous, but are not on good terms with the Nestorian or oriental Christians. The province now belongs to the British, and in 1807, yielded a revenue of 250,000*l*. The name of Malabar is frequently, but erroneously applied to the whole of the western coast of India.

Malabar, Cape, or *Sandy Point*, the S. E. extremity of Cape Cod. Lon. 70° 3′ W. Lat. 41° 33′ N.

Malabar Point, a remarkable promontory on the island of Bombay, near which there is a celebrated temple, an object of Hindoo pilgrimage.

Malacca, a country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a large peninsula, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw. At all other points it is surrounded by the sea, having on the W. the Indian ocean and the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra; on the E. the gulf of Siam and the Sea of China. It extends from 1° to 11° N. lat. being 775 miles long, and on an average, 125 broad. The country is traversed by a chain of very lofty mountains, and covered with extensive forests and marshes. It was formerly subject to Siam, but all the southern part of the peninsula has now shaken off the yoke, while the northern states pay only a moderate tribute. The leading inhabitants are of the race called Malays, who are well known, and widely diffused throughout all the eastern seas, and whose piratical habits render them the terror of Asia. In the pursuit of plunder and of conquest, they are brave, ferocious, and vindictive. They are merciless to enemies and strangers, and capricious even to friends. Piracy is most deeply rooted in their nature. The Malay language is distinguished above all others in the east for its smoothness and softness, in which respects it has been compared to the Italian. It has become like the French in Europe, a sort of current and universal language over all the sea coasts, and in all mercantile societies of eastern Asia. This distinction it has attained in consequence of the extensive traffic which the Malays carry on throughout all these countries.

Malacca, the capital of the country above described, is on the W. coast, on the straits of Malacca. It was formerly one of the principal Portuguese settlements, and the key of their trade with the seas beyond India; but in 1640 it was taken by the Dutch, and retained by them till 1795, when it was subjected by a British force. After the formation, however, of the settlement at Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, that at Malacca was found to be of little or no use as a place of trade. The garrison and stores were therefore withdrawn, the fortifications razed, and the whole place dismantled. Since that time its commercial importance is almost entirely lost. The imports are opium, piece goods, silks, and dollars; and the exports chiefly tin, pepper, sago, canes, elephants' teeth, and some gold dust. Malacca is one of the most important stations of the London Missionary Society. They have five missionaries here; and a printing-office, from which two periodical works are issued, and Tracts in great numbers, both in the Malay and Chinese languages. The printing-office affords regular employment to sixteen men and boys. In 1818, an Anglo-Chinese college was established, the object of which is to instruct Chinese youth in the English language and the principles of Christianity, and to impart to missionaries and others a knowledge of the language and literature of China. Lon. 102° 12′ E. Lat. 2° 14′ N.

Malacca, Straits of, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, extending from the equator to lat. 5° N.

Malaga, city, Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the extremity of a deep bay, with a large plain to the N. while on the E. and W. it is sheltered by lofty mountains. The harbour is capable of containing about 400 merchant vessels and 20 ships of the line, and those of the greatest burden may come up close to the quay. Ships may enter with all winds, and are perfectly sheltered. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean, after traversing a succession of the most fertile vallies in Europe: and in these are produced those fruits in which the city carries on so ex-

tensive a trade. These are figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, and olives; but the great export is wine. The vineyards on the surrounding hills produce annually between 2,000 and 3,000 pipes of wine, of which the one half is exported. 55 m. W. S. W. Granada, 203 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 25′ W. Lat. 36° 43′ N. Pop. 52,000.

Malagon, t. Spain, in New Castile, 12 m. N. N. W. Ciudad Real.

Malahide, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada, on lake Erie.

Malalais, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120° 51′ E. Lat. 11° 18′ N.

Malamocco, t. Austrian Italy, on an island in the gulf of Venice. Pop. 1,100.

Malanco Islands, 2 small islands in the Pacific, near the E. coast of Lucon. Lon. 122° 28′ E. Lat. 18° 2′ N.

Malar, or *Maler*, lake, Sweden, which is about 60 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad, and communicates with the Baltic at Stockholm. It contains upwards of 1,200 islands.

Malatayor, *Cape*, cape on the S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114° E. Lat. 3° 24′ S.

Malatia, t. Asia Minor, 15 m. W. of the Euphrates, on the site of the ancient Melitene. 90 m. W. N. W. Diarbekir.

Malaucenne, t. France, in Vaucluse, 18 m. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 2,600.

Malarilly, t. India, in Mysore, 35 m. from Seringapatam. Lon. 77° 16′ E. Lat. 12° 23′ N.

Malazgherd, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Morad. It is the ancient *Maurocastrum*. 80 m. S. S. E. Erzerum.

Malbay, bay on the W. coast of Ireland, extending from Hog's Head to Ballard's Point.

Malbay, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. nearly opposite to the Camarouska islands, 90 m. below Quebec.

Malchin, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. E. Gustrow. Pop. 2,500.

Malchow, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 m. S. by E. Gustrow. Pop. 1,000.

Malcom Point, a low sandy point on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 123° 42′ E. Lat. 33° 48′ S.

Malda, district, Bengal, on the N. E. side of the Ganges. *Malda*, the capital, is in lon. 88° 4′ E. lat. 25° 3′ N.

Maldegem, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 12 m. E. Bruges. Pop. 4,700.

Malden, Up. Canada. See *Amherstburg*.

Malden, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 4 m. N. Boston. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river. Pop. 1,731. Here are extensive dye houses, and a large nail factory.

Maldives, a cluster of islands formed from coral, in the Indian ocean, lying between the equator and the 8th degree of N. lat. and between 72° and 74° E. lon. They were formerly much frequented by trading ships from India; but from the difficulties experienced in procuring a cargo for a large vessel, and the dangerous navigation, this trade has been given up, and it is now carried on in their own boats, some of them of 30 tons burden. The chief produce of these islands is cocoa-nuts, and the small shells called cowrie, which pass as coin all over India.

Maldon, *Malden*, or *Malden Water*, ancient borough and t. Eng. in Essex co. on the estuary of the Blackwater. It sends two members to parliament. 36 m. N. E. London. Lon. 0° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 44′ N. Pop. 2,679.

Maldonado, t. Buenos Ayres, on the N. side of the river Plata, near its mouth. Lon. 55° 36′ W. Lat. 34° 50′ S. Pop. 2,000.

Male, isl. in the Indian ocean, and principal of those called the Maldives. Lon. 73° 10′ E. Lat. 6° 20′ N.

Malea, *Cape*, or *Cape St. Angelo*, a promontory on the S. coast of the Morea. Lon. 23° 12′ E. Lat. 36° 27′ N.

Maleca, or *Malecca*, cape on the N. coast of the island of Candia. Lon. 24° 4′ E. Lat. 35° 32′ N.

Maleenwonoo, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. W. coast of Palawan. Lon. 117° 22′ E. Lat. 8° 11′ N.

Maleepoethas, one of the Sooloo islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 120° 18′ E. Lat. 6° 3′ N.

Malel. See *Melli*.

Malemba, s-p. in Loango, W. Africa. It is on a hill, 400 feet high, overlooking a very safe bay, where ships may anchor at about a mile and a half from the town. The slaves brought to this port are of excellent quality, strong, inured both to fatigue and subordination. 50 m. S. of Loango.

Malenowitz, t. Moravia, 27 m. S. S. E. Olmutz. Pop. 1,200.

Malesherbes, t. France, in Loiret, 35 m. N. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.

Maletroit, t. France, in Morbihan, 20 m. N. E. Vannes. Pop. 1,800.

Maleya, t. S. coast of the island of Ternate. Lon. 12° 14′ E. Lat. 8° 55′ N.

Malgara, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 100 m. W. Constantinople. Pop. 2,500.

Malgrat, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. N. E. Mataro. Pop. 3,200.

Malheureux Islands, small islands, U. S. in lake Borgne, 3 or 4 miles from the coast of Mississippi.

Malicorne, t. France, in Sarthe, 10 m. N. La Fleche. Pop. 1,100.

Malicoy, isl. in the Indian ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive islands. Lon. 72° 45′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Malinalco, t. Mexico, 20 leagues S. E. Mexico.

Malinhead, the N. point of Ireland, 23 m. N. Londonderry. Lon. 7° 15′ W. Lat. 55° 23′ N.

Mallawalle, small isl. N. of Borneo. Lon. 117° 29′ E. Lat. 7° 2′ N.

Mallemort, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 25 E. by S. Arles. Pop. 1,800.

Mallen, (an. *Manlia*,) t. Spain, in Arragon, 33 m. W. by N. Saragossa. Pop. 2,400.

Mallemille, t. France, in Aveyron, 6 m. N. E. Villefranche. Pop. 2,300.

Malicollo, or *Manicola*, isl. one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. Lon. 167° 57′ 23″ E. Lat. 16° 25′ 20″ S.

Malling, *West*, or *Town Malling*, t. Eng. in Kent, 29 m. S. E. London. Pop. 1,154.

Mallison's Island, isl. off the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 136° 8′ E. Lat. 12° 11½′ S.

Malloodoo, bay, Borneo. Lon. 117° 2′ E. Lat. 6° 45′ N.

Mallory's store, p-v. Wilkes co. Geo.

Mallow, t. Ireland, in Cork co. on the Blackwater, 32 m. S. Limerick, and 14 N. Cork. Lon. 8° 39′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Malhurer, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 50′ E. Lat. 20° 34′ N.

Malmedy, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 20 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6° E. Lat. 50° 28′ N. Pop. 4,400.

Malmesbury Port, bay on the W. coast of an island in the Pacific. Lon. 225° 59′ E. Lat. 56° 17½′ N.

Malmisch, t. Eu. Russia, on the river Viatka. Lon. 50° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 44′ N.

Malmo, t. Sweden, on the Sound. It is one of the strongest towns of the kingdom. 18 m. E. S. E. Copenhagen. Lon. 13° 1′ 19″ E. Lat. 55° 36′ 37″ N. Pop. 5,900.

Malmohus-Lan, or *Government of Malmohus*, one of the new divisions of Sweden. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, in the S. W. corner of the kingdom, and includes a great part of the ancient Shonen or Scania. Extent, 1,380 sq. miles. Pop. 137,000.

Malmsbury, borough, Eng. 23 m. N. E. Bath, 95 W. London. Lon. 2° 5′ W. Lat. 51° 35′ N. Pop. 1,152.

Malnore, t. Hind. in Delhi, belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 75° 18′ E. Lat. 30° 22′ N.

Maloi-Jaroslowitz, t. Russia, in Kaluga. Here a sanguinary action took place between the French and Russians in October, 1812. Lon. 36° 14′ E. Lat. 55° 50′ N. Pop. 1,650.

Malone, formerly *Esraville*, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. N. Y. 42 m. W. Plattsburg, 220 N. Albany. Pop. 1,130. The village stands on Salmon river.

Malpartida, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 2 m. S. E. Plasencia. Pop. 1,300.

Malpas, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 2 m. from Whitchurch. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 53° 1′ N.

Malplaquet, v. France, dep. of the North. Pop. 1,100. It is famous as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles recorded in history, fought on the 11th September 1709, between the French, under Marshal Villars, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. 9 m. S. Mons.

Malpoorah, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 45′ E. Lat. 31° 26′ N.

Malsch, t. Baden, 13 m. E. by. S. Spire. Pop. 1,900.

Malsen, or *Malsesina*, t. Austrian Italy, 18 m. N. N. W. Verona.

Malstrom, or *Moskoe-strom*, a violent whirlpool on the coast of Norway, near the island of Moskoe. It is dangerous to shipping, except during a short time at high and low water; but it is most terrific when the N. W. wind blows in opposition to the tide. It then forms an immense whirlpool, which draws to its centre and swallows up the boats and fish that approach it, while its roaring noise is heard at a distance of several miles. At these times, ships have been known to be attracted to it from a distance of 5 or 6 English miles. Lon. 10° 40′ E. Lat. 68° 8′ N.

Malta, isl. of the Mediterranean, 20 miles long, 12 broad, and 60 in circumference; its distance from Sicily about 50. Its coast is in general steep and rugged, the only good harbors being those of Marza and Marza Murzet, which are separated by the peninsula on which La Valetta, the chief town is situated. The two small islands of Gozzo and Comino belong to Malta, being separated from it only by a narrow channel. Extent of the three islands, 170 sq. miles. Pop. 90,000, of whom above 75,000 are in Malta, which is thus one of the most populous spots on the globe. The soil is formed of a reddish loamy mould, lying on a basis of rock, and seldom exceeding from 10 to 16 inches in depth. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care; and soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship loads from Sicily. Most of the productions, both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. From 1530 to 1798, Malta was in possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who highly distinguished themselves by their resistance to the Turks. In 1798, the French expedition to Egypt, commanded by Bonaparte, took the island without resistance. In 1800, it was taken by the British, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The Maltese have retained the greatest part of their ancient rights and usages. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing. In Gibraltar admiration is excited by the work of nature; in Malta, by the work of art. To garrison the latter completely, would require 30,000 men. The religion of the Maltese is Roman Catholic. The Church Missionary Society occupy the island as one of their stations, and employ two missionaries here. Lon. 14° 12′ E. Lat. 35° 50′ N.

Malta, t. Kennebec co. Maine, 8 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,064.

Malta, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 6 m. W. Saratoga court-house, 25 N. Albany. Pop. 1,518. It has 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists.

Malta. See *Lorraine*, N. Y.

Malta, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 64.

Maltepec, t. Mexico, 60 m. E. S. E. Mechoacan.

Malterdingen, t. Baden, 11 m. N. by W. Freyburg. Pop. 1,200.

Malton, borough and t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Derwent. It consists of two towns, Old and New Malton. Pop. of Old Malton 961; of New Malton 3,713. 18 m. N. E. York, 212 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 47′ W. Lat. 54° 8′ N.

Maltown, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 78° 46′ E. Lat. 24° 19′ N.

Malvern, v. Eng. 8 m. fr. Worcester, noted for its mineral springs.

Malutaya, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120° 52′ E. Lat. 11° 12′ N.

Malwah, province, Hind. between 22° and 23° N. lat. bounded N. by Ajmeer and Agra, E. by Allahabad and Gundwaneh, S. by Khandeish and Berar, and W. by Ajmeer and Gujerat; it is 250 miles long, and 150 broad. Till very recently, the whole of this territory was in the occupation of the Mahrattas. The soil is in general a fine black mould, which produces cotton, opium, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and all the various grains of India.

Malwally, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 115° 20′ E. Lat. 7° N.

Malwan, s-p. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 73° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 4′ N.

Malsieu, t. France, in Lezere, 5 m. N. N. E. St. Chely. Pop. 1,100.

Mamadysz, t. Eu. Russia, on the Viatka, 92 m. E. Kasan. Lon. 50° 11′ E. Lat. 56° 16′ N.

Mamak, s-p. Abascia, on the Black sea, 110 m. W. Isgaur.

Mamakating, p-t. Sullivan co. N. Y. 23½ m. fr. Newberg. Pop. 2,702. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The village of Bloomingburg, in this town, is on Shawangunk creek, on the Newburgh turnpike.

Mamakatun, v. Armenia, on the Euphrates, 12 m. N. Erzerum.

Mamaroneck, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 23 m. N. E. New-York. Pop. 878. Its harbour admits vessels of 100 tons.

Mamas, r. Chili, enters the sea, at Copiapo.

Mamelle, mountains, Arkansas Ter. on the S. side of Arkansas river below the junction of the Poteau. They are estimated to exceed 1,000 feet in height, and are supposed to be connected with the Mazern mountains.

Mamelukes, people of Egypt, who originally consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, brought into the country by the caliphs in the 13th century, and made a part of the military power of the state. They rose against their masters, massacred or expelled them, and assumed the dominion of Egypt. In the beginning of the 16th century, the Turks compelled them to acknowledge the authority of the pacha appointed by the Grand Seignor. Upon the invasion of Egypt by the French in 1798, the strength of the Mamelukes was broken by successive defeats, and most of their chiefs were treacherously massacred. Those who escaped have settled in Nubia, where they still cherish the hope of regaining their ancient power.

Mamers, t. France, in Sarthe, 23 m. N. N. E. Le Mans. Pop. 5,500.

Mamora, or *Maheduma*, s-p. Morocco, 25 m. N. N. E. Sallee.

Mamore, r. Quito, which enters the Madeira on the W. side, in lat. 11° 55′ S.

Mampava, t. on the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 10′ E. Lat. 0° 21′ N.

Mam Tor, mt. Eng. in Derbyshire, near Castleton.

Man, isl. in the Pacific ocean, between New Britain and New Ireland, 50 m. in circumference. Lon. 151° 25′ E. Lat. 4° S.

Man, Isle of, isl. in the Irish sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 30 miles long, and 70 in circumference, and contains 220 sq. miles. Pop. 30,000. The interior and central part of the island is mountainous. The soil of the Isle of Man is naturally poor, but is every where greatly fertilized by the abundance of sea-weed which is cast ashore and used as manure. Agriculture has of late years made great progress here. Barley is raised in great quantities, and oats are also cultivated. Large crops of wheat are now raised, of the cleanest and best quality. Great quantities of turnips and potatoes are also raised. Cattle are annually fattened for exportation. The island is now subject to the king of England as land proprietor, and is ruled by a governor, a council of public affairs, and the house of keys, the representatives of the people. The whole island contains 17 parishes or kirks, and is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man. As the inhabitants are exempt from the taxes which prevail in the mother country, living is comparatively cheap. The port of Douglas is 60 m. S. E. by S. Liverpool.

Man of War Keys, small islands in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 88° 35′ W. Lat. 12° 55′ N.

Manaar, isl. off the N. W. coast of Ceylon; it is also the name of the gulf that separates Hindostan from Ceylon, which is only navigable by small vessels. Lon. 79° 58′ E. Lat 9° 6′ N.

Manabacca, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 131° 45′ E. Lat. 3° 59′ S.

Manado, with Fort Amsterdam, the northernmost of the Dutch settlements on the island of Celebes. The bay and town are in lon. 124° 32′ E. lat. 1° 29′ N.

Manah, t. northern Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79° 40′ E. Lat. 32° 20′ N.

Manalen, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,872.

Manapar, t. India, in Tinnevelly, on the gulf of Manaar, opposite the island of Ceylon. Lon. 78° 17′ E. Lat. 8° 39′ N.

Manapar, t. India, in Tanjore. Lon. 78° 30′ E. Lat. 16° 39′ N.

Manapira, r. Venezuela, which enters the Orinoco, near the confluence of the Apure.

Manare, t. New Grenada, 138 m. N. E. Santa Fe. Lon. 72° 14′ W. Lat. 5° 46′ N.

Manassey gap, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Manawary, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 134° 40′ E. Lat. 0° 54′ N.

Manatoulin Islands, Up. Canada, extending from the W. side of Lake Huron in an E. direction 160 miles. Many of them are from 20 to 30 miles long.

Manbona, s-p. Sofala, in E. Africa, at the entrance of the channel of Mosambique.

Manby Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, forming the W. point at the entrance of Behring's bay. Lon. 219° 17′ E. Lat. 59° 47′ N.

Mancenilla, bay on the N. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 71° 50′ W. Lat. 19° 50′ N.

Manchac, t. Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 20 m. below Baton Rouge.

Manchac Bayou. See *Ibberville*.

Mancha, La, province, in the central part of Spain, forming the southern part of New Castile. Area, 8,000 sq. miles. Pop. 206,000. This province is almost entirely surrounded by mountains. The interior consists almost wholly of a dead flat without trees, shelter, or water.

Mancha Real, t. Spain in Andalusia, 7 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 4,000.

Manche, La, or *The Channel*, department in the N. W. of France, bounded on the W. and N. by the English channel, S. E. by Calvados, S. by Ille and Vilaine. Extent, 2,500 sq. miles. Pop. 583,500. St. Lo is the capital.

Manchester, t. Eng. in Lancashire, the great centre of the cotton trade, the greatest manufacturing town in the kingdom, and, except London and Liverpool, the largest in population, industry and wealth. It is on the Irwell, at the junction of the Irk and the Medlock. The streets are well paved. In the winter they are brilliantly lighted with gas, and nearly all the foot paths are laid with flags. The public buildings are numerous, handsome, and many of them elegant. No town in England is more distinguished for the number of its charitable institutions. The seminaries of education are also numerous; and a liberal spirit is diffused in the town for the promotion of knowledge, literature, and science. Manchester is supported, and has risen to its present consequence, entirely by its manufactures, and the various trades growing out of them. Of these manufactures, by far the principal, and the source of most of the rest, is that of cotton. The greater part of the cotton trade of Great Britain, which, besides its own consumption, supplies that of all Europe, America and the West Indies, centres in Manchester, extending around it in all directions to Furness and Derby on the N. and S. and to Leeds and Liverpool on the E. and W. The various branches of the manufacture are carried on more or less

through all this district; but by far the most extensive, especially the spinning, in Manchester. Manchester is, besides, the centre from which the raw material is distributed to all parts of the district, and into which the scattered merchandize is again collected, when finished, to be sent to Hull, Liverpool and London, and thence all over the world.

The principal articles manufactured at Manchester at present are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton, and cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is becoming every year more extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. The spinning is almost entirely performed by means of machinery, aided by a number of boys and girls. In 1818, several new factories were built in the neighbourhood, and at present the whole number of spinning-mills and factories in the town amounts to about 60. The weaving is also carried on to a great extent; and the invention of power looms, or looms worked by machinery, has been recently introduced, and has extended considerably. Various other operations are performed by machinery, and nearly the whole of these machines are now wrought by the steam engine. The erection and keeping up of this various and complicated machinery has give rise to great iron foundries. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing and bleaching business are carried on to a very great extent in and around Manchester.

The principal cause which has rendered Manchester a great emporium of manufactures, is the natural situation of the place, on the banks of a navigable river, in the midst of inexhaustible fields of coal, near the centre of the kingdom, and capable of having its external and internal communication greatly improved by art. By means of canals, Manchester enjoys a communication by water both with the eastern and western seas, being situated directly in the line of navigation which here extends across the island from shore to shore; while it is equally open to the north and south by various branches from the main trunk. Although one of the largest towns in the kingdom, Manchester sends no member to Parliament. Pop. in 1757, 19,800; in 1773, 42,900; 1788, 50,000; 1791, 70,000; 1811, 98,000; and at present estimated at 111,000.

Manchester, t. Nova Scotia, 10 leagues N. W. Cape Canso.

Manchester, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. on the Battenkill, 21 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,508. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Bennington.

Manchester, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the E. bank of the Merrimack, 18 m. S. Concord, 42 W. Portsmouth. Pop. 761. A bridge is thrown across the river at this place. Here also is Blodget's canal, round Amoskeag falls.

Manchester, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the coast, 8 m. E. N. E. Salem, 30 N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,201. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries.

Manchester, p-v. Niagara co. N. Y. at the falls of the Niagara, 20 m. N. Buffalo, 7½ S. Lewistown. Here are extensive and valuable mills, and a bridge ingeniously constructed, just above the falls, connecting Goat island with Manchester.

Manchester, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.

Manchester, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.

Manchester, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,949.

Manchester, West, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

Manchester, p-t. Baltimore co. Md. 33 m. from Baltimore, 45 from Carlisle.

Manchester, p-t. Chesterfield co. Va. on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by bridges.

Manchester, p-t. Sumter district, S. C.

Manchester, p-t. Clay co. Ken.

Manchester, p-t. Adams co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 8 m. S. West-Union, 100 S. Columbus.

Manchester, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 298.

Manchester House, one of the Hudson bay company's factories, N. America, on the Saskatchawine, 100 m. W. Hudson's House, 75 S. E. Buckingham House. Lon. 109° 20′ W. Lat. 53° 14′ 18″ N.

Mancilla, t. Spain, in Leon, 11 m. S. S. E. Leon. Pop. 2,500.

Mancote, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 7° 28′ E. Lat. 32° 44′ N.

Manda, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103° 2′ E. Lat. 0° 28′ N.

Mandado, small isl. near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124° 21′ E. Lat. 1° 18′ N.

Mandal, s-p. Norway, on the North sea, 19 m. W. S. W. Christiansand. Lon. 7° 28′ 45″ E. Lat. 58° 0′ 42″ N.

Mandalig Islands, small islands near the N. coast of Java. Lon. 110° 56′ E. Lat. 6° 27′ S.

Mandan, Indian village, on Missouri river, 1,600 miles from the Mississippi. Lon. 100° 50′ W. Lat. 47° 20′ N. Here Lewis and Clark encamped during the winter of 1804–5, on their voyage up the Missouri. This place has been selected by the government of the U. S. for a military post, and it is well situated to prevent the Hudson bay company from extending their trade towards the head waters of the Missouri, and along the Rocky mountains, within our territory; which tract of country is said to have fur of a better quality, and in greater abundance, than any other portion of North America. This port is only 150 miles S. of the establishment of the Hudson bay company, on Assiniboin river, and is connected with it, by a good road.

Mandavee, s-p. Hind. in Cutch, on the Indian ocean. Lon. 69° 34′ E. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

Mandawee Islands, small islands near the S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 113° 30′ E. Lat. 3° 20′ S.

Mandeo, r. Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the bay of Ferrol, opposite Corunna.

Mandinga, cape, New-Grenada, on the coast of Quito. Lat. 2° 38′ 30″ S.

Mandinga, t. New-Grenada, in Panama, on a river of the same name, which rises in the mountains of Chepo and running E. about 4 leagues enters the bay of Mandinga. This river affords an easy communication with the Pacific.

Mandingo, or *Manding*, a mountainous territory in Central Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra, N. by Fooladoo, S. and W. by Gadour and Jallonkadoo. The whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. The Mandingoes have spread themselves through all the countries on the banks of the Niger, the Senegal, and, above all, of the Gambia, and have become the most numerous of all the race in West Africa. They are a very gentle race, cheerful in their dispositions, inquisitive, credulous, simple, and fond of flattery. Their chief defect appears to be an insurmountable propensity to theft. The Mandingo language is more

copious, more refined and polite in its phraseology, than that which is spoken by the other negro tribes. It is the language of commerce being understood with few exceptions, through all West Africa. Almost every district, indeed, is traversed by troops of Mandingo merchants, resembling in their habits and manners the Arabic caravan traders.

Mandioly, one of the Gilolo islands, 20 miles long, by 4 broad. The equinoctial line crosses the island near the center. Lon. 124° E.

Mandoe, Old and New, two small islands of Denmark, on the W. coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8° 32′ E. Lat. 55° 10′ N.

Mandow, or *Mundu*, district, Hind. in Malwah, between 22° and 23° N. lat. Mandow or Mundu, the capital, and formerly the capital of an Afghan dynasty, is a fortified town, 25 m. S. of Oujein.

Mandowee, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 48′ E. Lat. 32° 54′ N.

Mandowee, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 25′ E. Lat. 21° 13′ N.

Manduria, formerly called *Casale Nuovo*, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, 6 m. N. E. Cassano. Pop. 4,000.

Manedorf, v. Switz. on the lake of Zurich, 10 m. S. by E. Zurich. Pop. 2,100.

Manepy, t. Ceylon, 4½ N. W. Jaffnapatam. It is a station of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Manerbio, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 12 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 3,300.

Manes, Cape Los, cape on the coast ...ien. Lon. 79° 58′ W. Lat. 9° 28′ N.

Manfalont. See *Monfalont*.

Manfredonia, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, on a bay of the same name, 110 m. W. N. W. Naples. Pop. 5,000.

Mang, r. Ireland, which runs into Castlemain harbour, 8 m. S. Tralee.

Manzalloon, isl. near the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 115° 36′ E. Lat. 6° 9′ N.

Mangalore, called also *Courial Bunder*, seaport and fortress Hind. in Canara. It is now in possession of the British, and is the station of the judge, collector, &c. of South Canara. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 12° 49′ N.

Mangan Islands, small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° 40′ W. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

Mangapet, t. Hind. in Hyderabad, on the Godavery. Lon. 81° 5′ E. Lat. 18° 14′ N.

Mangee, t. Hind. in Bahar, at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges. Lon. 84° 35′ E. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

Mangeea, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 15 m. in circuit. Lon. 201° 53′ E. Lat. 21° 57′ S.

Mangeray Strait, channel of the Eastern seas, which separates the island of Floris or Ende, from that of Comobo.

Mangfall, r. Bavaria, which is the outlet of the lake Tegern and falls into the Inn at Rosenheim.

Manglares, or *Corn Island*, isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82° 20′ W. Lat. 11° 45′ N.

Manglieu, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 8 m. E. Issoire. Pop. 1,300.

Manhattan, ancient name of *New-York island*.

Manhattanville, v. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Hudson, 9 m. above the city of New-York.

Manheim, or *Mannheim*, t. Germany, in Baden, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine. It is said to be the most beautiful town in Germany. The streets are wide, straight, well paved, and the houses uniform and elegant. The palace belonging to the grand duke, contains a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a library with 60,000 volumes. 34 m. N. Carlsruhe, and 36 S. by W. Mentz. Lon. 8° 28′ E. Lat. 49° 29′ 18″ N. Pop. 18,200.

Manheim, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 25 m. W. Johnstown, 60 W. Albany. Pop. 1,777.

Manheim, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 2,164.

Manheim, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,306.

Manheim, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. 11 m. from Lancaster, 77 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,600.

Maniana, country in Central Africa, S. E. of Bambarra, on a river which falls into the Niger.

Manica, a district of Mocaranga, in E. Africa, the chief mart of the gold which is exported from that part of Africa. Lon. 28° E. Lat. 20° 20′ S.

Manickdurg, t. Hind. in Berar. Lat. 19° 59′ N.

Manickpatam, t. Hind. in Orissa, on the sea side, 12 m. S. W. Juggernauth. Lon. 85° 36′ E. Lat. 19° 41′ N.

Manickpore, district, Hind. in Allahabad. Manickpore, the capital, is on the N. E. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 81° 25′ E. Lat. 25° 47′ N.

Manicougan, or *Black River*, r. Lower Canada, which runs S. and falls into the St. Lawrence, near Manicougan point.

Manicougan Point, cape, Lower Canada, on the N. coast of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 67° 50′ W. Lat. 49° 12′ N.

Manien, small isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 45° S.

Manifold, Cape, cape on the E. shore of New Holland. Lon. 150° 50′ E. Lat. 22° 42′ S.

Manilla, t. in the isl. of Lucon, and cap. of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Pasig. Pop. 38,000, of whom 1,000 or 1,200 are Spaniards, and the rest mulattoes, Indians or Chinese. Manilla, though regularly fortified, could not be defended against an European force. From its advantageous position in relation to India, China and America, Manilla might, under a liberal and wise government, rise into great importance as an emporium of commerce; but under Spanish policy its trade has been repressed by the most harrassing and absurd restrictions. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, rice and cotton. Three leagues S. W. from Manilla lies the port of Cavite, at which large ships generally unload. In 1772, Manilla was taken by the English; and to save it from destruction, it agreed to pay a million sterling for its ransom. Lon. 120° 54′ E. Lat. 14° 38′ N

Manilla Islands. See *Lucon; and Philippine Islands*.

Manipa, one of the smaller Molucca isles. Lon. 127° 51′ E. Lat. 3° 21′ N.

Manitou, r. Missouri, which runs into the N. side of the river Missouri, not far below Franklin.

Manitou, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Manitou, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Manitouwank, r. Michigan Territory, which rises near Lake Winnebago, and after a course of 60 or 70 miles, falls into Lake Michigan.

Manjea, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 83° E. Lat. 24° 20′ N.

Mankap, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the S. W. extremity of Borneo. Lon. 102° 57′ E. Lat. 3° S.

Mankiam Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127° 30′ E. Lat. 0° 20′ N.

Manlius, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 10 m. E. Onondaga, 137 W. Albany. Pop. 5,372. The village of Manlius contains about 100 houses, and 3 churches, 1 each for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Here is a cotton factory with 1,200 spindles. A newspaper is published here. In Limestone creek in this town, there is a perpendicular fall of 100 feet.

Manna, t. Jallonkadoo, W. Africa, near the Senegal. Lon. 8° 50′ W. Lat. 12° 20′ N.

Mannersdorf, t. Austria, 20 m. S. E. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Mannhartsberg, a mountain chain in Austria, extending from N. to S. beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating on the Danube.

Mannhartsberg, 2 circles of Lower Austria, below the Ens, separated from each other by the mountains of the same name. Pop. of the circle above the Mannhartsberg 227,913; of the circle below the Mannhartsberg, 200,850.

Manningbay, harbour on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 5′ W. Lat. 53° 28′ N.

Manningham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. N. W. Bradford. Pop. 1,596.

Manningtm, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,732.

Manningtree, t. Eng. in Essex, on the river Stour, navigable from this town to Sudbury. 11½ m. from Harwich, 61 from London. Lon. 1° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 56′ N. Pop. 1,075.

Manon, r. Illinois, runs into the Mississippi.

Manor, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,642.

Manos, cluster of small islands, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 78° 40′ W. Lat. 9° 17′ N.

Manosque, t. France, in Lower Alps, 490 m. S. by E. Paris. Pop. 5,400.

Manouaran, small isl. in the Pacific, near the N. coast of Waygoo. Lon. 131° 10′ E. Lat. 0° 6′ N.

Manowly, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 75° 10′ E. Lat. 15° 58′ N.

Manques Secas, small islands near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 44° 50′ W. Lat. 2° 25′ S.

Manques Verdes, small islands near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 44° 46′ W. Lat. 2° 25′ S.

Manresa, *Minorosa*, or *Manses*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 29 m. N. N. W. Barcelona. Pop. 9,000.

Mans, *Le*, t. France, cap. of Sarthe, near the river Sarthe. It has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, flannel, serge, druggets, and wax candles. 20 m. S. Alencon, 75 W. by N. Orleans. Lon. 0° 11′ 35″ E. Lat. 48° 0′ 30″ N. Pop. 18,500.

Mansarowar, properly *Manas-sarower*, a lake on the N. side of the Himmaleh mountains, 50 miles in circumference, formerly supposed to be the source of the river Ganges. It is situated about 31° N. lat. and 81° E. lon.

Mansfeld, a district of Saxony, W. of Leipsic. It was formerly a county, and depended in a certain extent, as a fief, on Magdeburg and Saxony. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. 60,000. It is now included in the province of Merseburg.

Mansfeld, or *Thal Mansfeld*, t. Prussian Saxony, 42 m. W. N. W. Leipsic. Pop. 1,300.

Mansfield, t. Eng. in Nottingham co. on the Maun. Here are 8 cotton mills, on a very large scale; also 700 frames for stockings and gloves, both silk and cotton; and 3 iron foundries for light castings. 14 m. N. Nottingham, 138 N.W. London. Lon. 1° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 8′ N. Pop. in 1811, 6,816; now 8,000.

Mansfield, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 20 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 60. Manafield mountain, one of the loftiest of the Green Mountains, lies chiefly in this town.

Mansfield, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 12 m. N. Taunton, 30 S. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,222.

Mansfield, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 28 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,993. It contains 5 houses of public worship.

Mansfield, t. Herkimer co. N. Y.

Mansfield, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Musconecunk, 7 m. S. E. Oxford. Pop. 2,757.

Mansfield, t. Burlington co. N. J. 8 m. W. Burlington. Pop. 1,957.

Mansfield, p-v. Amelia co. Va.

Mansfield, p-t. and cap. Richland co. Ohio, 72 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 288.

Mansfield Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° 40′ W. Lat. 62° 5′ N.

Mansir, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 32° 50′ N.

Mansle, t. France, on the Charente, 14 m. N. Angouleme. Pop. 1,300.

Mansoura, t. Lower Egypt, built by the Saracens as a bulwark against the Christians. The trade is chiefly carried on by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Menzaleh, and sal ammoniac. 24 m. S. S. W. Damietta. Lat. 31° 3′ N.

Mansourah, r. Algiers, (an. *Sisaris*,) which falls into the sea, about 18 m. E. Boujeiah.

Mansouria, t. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, about 20 m. above its junction with the Tigris.

Manta, t. Quito, 88 m. from Guayaquil. Lon. 80° 26′ W. Lat. 0° 58′ S.

Manta, *Bay of*, on the W. coast of S. America, 20 m. S. of the equator, formerly famous for the pearl fishery.

Mantanane, small isl. near the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116° 27′ E. Lat. 6° 38′ N.

Mantchoos, *Country of the*, country of Chinese Tartary, bounded N. by Siberia, from which it is separated by the Altay mountains; E. by the sea of Japan; S. by Corea and China proper; and W. by a chain of mountains which separates it from Mongolia. It is watered by the great river Amour, and is almost as extensive as China proper, but is little known to Europeans. The inhabitants were originally nomades, who conquered China in 1644, and since their union with this civilized people have devoted themselves to agriculture and the arts, and now inhabit towns and villages. The race who at present occupy the throne in China, originated in this country.

Mantes, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, 31 m. W. N. W. Paris. Pop. 4,300.

Mantese, mountains, Naples, a branch of the Appennines, 40 Italian miles in length.

Mantilly, t. France, in Orne, 9 m. S. W. Domfront. Pop. 2,300.

Mantinera, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 39° 55′ N.

Mantinæa. See *Trapolisa*.

Mantua, a province of Austrian Italy, contiguous to the dutchies of Parma and Modena. Extent, 880 square miles. Pop. 214,000. The surface is in general level. It is watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Secchio, and a number of smaller streams. The soil is of great fertility, except in some marshy tracts.

Mantua, city, Austrian Italy, cap. of the province of the same name, on islands formed by the

Mincio. It is both by nature and art one of the strongest places in Europe. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. In the centre of one of the squares stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble, resting on a pedestal of the same material, with a bronze statue of the poet at the top. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a beautiful building, surmounted by a fine dome. Mantua is the seat of a university, founded in 1725. The population and manufactures have greatly declined since the end of the 17th century. In 1796, and 1799, both were much reduced by dreadful seiges. In 1780, the population was nearly 30,000. At present it does not exceed 23,000; of these between 4,000 and 5,000 are Jews. 70 m. W. S. W. Venice, 70 E. S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 8′ N.

Mantua, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 10 m. N. Ravenna. Pop. 541.

Manuel's fort, Missouri Territory, on the Yellowstone. Lon. 106° 30′ W. Lat. 46° N.

Manwas, district, Hind. in Gundwaneh. Manwas, the capital, is in lon. 85° 5′ E. lat. 24° 13′ N.

Manzanares, r. Spain, which passes Madrid, and falls into the Henares, 8 miles below.

Manzanares, t. Spain, in New Castile, 21 m. E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6,800.

Manzanares, r. S. America, which enters the sea near the city of Cumana.

Manzanilla Key, a small rocky isl. near the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77° 38′ W. Lat. 20° 54′ N.

Manzat, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 14 m. N. by W. Clermont. Pop. 1,500.

Manzinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkoutsk, 30 m. S. S. E. Selinginsk. Lon. 108° 44′ E. Lat. 49° 5′ N.

Manzora, or *Chireira*, r. E. Africa, which joins the Zambeze, in lat. 16° 35′ S.

Manzureka, r. Russia, which falls into the Lena, near a village of the same name. Lon. 106° 34′ E. Lat. 53° 45′ N.

Mao, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen. Lon. 103° 32′ E. Lat. 31° 38′ N.

Maouna, or *Massacre Island*, one of the Navigator's islands, in the Pacific ocean. Capt. Edwards calls this island Otutuela. Lon. of the anchoring place, 189° 1′ E. Lat. 14° 22′ S.

Mapocho, r. Chili, which passes the city of Santiago, and afterwards enters the Maipo.

Mar, Cape, promontory, on the N. W. coast of Spain, in the Atlantic. Lon. 4° 58′ W. Lat. 43° 29′ N.

Marabea, t. Yemen, in Arabia, 6 m. N. Loheia.

Maraca, small isl. near the coast of Guiana. Lon. 51° 26′ W. Lat. 2° N.

Maracaguaco, a branch of the Amazon river, which joins the main stream, 40 m. S. W. Pauxis.

Maracaibo, province, of the Caraccas, in S. America, bounded N. by the Carribbean sea, and E. by Venezuela. Pop. according to Depons, 100,000.

Maracaibo, cap. of the above province, is on the W. side of lake Maracaibo, six leagues from the sea. The houses are covered with reeds, which constantly expose them to conflagration. Pop. in 1801, 22,000, which was afterwards increased by the accession of Spaniards, who fled from St. Domingo. The number of slaves is about 5,000. A bar, which has but 10 or 12 feet depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels. 140 leagues W. Caracoas. Lon. 71° 46′ W. Lat. 10° 30′ N.

Maracaibo, a great lake of S. America, 200 miles long, and 70 broad, which communicates with the gulf of Maracaibo through a narrow strait, well defended by strong forts.—This lake is easily navigated, and carries vessels of the greatest burden.

Maracana, t. Brazil, 80 m. N. N. E. Para. Lon. 49° W. Lat. 0° 27′ S.

Maracay, or *Moracao*, t. Caraccas, 40 m. S. W. of the city of Caraccas. Pop. 8,400.

Maracu, r. Brazil, which runs into the gulf of San Luis de Maranham, in lat. 3° 40′ S.

Maraga, t. Persia, in Azerbijan, 68 m. N. Tabreez. Lon. 46° 25′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Maraga, t. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 6 m. S. Tahta.

Marajo Island. See *Joannes*.

Maramec. See *Merrimack*.

Maranda, fief, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. S. W. Quebec.

Maranham, province, Brazil, which comprehends the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent. It is bounded E. by Seara, N. by the Atlantic, and W. by Para. Cotton is the staple production, with sugar and rice, several cargoes of which are annually exported. Pop. 150,000.

Maranham, isl. Brazil, at the mouth of three rivers. It is 31 miles long, very fertile, and well inhabited. St. Louis de Maranham, the capital of the province, is on the island. It is strong and has a stout castle built on a rock, towards the sea, which commands a convenient harbor. Pop. 15,000. Lon. 43° 37′ W. Lat. 2° 30′ S. Near the harbor is a dangerous reef, extending 3 miles from E. to W. and ½ a mile from N. to S. in lon. 43° 36′ 30″ W. and lat. 0° 52′ 20″ N.

Marano, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adriatic, 40 m. E. Treviso. Pop. 1,000. Lon. 13° 9′ E. Lat. 45° 45′ N.

Marano, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 6 m. N. W. Naples. Pop. 6,600.

Maranon. See *Amazon*.

Marans, t. France, in Lower Charente, 3 m. from the sea, 12 N. N. E. La Rochelle. Pop. 4,700. Lon. 0° 58′ W. Lat. 46° 18′ N.

Marant, t. Persia, in Azerbijan, containing 2,500 houses. Lon. 46° 24′ E. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

Marantabuan, small isl. in the Eastern seas, N. of Borneo. Lon. 117° 39′ E. Lat. 6° 55′ N.

Maras, r. Illinois, which runs into the Missisippi.

Marasind Islands, 2 small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 5° 15′ S.

Maratea, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, on the gulf of Policastro, and divided into Maratea Inferiore, and Superiore, 10 m. S. E. Policastro. Pop. 4,100.

Marathon, v. on the E. shore of Attica, famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians; 20 m. N. E. Athens.

Marathon, p-t. and cap. Lawrence co. Alabama, on Tennessee river, at the head of the Muscle shoals, 45 m. W. Huntsville.

Marati, band of desperate pirates, on the N. E. coast of Madagascar.

Maratonisi, t. Greece, in the Morea, on a gulf to which it gives name, 22 m. S. W. Malvasia.

Maratura, islands in the Eastern seas, off the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 35′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ N.

Maravas, or *Maravar*, district, India, on the E. shore, opposite Ceylon, between 9° and 10° N. lat. 60 miles long, by 40 broad.

Maravil, t. Ceylon, 14 m. N. Negombo.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on St. Mount's bay. Lon. 5° 17′ W. Lat. 50° 7′ N. Pop. 1,248.

Marbella, t. New Granada, on the sea coast, in Rio de Hacha. Pop. 8,000.

Marblehead, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 4 m. S. E. Salem, 16 N. E. Boston. Lat. 42° 32′ N. Lon. 70° 50′ W. It contains a bank, a custom-house, and 5 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbor lies in front of the town, and extends from S.W. to N. E. about a mile and a half in length, and is half a mile broad. It is convenient, and well defended by Fort Sewall. The inhabitants of this town are more extensively engaged in the bank fisheries than any other in the U. S. Pop. 5,630.

Marbletown, p-t. Ulster co. N.Y. 10 m.W. Kingston. Pop. 3,809.

Marbes, t. France, in Ain, 12 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 2,500.

Marburg, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Lahn. A university was established here in 1527, which has 200 students. Pop. 8,291. 45 m. S. W. Cassel. Lon. 8° 46′ E. Lat. 50° 51′ N.

Marburg, t. Austrian states, on the Drave. It is the capital of a circle, and contains 5,000 inhabitants. The circle of Marburg has an area of 1,330 sq. miles, and 173,000 inhabitants. 116 m. S. by W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 42′ E. Lat. 46° 34′ N.

Marcasi, 3 small islands off the coast of Peru. Lat. 11° 30′ S.

Marcellus, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Skeneateles lake, 10 m. W. Onondaga, 60 W. Utica. Pop. 6,503. In this town is the village of Skeneateles.

Marcenat, t. France, in Cantal, 14 m. N. by W. Murat. Pop. 2,100.

March, t. Eng. in the Isle of Ely, and county of Cambridge, 11 m. fr. Wisbeach, 80 fr. London. Lon. 0° 6′ E. Lat. 52° 34′ N. Pop. 3,098.

March river. See *Morava*.

Marchand Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 142° 19′ W. Lat. 9° 21′ S.

Marche, t. Netherlands, in Liege, 30 m. S. Namur. Pop. 1,400.

Marche, t. France, in Vosges, 26 m. W. S. W. Epinal. Pop. 1,600.

Marcheck, t. Lower Austria, on the Morava, 14 m. N. W. Presburg. Lon. 16° 56′ E. Lat. 48° 15′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Marchienne au Pont, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 18 m. E. by S. Mons. Pop. 1,200.

Marchiennes, t. France, in North, 9 m.W. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,200.

Marciac, t. France, in Gers, 10 m. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,500.

Marcianise, or *Marcianisi*, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 13 m. N. Naples. Pop. 5,700.

Marcigny, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, Pop. 2,414.

Marcille, t. France, in Mayenne, 6 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,200.

Marcolles, t. France, in Cantal, 17 m. S. W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,350.

Marcus hook, p-t. Delaware co. Pa. on the Delaware, 20 m. below Philadelphia.

Mardin, t. A. Turkey, in Bagdad, on a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. Pop. 12,000.

Mardou, isl. Norway, in the Sound. Lon. 8° 55′ E. Lat. 58° 14′ N.

Mareb, r. Sennaar, in Africa, which falls into the Tacazze, about 156 m. above the junction of that river with the Nile.

Marecchia, r. Italy, which falls into the gulf of Venice at Rimini.

Marechaux, *Cape*, on the S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73° 23′ W. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Maremma, *La*, the name given to a country in Italy, extending along the S. W. coast, from Leghorn on the N. as far as Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier. Many parts of it are marshy, and the whole unhealthy.

Marengo, v. Sardinian States, on the Bormida. Here was fought, on the 14th June 1800, the memorable battle of Marengo, between the French and Austrians. 5 m. S. E. Alessandria, 60 E. by S. Turin. Pop. 2,200.

Marengo, co. Alabama, on the E. side of the Tombigbee. Pop. 2,933. Slaves 866. Engaged in agriculture 347, in commerce 9, in manufactures 20. Chief town, White Bluff.

Marennes, t. France, in Lower Charente, 25 m. S. Rochelle. Pop. 4,700.

Mareotis, an extensive lake of Egypt, S. of Alexandria, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of land. On the E. it is separated by a neck of land equally narrow, from the lake of Aboukir.

Maretimo, (an. *Hiera*,) small isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ægades group, about 20 m. from the W. coast of Sicily. Lon. 12° 15′ E. Lat. 38° 4′ N.

Margallaway, r. which rises in the highlands that separate Maine from Canada, and flowing S. into New Hampshire, receives the waters of Umbagog lake, and takes the name of Androscoggin.

Margam, v. Wales, in Glamorgan, 7 m. from Briton Ferry.

Marganin, t. Prussia, in Posen, 38 m. W. S. W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,700.

Margaret's Island, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 143° 24′ W. Lat. 20° 26′ S.

Margaretta, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 192.

Margarett's creek, Ohio, runs into the Hockhocking opposite Athens.

Margarettsville, v. Washington co. Md. 10 m. S. by E. Elizabethtown.

Margariti, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near the sea coast, on the site of the ancient *Gytanæ*. Pop. 6,000.

Margaritta, Spanish isl. in the Caribbean sea, on the coast of Cumana, 30 m. in circumference. Extent, 350 sq. miles. The soil is poor, and unfit for cultivation. It is the position of this island, so near the Spanish settlements, being separated from Terra Firma by a strait of only eight leagues, that gives it its peculiar importance. There are but three ports. The principal is Pampatar, on the S. E. side of the island. It is there that all the fortifications deemed requisite for the defence of the island are placed. The capital city is Assumption, built almost in the centre of the island. Pop. 14,000, of whom 5,500 are whites, 2,000 Indians, and 6,500 slaves and freed persons. Their principal riches are in the pearl fisheries established in the island of Coche, in the middle of the channel. Lon. 64° and 65° W. Lat. 10° 56′ N.

Margate, s-p. Eng. in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors which resort hither in summer, and the business which their residence occasions.

Since the invention of steam vessels, the town has wonderfully increased, in order to accommodate the vast numbers brought by this expeditious conveyance. Six steam packets are employed in summer, starting two each day from Margate and London, entirely superceding the original sailing packets. In the summer of 1819, the number of passengers carried to and from London was 42,120. 72 m. E. by S. London. Lon. 1° 23′ E. Lat. 51° 23′ N. Pop. 6,849.

Margeezera, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 23′ E. Lat. 13° 55′ N.

Margonin, t. Prussian Poland, 40 m. N. by E. Posen. Pop. 1,700.

Margot, r. Mississippi, which joins the Mississippi, in lat. 35° 28′ N.

Marguerite, isl. in the Mediterranean, on the S. E. coast of France. Lon. 7° 3′ E. Lat. 43° 31′ N.

Marguerites, t. France, in Gard, 5 m. N. E. Nismes. Pop. 2,100.

Maria, t. New Granada, 32 leagues from Carthagena.

Maria, t. Gaspe district, Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.

Maria, r. Illinois, falls into the Mississippi.

Maria, r. Missouri Territory, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Missouri, 50 m. below the Great Falls.

Maria, Cape, isl. off the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 135° 53½′ E. Lat. 14° 50′ S.

Maria, Van Diemen, the N. W. point of New-Zealand. Lon. 172° 42′ E. Lat. 34° 30′ S.

Maria's Island, isl. in the Southern ocean, off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 143° 29′ E. Lat. 42° 42′ S.

Maria de Leuca, t. Naples, in Terra di Otranto, near the promontory of Leuca, 25 m. S. by W. Otranto.

Mariager, s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland. Lon. 10° 0′ 15″ E. Lat. 56° 39′ 5″ N.

Mariana, or *Marianne Islands*. See *Ladrones*.

Mariana, t. Brazil, 8 m. E. Villa Rica. Pop. 6,000.

Marianella, v. Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, near Naples. Pop. 1,400.

Marianne Islands, 3 small islands in Lake Borgne, 5 m. from the coast of Mississippi.

Marias las Tres, 3 small islands off Guadalaxara, in Mexico. Lat. 21° 16′ N. Lon. 106° 17′ W.

Marias Islands, 3 uninhabited islands in the Pacific ocean. The most northern and largest is 13 miles long. 204 m. E. S. E. Cape St. Lucas. Lon. of anchoring place, 253° 54′ E. Lat. 21° 28′ N.

Mariaville, t. Hancock co. Maine, 40 m. N. E. Castine.

Marie, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi, between the Auvase and the Kaskaskias.

Marie, Cape Dame, the W. point of St. Domingo, which, with the Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the bay of Leogane. Lon. 74° 26′ W. Lat. 18° 38′ N. 60 leagues W. Port au Prince.

Mariebo, t. Denmark, cap. of Laland, on the coast, with a harbor. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 47′ N.

Mariegalante, isl. W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica, 42 m. in circumference. Pop. in 1788, 12,385, of whom 10,121 were slaves. Lon. 61° 19 W. Lat. 15° 56′ N.

Marienberg, t. Germany, in Saxony. It has mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and tin. 35 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,600.

Marienburg, t. W. Prussia, on the Nogat. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries. 26 m. S. S. E. Dantzic. Lon. 19° 1′ E. Lat. 54° 1′ N. Pop. 7,200.

Marienwerder, one of the two governments into which W. Prussia is now divided. Area, 6,880 sq. miles. Pop. 302,000.

Marienwerder, t. W. Prussia, the capital of the above, is on the Nogat, 43 m. S. of Dantzic, 90 S. W. Konigsberg. Lon. 18° 49′ E. Lat. 53° 44′ N. Pop. 5,100.

Mariensell, t. Austrian States, 6 m. W. S. W. Baden. It is the Loretto of Austria. The crowds who resort to a chapel here are immense.

Mariestadt, t. Sweden, on the lake Wenner, 60 m. S. W. Orebro. Pop. 1,100.

Marietta, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

Marietta, borough and p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 12 m. W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,545.

Marietta, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of the Muskingum, 178 miles below Pittsburg, 93 E. by N. Chillicothe, 109 S. E. Columbus, 61 S. E. Zanesville. Lat. 39° 25′ N. Lon. 81° 30′ W. It contains the county buildings, a land office, an academy, bank, printing-office, and Presbyterian meeting-house. During seven years from 1800 to 1807, ship-building was carried on here to a considerable extent; and since 1816 this business has revived. The situation of the town is unfortunate; parts of it being liable to annual inundation. Pop. 2,036.

Marigliano, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 12 m. E. N. E. Naples. Pop. 5,500.

Marignane, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 14 m. W. Aix. Pop. 1,600.

Marignano, or *Malegnano*, t. Austrian Italy, in Milan, 8 m. W. N. W. Lodi. Pop. 4,000.

Marigny, t. France, in La Manche, 6 m. W. St. Lo. Pop. 3,800.

Marigny, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 12 m. S. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,500.

Marinduqera, one of the Philippine islands, near the S. coast of Lucon. Lon. 121° 51′ E. Lat. 13° 29′ N.

Maringues, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 14 m. N.W. Thiers. Pop. 3,800.

Marino. See *St. Marino*.

Marino, t. States of the Church, 12 m. S. E. Rome.

Marion, district, S. C. Pop. 10,201. Slaves 3,463. Engaged in agriculture 1,107, in commerce 9. Chief town, Gilesborough. At the court-house is a post-office.

Marion, formerly *Wilkinson*, co. Geo. Pop. 6,992. Slaves 1,463. Engaged in agriculture 1,941, in commerce 23, in manufactures 62.

Marion, p-t. and cap. Twiggs co. Geo. Pop. 193.

Marion, co. Alabama, between the Tuscaloosa and Tombigbee rivers.

Marion, p-v. Marion co. Alabama.

Marion, co. Mississippi, on Pearl river. Pop. 3,116. Slaves 1,232. Engaged in agriculture 1,040, in commerce 17, in manufactures 38. Chief town, Fords.

Marion, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 3,888. Slaves 167. Engaged in agriculture 1,468, in commerce 9. Chief town, Marion.

Marion, co. Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian Reservation. Square miles, 530.

Marion, co. Indiana, lately formed. Chief town, Indianapolis, the capital of the State.

Marion and Crozet's Islands, four islands in the Indian ocean. Lon. 47° E. Lat. 48° S.

Mariquita, city, New Granada, 80 m. S. Santa Fe. Lon. 74° 6′ W. Lat. 5° 16′ N.

Maritico, r. S. America, in Carthagena, which runs into the Spanish Main, in lon. 76° 42′ W. lat. 8° 5′ N.

Marivelas, or *Marivelle Bay*, bay on the W. coast of Lucon. Lon. 120° 24′ E. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Marivelas, or *Marivelle*, one of the smaller Philippine islands.

Mariupol, t. Eu. Russia, on the sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the Kalmius, 140 m. S. E. Ekaterinoslav. Pop. 2,000.

Marissa, or *Marisus*, the ancient *Hebrus*, r. Eu. Turkey, which passes by Philipopoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli, and runs into a bay of the Archipelago, called the gulf of Enos.

Mark, co. Germany, in the Prussian province of Westphalia. Extent, 667 square miles. Pop. 132,000. It is traversed by the Lippe and the Roer. The chief town is Hamm.

Marken, isl. Netherlands, in the Zuyder-Zee, 10 m. E. Amsterdam.

Market Bosworth. See *Bosworth*.

Market Deeping, t. Eng. in Lincoln co. Lon. 0° 18′ W. Lat. 52° 42′ N.

Market Drayton, t. Eng. in Salop co. 11 m. S. E. Whitchurch, 154 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 52° 55′ N. Pop. 3,370.

Market Harborough. See *Harborough*.

Market Jew. See *Marazion*.

Market Weighton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the road from York to Hull. Lon. 0° 40′ W. Lat. 53° 52′ N. Pop. 1,508.

Markinch, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 m. S. W. Cupar.

Markisch-Friedland, t. West Prussia, 15 m. W. by N. Deutsche-Cron. Pop. 2,000.

Marklesmill, p-v. Vigo co. Indiana.

Mark-Lissa, t. Prussian States, on the Queiss, 15 m. S E. Gorlitz. Pop. 1,300.

Markolsheim, t. France, 32 m. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,500.

Marks, Lake of, or *Shibkah el Lowdeah*, lake in the S. part of Tunis, 60 miles long, and 18 broad. It is supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the *Palus Tritonis* of the ancients.

Marlborough, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, on the Kennet. It sends two members to parliament. 74 m. W. London. Lon. 1° 43′ W. Lat. 51° 25′ N. Pop. 2,579.

Marlborough, t. Greenville co. Up. Canada.

Marlborough, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada.

Marlborough, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 5 m. S. E. Keene. Pop. 776.

Marlborough, p-t. Windham Vt. 44 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,296.

Marlborough, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 m. E. Worcester, 27 W. Boston. Pop. 1,952.

Marlborough, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. 17 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 839.

Marlborough, t. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 23 m. below Kingston. Pop. 2,248. It has 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Marlborough. See *Winnfield*.

Marlborough, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 839.

Marlborough, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 993.

Marlborough, West, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 852.

Marlborough, Lower, p-v. Calvert co. Md. on the Patuxent; 30 m. S. W. Annapolis.

Marlborough, Upper, p-t. and cap. Prince George co. Md. on the Patuxent, 21 m. S.W. Annapolis.

Marlborough, district, S. C. Pop. 6,425. Slaves 3,033. Engaged in agriculture 2,597, in commerce 3, in manufactures 129. At the court-house is a post-office.

Marlborough, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 300.

Marle, t. France, in Aisne, 106 m. N. by E. Paris. Pop. 1,600.

Marley's Store, p-v. Sampson co. N. C.

Marlow, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 33 m. W. Concord. Pop. 597.

Marlow, Great, borough and t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames. 31 m. W. by N. London. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 51° 34′ N. Pop. 2,799.

Marlstrand, isl. off the S. W. coast of Sweden. Lon. 11° 29′ E. Lat. 57° 53′ N.

Marly, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 6 m. E. Guise. Pop. 1,000.

Marly-le-Roy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 6 m. N. Versailles, 10 W. Paris, famous for its magnificent gardens and water works. Pop. 1,200.

Marmagnac, t. France, in Cantal, 3 m. E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,900.

Marmande, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, 34 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 6,100.

Marmarosch, county, in the N. E. of Hungary, bounded S. by Transylvania, N E. by the Bukowine. Sq. miles 3,770. Pop. 114,197.

Marmora, isl. in the sea of Marmora, 30 miles in circumference, 60 m. S. W. Constantinople.

Marmora, Sea of, a body of water, 90 miles long and 33 broad, between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Euxine sea through the straits of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago through the strait of the Dardanelles.

Marmorice, s-p. A. Turkey, at the head of a bay, nearly opposite the island of Rhodes. The harbour is one of the finest in the world. Lon. 28° 31′ E. Lat. 36° 52′ N.

Marne, r. France, which rises near Langres, and after a course of 220 miles, falls into the Seine at Charenton, a few miles above Paris.

Marne, a department in the N. E. of France. Extent, 3,200 sq. miles. Pop. in 1816, 311,000. Wine is the great product. Chalons sur Marne is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department in the N. E. of France. Extent, 2,992 sq. miles. Pop. 238,000. The principal product is wine. Upwards of 500,000 acres are covered with forests. The number of iron mines is 25; the workmen, about 4,000; the quantity of iron furnished, nearly 20,000 tons, of which the half is wrought, the half cast iron. Chaumont is the capital.

Marne, t. Denmark, in Holstein, 5 m. N. W. Brunsbuttel. Pop. 900.

Maro, t. Sardinia, in Piedmont, 9 m. N. W. Oneglia. Pop. 1,800.

Marolles les Breaux, t. France, in Sarthe, 8 m. S. by W. Mamers. Pop. 1,800.

Marommes, t. France, in Lower Seine, 3 m. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,500.

Maronda, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 7′ E. Lat. 26° 43′ N.

Maroni, or *Marawina*, r. S. America, in Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 55° 14′ W. Lat. 5° 52′ N.

Maros, t. Transylvania, 52 m. N. E. Carlsburg. Pop. 10,000.

Marosch, or *Maros*. r. Austrian states, which rises among the Carpathian mountains, crosses Transylvania, and Hungary proper, and falls into the Theisse opposite Szegedin.

Marostica, t. Austrian Italy, 11 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. 1,600.

Marpach, or *Marbach*, t. Wirtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Murr, 11 m. N. by E. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 21′ E. Lat. 48° 58′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Marple, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 4½ m. E. S. E. Stockport. Pop. 2,254.

Marple, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 700.

Marq en Baruel, t. France, dep. of the North, 3 m. N. Lisle. Pop. 2,000.

Marquais, t. France, in Dordogne, 5 m. N. W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

Marquesado, Villa del, t. Mexico, 48 leagues S. E. Mexico. Lon. 277° 10′ W. Lat. 18° 2′ N.

Marquesas, Marquis of Mendoza's Islands, or *Mendoca Islands*, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, extending from 138¼° to 140½° W. lon. and from 8½° to 10½° S. lat. Various accounts are given of the soil of these islands; but all agree that the inhabitants are remarkable for the beautiful proportion of their body and the regularity of their features. They are all strong, tall, and extremely active. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Marquette, r. Michigan, which runs W. and falls into Lake Michigan.

Marquis Islands, cluster of small islands in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 24° 35′ N.

Marquise, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. N. E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,400.

Marr, district, Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, containing 900 sq. miles. Pop. 53,000.

Marraboo, t. Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the upper part of the Niger, 150 m S. W. Sego.

Marrat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 11 m. S. Thiers. Pop. 2,400.

Marray, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 11 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,000.

Marr's bluff, p-v. Liberty co. S. C.

Marsac, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 6 m. S. E. Ambert. Pop. 3,000.

Marsaglia, t. Piedmont, 6 m. N. E. Mondovi.

Marsal, t. France, in Meurthe, 17 m. N. E. Nancy. Pop. 1,400.

Marsala, t. Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the W. extremity of the island, on the promontory of Lilubæum. 45 m. S. W. Palermo. Lon. 12° 27′ E. Lat. 37° 52′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Marsden, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 18 m. from Manchester. Pop. 1,800.

Mars Diep, a passage from the German ocean into the Zuyder-Zee, between the extremity of North Holland and the Texel. It is the principal passage both for merchantmen and ships of war.

Marseillan, t. France, in Herault, 4 m. N. E. Agde. Pop. 3,200.

Marseilles, a large and commercial city in the S. of France, cap. of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Mediterranean. The city, with its environs, is inclosed by rocky hills. It is divided into the the Old and New Town. The New Town, containing nearly two-thirds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight, its squares spacious and handsome, its buildings remarkable for their elegance. The port extends into the heart of the town, is completely sheltered from all winds, and remains perfectly tranquil in the most violent storms. It owes this security chiefly to the narrowness of the entrance, which does not exceed 100 yards, being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side. On these are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour. The harbour is capable of containing nearly 1,000 merchant vessels; but it is not of sufficient depth to float ships of war.

From its advantageous position, and the security of its harbour, Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France. It is, on account of its lazaretto, the exclusive medium of intercourse between France, the Levant, and the N coast of Africa. To these countries alone it exports annually, to the value of a million sterling, in light woollens, silk, and colonial produce.

It is a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. It has also extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the W. Indies. The most important manufactures are soap; of these there are 75 separate establishments, which consume annually from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of olive oil. 180 m. S. by E. Lyons, 300 E. N. E. Bourdeaux, 45 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 22′ E. Lat. 43° 17′ N. Pop. 110,000.

Marshall's mills, p-v. Huntington co. Pa.

Marshallsville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Marshallton, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

Marshfield, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 11 m. from Bristol, 105 W. London. Lon. 2° 17′ W. Lat. 51° 28′ N. Pop. 1,415.

Marshfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 12 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 710.

Marshfield, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. on the sea coast, 15 m. N. Plymouth. Pop. 1,532.

Marsh island, isl. Maine, at the Great falls in Penobscot river, 4 m. above Bangor.

Marshpee, t. Barnstable co. Mass. on the sea coast, 13 m. S. W. Barnstable. Pop. 150.

Marshy hope, r. Md. the N. W. branch of the Nanticoke.

Marsico Nuovo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. 23 m. N. by W. Policastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 6,800.

Marsico Vecchio, or *Vetere*, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 14 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 2,650.

Marsillac, t. France, in Gironde, 9 m. N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,800.

Marsom's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82° 58′ W. Lat. 12° 5′ N.

Marstal, t. Denmark, in the island of Arroe, 10 S. S. W. Rudkiobing. Pop. 800.

Marston, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on Megantic lake.

Marstrand, t. Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattegat, 23 m. N. N. W. Gottenburg. Lon. 11° 36′ E. Lat. 57° 53′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Martaban, a province of the Birman empire, between 15° and 17° N. lat. and between 97° and 99° E. lon. Its principal produce is pepper, cardamums, rice, salt, and fish. Being situated between Pegue and Siam, it has frequently changed masters; but in 1745 it was conquered, together with Pegue, by the Birmans. *Martaban*, the capital, is a seaport, in lon. 97° 30′ E. lat. 16° 30′ N.

Martel, t. France, in Lot. 19 m. N. E. Gourdon. Pop. 2,800.

Martello, Cape, the S. point of the island of Negropont, in Greece. Lon. 24° 39′ E. Lat. 38° N.

Martha Brae Harbour, t. on the N. coast of Jamaica, 7 leagues W. Montego point. Lon. 77° 32′ W. Lat. 18° 31′ N.

Martha's river, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Missouri, 60 m. above the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Martha'sville, v. Missouri, on the river Missouri, 40 m. W. St. Charles.

Martha's Vineyard, isl. Mass. forming part of Dukes co. It lies a little W. of Nantucket, between 40° 17′ and 41° 29′ N. lat. and between 70° 22′ and 70° 50′ W. lon. It is 21 miles long, and on an average, 6 broad, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers, and grain in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants. The chief town is Edgartown. On the N. side is Holmes' hole, which is a famous place of resort for vessels bound to the eastward. Fifty or sixty vessels are frequently seen here waiting for a fair wind.

Marthalen, t. Switz. in Zurich, 5 m. S. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,600.

Martham, parish, Eng. in Norfolk, 6 m. N. W. by N. from Caister. Pop. 679.

Marti, or *Marty*, t. France, in Pas de Calais. Pop. 2,000.

Martick, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,701.

Martigny, in Switzerland. See *Martinach*.

Martigues, Les, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the lake of Martigues. It was formerly a place of considerable strength. 22 m. N. W. Marseilles, 24 S. W. Aix. Lon. 4° 59′ E. Lat. 43° 23′ N. Pop. 6,800.

Martin, or *Isle Martin*, v. Scotland, in Rossshire, on the W. coast, 5 m. N. Ullapool.

Martin, co. N. C. inclosed by the counties of Tyrrel, Halifax, Bertie, and Pitt. Pop. 6,320. Slaves 2,840. Engaged in agriculture 412, in commerce 13, in manufactures 65. Chief town, Williamston.

Martin, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,032. Engaged in agriculture 215, in commerce 2, in manufactures 72.

Martin, Cape, cape, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0° 3′ E. Lat. 38° 47′ N.

Martin islands, Michigan ter. in Lake Huron, the largest of which is 9 miles in circumference. They contain gypsum. 10 m. N. E. Michillimackinac.

Martin, Point, the N. W. point of Comptroller's bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 215° 36′ E. Lat. 60° 13½′ N.

Martin's, Sir Henry's, Islands. See *Hergest's Islands*.

Martin de Courtesolles, t. France, in Marne, 6 m. E. N. E. Chalons sur Marne. Pop. 2,200.

Martin de Londres, t. France, in Herault, 12 m. N. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,300.

Martin, Vas, Islands of, 3 small islands in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 25° 43′ W. Lat. 20° 31′ S.

Martina, t. Naples, in the Terra di Otranto, 13 m. W. N. W. Otranto.

Martinach, or *Martigny*, t. Swiss canton of the Valais, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Drance, 11 m. W. Sion.

Martinengo, t. Austrian Italy, 25 m. N. E. by E. Milan. Pop. 3,000.

Martinet, Cape, promontory on the S. E. coast of Ivica. Lon. 1° 28′ E. Lat. 38° 54′ N.

Martinico, isl. in the W. Indies, and one of the largest of the Caribbees, being 60 miles from N. W. to S. E. and 140 in circumference. Extent, 370 sq. miles. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by hillocks. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest bears the marks of a volcano. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. It has numerous bays and harbours, which afford a certain shelter from the hurricanes which infest these latitudes. In 1769, 1788, and 1810, the exports were as follow:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1769,	£588,412,	£536,631
1788,	1,195,111,	1,201,875
1810,	635,664,	791,773

In 1794, the island was taken by the British and restored to France in 1802. It was again taken in 1809, and restored in 1815. Pop. in 1700, 21,650; in 1732, 80,000; and in 1810, according to a return made to the British house of commons, 96,413, of whom 78,577 were slaves, 8,630 free persons of color, and 9,206 whites. The principal towns are Fort Royal, the capital, and St. Pierre. Lon. of the Port de France, 61° 5′ 45″ W. Lat. 14° 35′ 49″ N.

Martinico, Little, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 61° 18′ W. Lat. 13° 38′ N.

Martinsborough, now *Jonesville*, p-t. Surry co. N. C. on the S. side of Tar river, 20 m. above Washington.

Martinsburg, p-t. and cap. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 1,497. It has a court-house, jail, and Presbyterian church. Roaring creek which here empties itself into Black river has falls of 80 feet. On this stream mills are erected. 48 m. N. Utica, 42 S. E. Sackets Harbor.

Martinsburg, p-t. Berkley co. Va. 8 m. S. of the Potomac, 25 m. fr. Bath, 24 N. E. Winchester, 80 N. W. Washington. It contains a court-house and jail, 2 churches, and about 80 dwelling houses.

Martinsburg, p-t. Hopkins co. Ken.

Martin's creek, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.

Martinsville, p-t. Henry co. Va. 40 m W. Pittsylvania, 166 S. W. Petersburg.

Martinsville, p-t. and cap. Guilford co. N. C. on the E. side of Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, 48 m. N. W. Hillsborough, 27 E. Salem. Lon. 79° 43′ W. Lat. 36° 5′ N. In the neighborhood of this town a battle was fought 15th March, 1781, between the Americans and the British.

Martinsville, Louisiana. See *St. Martinsville*.

Martizay, t. France, in Indre, 14 m. N. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,700.

Martock, t. Eng in Somerset, 4½ m. W. S. W. Ilchester. Pop. 2,356.

Marton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. S. E. Blackpool. Pop. 1,093.

Marton, v. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 m. S. by E. Gainsborough.

Martorano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra. It is the see of a bishop. 20 m. N. W. Squillace.

Martorell, t. Spain in Catalonia, at the junction of the Noya with the Llobregat, 9 m. N. W. Barcelona.

Martory, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 10 m. N. by E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,000.

Martos, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 10 m. W. Jaen. Pop. 6,000.

Martyr's Reef and Rocks, between the gulf of Mexico and the N. side of the Florida stream. Lon. 81° W. Lat. 24° 5′ N.

Maru Shah Jehan. See *Meru*.

Marrao, t. Portugal, 6 m. S. E. Valencia de Alcantara, in Spain. Pop. 1,300.

Marvejols, t. France, in Lozere, 36 m. E. N. E. Rodez. Pop. 3,700. Lon. 3° 17′ E. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

Marvella, or *Marbella*, s-p. Spain, in Granada, 84 m. W. S. W. Granada, 34 N. N. E. Gibraltar. Pop. 8,000.

Marville, t. France, in Meuse, 7 m. S. E. Montmedy, 24 N. N. E. Verdun. Pop. 1,000.

Marwar. See *Judpore*.

Marwick Head, cape, Scotland, on the W. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 51° 58′ N.

Mary ann, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 573.

Mary ann forge, p-v. Somerset co. Pa.

Maryborough, t. Ireland, in Queen's county, near the Barrow, 48 m. N. Waterford, 43 S. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 2′ W. Lat. 53° N.

Maryburgh, v. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near Fort William, on the S. side of Locheil.

Maryland, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 16 m. S. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,439.

Maryland, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Virginia. It lies between lon. 75° 10′ and 79° 20′ W. and between lat. 38° and 39° 44′ N. and contains 13,959 sq. miles, or 8,933,760 acres, of which one fifth is water. Chesapeake bay runs through the state from N. to S. dividing it into two parts. The part east of the bay is called the eastern shore, and the part west of the bay, the western shore. The State is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western shore, and 8 on the eastern. Pop. in 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 349,692; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,300, of whom 260,264 were whites, 107,288 slaves, and 39,748 free blacks. Engaged in agriculture 79,135, in commerce 4,771, in manufactures 18,640.

In the counties on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, the land is generally level and low, and in many places is covered with stagnant waters, giving rise in the summer and fall months to agues, and intermittent fevers. On the western shore, the land below the lowest falls of the river, is principally level, and free from stones. Above these falls the country becomes successively uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the State is mountainous. The principal range of mountains is the Blue Ridge or South Mountains, which pass through the State in a northerly direction from Virginia into Pennsylvania. The extreme western part of the State is crossed by the Alleghany mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge are several inferior chains, as Will's mountain, Evit's Warrior, and Ragged mountains, and Sideling hill. The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, which are the staple productions of the State. Some cotton of inferior quality is also raised, and in the western counties, considerable quantities of flax and hemp. Two articles are said to be peculiar to Maryland; the genuine *white* wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Ann's, and Talbot counties, on the eastern shore; and the bright *kite's foot* tobacco, which is produced on some parts of the western shore, south of Baltimore. The forests abound with various kinds of nuts, used for fattening hogs, which run wild in the woods, and are killed in considerable numbers for exportation. Apples and peaches are abundant, and are raised for distillation.

Excellent roads proceed from Baltimore in various directions. There is a turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland on the Potomac, a distance of 135 miles. From Cumberland to Brownsville on the Monongahela in Pennsylvania, there is now completed by the U. S. a free turnpike road, of the most superior construction. The distance is 72 miles, making the whole distance from Baltimore to Brownsville 207 miles. This is the shortest and best communication yet opened between the tide water of the Atlantic and the navigable western waters. A turnpike extends from Baltimore in a N. W. direction 16 miles, to Reister town, and there divides: one branch turning more to the N. meets the Pennsylvania line in 19 miles; the other in a W. N. W. direction, runs 29 miles in Maryland. A company was incorporated many years since by the States of Delaware and Maryland, for opening a communication between Delaware bay and the Chesapeake, by means of a canal from Elk river to Christiana creek. When completed it will be 22 miles long, and is intended for vessels of 70 tons. The expense is estimated at $850,000.

Maryland was originally settled by Roman Catholics, and they are the most numerous denomination of Christians. The other denominations are Episcopalians, who had in 1811, 30 churches, and 35 clergymen; Baptists, Friends, Presbyterians, &c. There are several very respectable literary institutions in Baltimore, and academies in various places. The legislature is styled the general assembly, and is composed of a senate consisting of 15 members, chosen for five years by electors, and a house of delegates, consisting of 4 from each county, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, chosen annually. The governor and an executive council of 5 persons, are chosen annually by a joint ballot of both houses.

Iron ore abounds in various parts of the State, and coal is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of a superior quality, on the Potomac, in the the neighborhood of Cumberland. Furnaces have been erected in various places for the manufacture of iron and iron ware. Glass, paper, and whiskey are also made in considerable quantities. The value of manufactures in 1810, was $11,468,794. The principal exports are flour and tobacco. The value of the exports for the year ending Sept. 30th 1820, was $6,609,364, of which $1,927,766 was foreign produce. Maryland is the third state in the Union in amount of shipping. In 1815, the number of tons was 156,062.

Maryland Point, peninsula, Md. formed by a bend in Potomac river, 12 m. W. Port Tobacco.

Maryport, s-p. Eng. in Cumberland co. at the mouth of the Ellen. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of timber from North America, and the exportation of coals to Ireland. 7 m. N. W. Cockermouth, 307 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 29′ W. Lat. 54° 43′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Marysburg, t. Prince Edward co. Up. Canada, on the bay of Quinti.

Mary's river, r. Missouri, which runs into the S. side of the Osage river.

Marysville, t. and cap. Charlotte co. Va.

Marysville, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

Marysville, p-t. and cap. Blount co. East Tennessee, 15 m. S. Knoxville. Here is a bank.

Marysville, p-t. Harrison co. Ken.

Marysville, t. and cap. Union co. Ohio, on Mill creek, 15 m. S. W. Delaware, 27 N. W. Columbus.

Marza, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on the sea coast, 10 m. S. by W. Noto.

Marsa Susa, s-p. Barca, 6 m. N. Curen.

Masaffran, r. Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean, in lon. 3° 13′ E. lat. 36° 40′ N.

Masafuero, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 80° 46′ W. Lat. 33° 45′ S.

Masagran, s-p. Tlemsan, in Algiers, 20 m. N. E. Arzew.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, S. of Luzon. Lon. 123° 20′ E. Lat. 12° 18′ N.

Mascali, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 15 m. N. by E. Catania. Pop. 4,000.

Mascat, the most considerable seaport on the E. coast of Arabia. All the ports from Rosalgate to the entrance of the gulf, are tributary to it. The trade is extensive with the British settlements in India, the Malay peninsula, the Red Sea, and the E. coast of Africa. The government of the Imaum is the most civilized and orderly of any either in Persia or Arabia. Britain favours the flag of Mascat, recognizing it as neutral; and in war it often becomes the channel of communication with the enemy's ports. In short, Mascat is resorted to as a sort of magazine, for goods, by vessels from every port in Persia and Arabia. English vessels sailing between India and Bassorah, usually stop here. It carries on also a very large trade by caravans, with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round, and strongly fortified. Lon. 59° 15′ E. Lat. 23° 38′ N.

Mascomy, r. N. H. which rises in Smart's pond, between Dorchester and Lyme, and flows S. into Mascomy pond. It then discharges the waters of the pond into Connecticut river.

Mascontin, r. Illinois, which empties into the Wabash, between Vincennes and Fort Harrison.

Mascouche, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the river St. John about 12 miles before the latter joins the St. Lawrence.

Mascoury, Point de, cape on the N. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat. 19° 45′ N.

Mas d'Asil, t. France, in Arriege, 25 m. W. Mirepoix. Pop. 2,500.

Maseyck, or *Maaseyk*, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Maese, 9 m. S. S. W. Ruremonde. Pop. 3,400.

Masham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 20 m. from York. Lon. 1° 39′ W. Lat. 54° 13′ N. Pop. 1,014.

Maside, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 130° 35′ E. Lat. 7° 25′ S.

Masina, kingdom, Central Africa, on the N. bank of the Niger. It pays tribute to the king of Bambarra.

Maskagon, r. Michigan territory, which runs W. and falls into Lake Michigan, 12 m. N. Grand river.

Maskeline, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 54° 4′ N.

Maskelyne's Islands, small islands in the Pacific, off Mallicollo island. Lon. 167° 59′ E. Lat. 16° 32′ S.

Maskinonge, seigniory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on a river of the same name which runs into Lake St. Peters, 24 m. W. Three-Rivers.

Mason, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 34 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,313.

Mason, co. Va. Pop. 4,368; slaves 593; engaged in agriculture 1,288, in commerce 11, in manufactures 111. Chief town, Point Pleasant.

Mason, co. Ken. on the Ohio. Pop. 13,588; slaves 3,366; engaged in agriculture 3,302, in manufactures 129. Chief town, Maysville.

Mason, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 289.

Mason, t. Pike co. Missouri.

Mason hall, p-v. Orange co. N. C.

Masonsville, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y. 24 m. W. Delhi, 8 E. Bainbridge. Pop. 719.

Masovia, a palatinate of the interior of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Vistula, S. by the palatinates of Sendomir and Kalisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. Area, 4,630 square miles. Pop. 318,000. Warsaw is the capital.

Masow, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 9 m. N. Stutgard. Pop. 1,200.

Masques. See *Chilques*.

Massa, t. Italy, cap. of the dutchy of Massacaran, on the Frigido, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, 30 N. by W. Leghorn, 50 S. by W. Modena. Pop. 10,000.

Massa, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 40 m. S. E. Leghorn. It is the see of a bishop.

Massabesick pond, N. H. chiefly in the township of Chester. It is about 3 miles long, and contains 1,512 acres.

Massac, Fort, an old French fort on the W. bank of the Ohio, just below the mouth of the Tennessee. Lat. 37° 15′ N.

Massa-Carrara, dutchy in the central part of Italy, on the S. side of the Appenines, and inclosed by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. It is composed of the principalities of Massa and Carrara, and the lordship of Carfagnana. Extent, 320 square miles. Pop. 38,000. Its mountains, from the base to the summit, are composed almost entirely of beautiful marble. See *Modena*.

Massacchio, t. Italy in the Ecclesiastical state, 20 m. W. by S. Ancona.

Massachusetts, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Vermont and New-Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut; and W. by New-York. It lies between 41° 23′ and 43° 52′ N. lat. and between 69° 50′ and 73° 10′ W. lon. It contains 7,250 square miles, or 4,644,000 acres. It is divided into 14 counties, and 290 towns. Pop. in 1790, 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; and in 1820, 523,287; engaged in agriculture 63,469, in commerce 13,301, in manufactures 33,464. It has on an average 72 persons to each square mile, and is the most thickly settled state in the Union. Many thousand persons emigrate every year to other States.

There are several ranges of mountains which come from Vermont and New-Hampshire, and run across the western part of the State into Connecticut. To the east of these mountains the country is hilly, except in the southern counties, where it is level and sandy. On the sea coast the land is generally poor, particularly in the S. E. The rest of the State has generally a strong, good soil, well adapted to grazing and grain. The vallies of the Connecticut and the Housatonnuc, especially, have a fine soil, and embrace many flourishing and pleasant towns. In no state in the Union have greater advances been made in agriculture, than in Massachusetts. The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Apples are abundant, and large quantities of cider are made annually. Beef, pork, butter and cheese, are also abundant and of excellent quality. Among the minerals are iron ore, which is found in large quantities in Bristol and Plymouth counties; and marble, quarries of which have been opened in Stockbridge, and other towns of Berkshire county. At Chelmsford and Tyngsborough, near the banks of the Middlesex canal, great quantities of beautiful granite are found, which is much used for building in Boston and elsewhere.

The citizens of Massachusetts are highly distinguished for the liberality with which they support literary and benevolent institutions. The principal literary institutions are Harvard University at

Cambridge, the Theological Seminary in Andover, Williams' college in Williamstown, Amherst Collegiate Institution, and Phillips' Academy in Andover. There are numerous other academies, and common schools are universally established. The Congregationalists are much more numerous than any other religious denomination. In 1817, they had 366 congregations; the Baptists, 91; Friends, 32; Episcopalians, 14; Presbyterians, 8; there are also a few Methodists and Roman Catholics.

Massachusetts is the third state in the Union in amount of manufactures. The value in 1810, was $21,895,529. The principal articles are cotton goods, articles of leather, ardent spirits, cordage, wrought and cast iron, nails, woollen goods, ships, straw bonnets, and hats. In amount of shipping, Massachusetts is the first State in the Union. In 1815, before Maine was separated, the number of tons was 452,273, which was about one third of the whole shipping of the United States. No State is so extensively engaged in the fisheries. In many populous towns on the sea-coast, a large proportion of the inhabitants derive their subsistence entirely from this employment. The principal exports are fish, beef, lumber, pork, ardent spirits, whale oil, and various manufactures. The value of the exports for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1820, was $11,008,922, of which $7,147,487 was foreign produce.

Massachusetts Bay, a large bay on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south.

Massacre Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Alabama, 2 m. E. Horn island, 10 from the main land.

Massa de Lombardi, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 24 m. S. S. E. Ferrara.

Massa Fiscaglia, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 18 m. E. Ferrara.

Massafra, t. Naples, in Terra di Otranto, 9 m. N.W. Tarento. Pop. 7,000.

Massafuero, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 279° 26′ E. Lat. 33° 49′ S.

Massagong, small island in the Eastern Seas. Lon. 100° 5′ E. Lat. 3° 8′ S.

Massa Lubrense, or *Massa di Sorento*, t. Naples, on the coast. 13 m. S. by E. Naples. Pop. 2,700. It is the see of a bishop.

Massawinway, r. Indiana, which unites with Little river at Fort Tecumseh to form the Wabash.

Massena, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence. Pop. 944.

Masserano, t. Piedmont, 40 m. N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 3,600.

Masseube, t. France, in Gers, 10 m. S. E. Mirande. Pop. 1,400.

Massiac, t. France, in Cantal, 16 m. N. by E. St. Flour. Pop. 1,600.

Massie's creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, 4 m. above Xenia. There are falls near its mouth.

Massilargues, t. France, in Herault, 16 m. E. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 3,000.

Massingales, p-v. Sullivan co. Ten.

Massingano, or *Massagana*, t. Africa, in Angola, 100 m. E. S. E. Loanda. Lon. 14° 40′ E. Lat. 9° 54′ S.

Mastassin, Lake, lake of N. America, at the head of Rupert's river, which falls into James' bay. It is about 200 miles in circumference.

Mastre, t. France, in Ardeche, 12 m. S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,500.

Masvaux, or *Mauermuster*, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 10 m. N. E. Belfort. Pop. 2,200.

Masuah, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, situated upon an island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It is subject to the Turks. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha and Jidda, and the imports consist chiefly of spices, piece goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, cotton, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. The governor demands 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, on all imports and exports. Lon. 39° 37′ E. Lat. 15° 34′ N.

Masulipatam, s-p. Hind. in the northern circars, celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths, called chintz. It carries on considerable traffic with China, Pegue, Bengal, Persia, and Arabia. Its harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons, and is the only good port on the coast of Coromandel. It was taken by the British in 1759, and is now the residence of the judge, collector, &c. of the district. Lon. 81° 10′ E. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

Marvey, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 4′ N.

Mata, La, s-p. Spain, in Valencia, 22 m. S. S.W. Alicant.

Mata, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lat. 19° 30′ S.

Mataboon, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120° 11′ E. Lat. 5° 2′ N.

Matagoda, small isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 31° S.

Matagorda, a fort on the bay of St. Joseph, in the province of Texas, built by La Salle, who landed here in 1685. This place was the resort of pirates in 1817. Lon. 97° 50′ W. Lat. 29° N.

Matajes, r. Quito, which enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 1° 22′ N.

Matala, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Candia, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 24° 54′ E. Lat. 34° 48′ N.

Matamba, country of S.W. Africa, in the interior, behind Congo and Angola.

Matanchel, t. Mexico, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. 105° 24′ W. Lat. 20° 45′ N.

Matane, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the S. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth.

Matanzas, t. on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. E. Havannah. It has a large and safe harbour. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 23° 3′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Matanza river, an inlet of the sea on the E. coast of Florida, 20 m. S. St. Augustine.

Matapan, Cape, or *Caglia*, (an. *Tenarium Promontorium*,) the S. point of the Morea, in Greece, and of the main land of Europe. Lon. 22° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 34′ N.

Matapediach, Lake, Lower Canada, the source of Ristigouche river.

Mataria, v. Egypt, a little S. of the ruins of the ancient On, or Heliopolis. On the 20th March, 1800, a bloody battle was fought here between the French and the Turks. 5 m. N. E. Cairo.

Mataro, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 20 m. E. N. E. Barcelona. The manufactures are calico, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, ribbons and silk twist; also canvas and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore; and the neighbourhood affords wine and brandy for export. Pop. in 1770, 10,000; now 25,000. Lon. 2° 28′ E. Lat. 41° 32′ N.

Matavai, Point, cape on the island of Otaheite. Lon. 210° 22′ E. Lat. 17° 29′ S.

Matas, Cape, cape on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 45° S.

Matchedash, or *Severn River*, r. Upper Canada, which runs into the Matchedash bay, at the E. end of Lake Huron.

Matelica, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 30 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 6,000.

Matembo, small isl. one of the Querimbas, near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 12° S.

Matera, t. Naples, capital of Basilicata. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and 6 convents. Pop. 12,400. 35 m. W. N. W. Tarentum. Lon. 16° 35′ E. Lat. 40° 51′ N.

Materborn, t. Prussian States, in Cleves and Berg, near Cleves. Pop. 1,500.

Matheo, Cape, promontory on the S. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 25° 58′ E. Lat. 38° 13′ N.

Matherstown, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Mathieu, t. France, in Upper Vienna, 12 m. W. S. W. Junier. Pop. 2,000.

Mathura, (pronounced *Muttra*,) t. Hind. in Agra, much venerated by the Hindoos as the birthplace of their favorite deity, Krishen. It is on the W. bank of the Jumna, and is one continued street of temples, and stone stairs descending to the river side, for the convenience of the innumerable pilgrims who come from all parts of India to pay their devotions at the shrine of the deity, and bathe in its waters. It was taken without opposition in 1803, by the British, and with the greater part of the province, remains in their possession. Lon. 80° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 32′ N.

Matia, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 147° 58′ W. Lat. 15° 48′ S.

Matilda, t. Dundas co. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

Matilda, v. Fairfax co. Va. on the Potomac, near the Great fall.

Matin, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 150 m. below Quebec.

Matina, r S. America, which divides Veragua from Costa Rica, and runs into the Atlantic.

Matinicus, islands on the coast of Maine, S. of the entrance into Penobscot bay. Lon. 68° 20′ W. Lat. 43° 56′ N.

Matlock, v. Eng. in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, chiefly celebrated for its hot springs. 7 m. N. Derby, 144 N.W. London. Lon. 1° 34′ W. Lat. 53° 7′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Mato Grosso, a very extensive province or capitania, in the western part of Brazil. It is intersected by the main ridge of the Brazilian Andes, which separates the rivers that run S. to the Plata, from those that run in an opposite direction to the Amazon.

Matoon Harbour, harbour on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64° 45′ W. Lat. 44° N.

Matour, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 19 m. W. Macon. Pop. 1,250.

Matschewice, t. Poland, 32 m. E. Warsaw.

Matsmai, t. cap. of the island of Jesso, at the S. extremity of the island. It is in possession of the Japanese. Pop. 500,00.

Matsua. See *Maruah*.

Mattaluck, r. Connecticut, which, at Waterbury, takes the name of Naugatuck.

Mattamushett, p-v. Hyde co. N. C.

Mattapony, r. Va. which rises in Spotsylvania co. and running S. E. joins the Pamunky at Delaware, to form York river. It admits loaded flats to Downer's bridge, 70 m. above its mouth.

Matthews, co. Va. on the W. side of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 6,920: Slaves 3,186. Engaged in agriculture 2,262, in commerce 110, in manufactures 200. At the court-house is a post-office.

Mattituck, p-v. Suffolk co. N.Y.

Matty's Island, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 143° 21′ E. Lat. 1° 46′ S.

Matuaro, isl. near the N. E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 156° 28′ E. Lat. 35° S.

Matura, t. and fortress near the S. extremity of Ceylon, at the mouth of the Melipu, with a harbour for small vessels. The Wesleyan Methodists have missionaries and schools here. In the vicinity there is a celebrated temple of Boodh, 100 m. S. E. Colombo. Lon. 80° E. Lat. 5° 52′ N.

Mava, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic near Cape Monte.

Maubeuge, t. France, on the Sambre. It is fortified, and well built; and has a manufacture of arms, which employs from 4 to 500 workmen. 13 m. S. Mons. Pop. 4,800.

Maubourguet, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 16 m. N. Tabres. Pop. 1,300.

Mauchline, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 10 m. E. Ayr. Pop. 1,000.

Mavealnahar. See *Bukharia*.

Maufus Bunder, s-p. Hind. in Northern Circars. Lon. 84° E. Lat. 18° 17′ N.

Maug, or *Tunas*, or *St. Laurence*, one of the smaller of the *Ladrone Islands*.

Maugerville, t. Sunbury co. New Brunswick, on St. John river, 30 m. above Bellisle.

Mauguio, t. France, in Herault, 6 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,600.

Maule, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean. Pop. 12,000. The capital is Talca, or St. Augustin, in lat. 34° 47′ S.

Maule, r. Chili, which enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 34° 50′ S.

Mauleon, t. France, in Lower Pyrennes, 21 m. W. by S. Pau. Pop 1,000.

Maumee, or *Miami bay*, bay at the W. end of Lake Erie. It is about 12 miles wide, and sets up 12 or 15 miles in the Territory of Michigan. Its entrance is 6 miles wide.

Maumee, or *Miami of the Lake*, r. Ohio, is formed by the union of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, and after a N. E. course of 120 miles, enters Maumee bay in Lake Erie It is navigable throughout its course, with the exception of the shoals extending 15 miles and terminating 18 miles from its mouth. Below the shoals is a valuable fishery.

Maumee, p-v. and cap. Wood co. Ohio, on Maumee river, opposite Fort Meigs.

Maupertuis, v. France, in La Vienne, near Poitiers.

Maura, or *Mobidie*, the smallest of the Society Islands, about 14 or 15 miles in circuit.

Maure, t. France in Ille-and-Vilaine, 25 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 4,100.

Maurens, v. France, in Dordogne, 2 m. from Bergeac. Pop. 1,300.

Maurepas, isl. Up. Canada, in Lake Superior.

Maurepas, lake, Louisiana, which is connected by the Ibberville with the river Mississippi, and communicates by an outlet of 7 miles, with Lake Ponchartrain. It is ten miles long and 7 broad, and has 12 feet water.

Maurepas. See *Isles de Madam*.

Mauriac, t. France, in Cantal, on the Dordogne, 36 m. W. N. W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,600.

Maurice, r. N. J. which runs into Delaware bay in Cumberland county. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 100 tons.

Maurice, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 2,411.

Maurienne, province of the Sardinian States, in Savoy. Pop. 54,500. St. Jean de Maurienne is the capital.

Mauripida, one of the Laccadive islands. Lon. 72° 21′ E. Lat 10° 58′ N.

Mauritius, or *Isle of France*, isl. in the Indian sea, 150 miles in circumference, about 600 m. E. Madagascar. About the middle of the last century it was fortified, and rendered the chief naval station of the French in the Indian seas. It preserved its importance even after Britain had annihilated the French power on the continent of India, and became then a grand privateering station against the India shipping. It was calculated at Calcutta that, in ten years, prizes to the value of 2,500,000*l.* had been taken and carried into Mauritius. In 1810, it was taken by the English, and may now be considered as permanently attached to the British dominions. The orange, pine-apple, and other tropical fruits, grow in the highest perfection. It contains iron mines, the produce of which finds a market in India. Mauritius produces little grain, or any other useful vegetable except the potatoe. It depends for provisions almost entirely upon Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, a great part of which is produced in Bourbon, to the average annual amount of 600,000 lbs.; cotton, 2,000 bales; indigo, 300,000 lbs.; raw sugar, 5,000,000 lbs.; cloves, 20,000 lbs. Pop. in 1790, estimated at 8,000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. In 1807, according to an official statement, the whole number was 70,000. The blacks have been imported as slaves from Madagascar. The London Society have a missionary here. Lon. 57° 16′ E. Lat. 40° 1′ N.

Maurisio, Cape, cape of Italy, in the bay of Naples. Lon. 15° 37′ E. Lat. 40° 1′ N.

Mauron, t. France, in Morbihan, 4 m. N. Ploermel. Pop. 4,200.

Maurs, t. France, in Cantal, 22 m. S. S. W. Aurillac. Pop. 2,100.

Maurua, one of the smaller of the Society islands. Lon. 152° 35′ W. Lat. 16° 26′ S.

Maury, co. West Tennessee, on Duck river. Pop. 22,140. Slaves 6,420. Engaged in agriculture 5,852, in commerce 63, in manufactures 489. Chief town, Columbia.

Maussane, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 11 m. S. E. Tarascon. Pop. 1,500.

Mauvaise. See *Bad river.*

Mauvaise terre, or *Yellow banks*, an elevated spot in Illinois, on the E. side of Illinois river, 80 miles by the stream from its mouth.

Mauves, t. France, in Orne, 6 m. N. N. E. Bellesme. Pop. 1,200.

Mauvezin, t. France, in Gers, 17 m. E. N. E. Auch. Pop. 2,000.

Mauze, t. France, in Two Sevres, 14 m. S. W. Niort. Pop. 1,600.

Maudesley, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 6 m. W. S. W. Chorley. Pop. 744.

Mauxatany, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,847.

Maxen, v. Saxony, 10 m. S. Dresden.

May, isl. Scotland, in the mouth of the frith of Forth.

May, Cape, on the coast of N. J. the N. cape at the entrance of Delaware bay. Lon. 74° 56′ W. Lat. 39° N.

May, Le, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 5 m. N. Chollet. Pop. 2,800.

May, Point, point of the peninsula between Fortune and Placentia bays, on the S. side of Newfoundland

Mayacari, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 51° 46′ W. lat. 2° 11′ N.

Mayaco, large lake, Florida, said to be 75 miles in circumference, and to be the source of the river St. John's. Streams flow from it both east and west into the sea.

Mayaguana, one of the Bahama islands, 24 miles long. Lon. 72° 15′ to 72° 30′ E. Lat. 22° 32′ to 22° 44′ N.

Mayahoon, or *Loonsay*, t. Birman empire, on the W. bank of the Irrawuddy river, 120 m. N. N. W. Rangoon.

Mayamba. See *Mayomba.*

Maybole, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 m. S. Ayr. Pop. 1,000.

Mayecurini, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 58° 26′ W. lat. 6° 35′ N.

Mayen, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 15 m. W. Coblentz. Pop. 2,200.

Mayenfeld, t. Switz. in the Grison country, on the Rhine, 22 m. S. by E. Appenzel. Pop. 900.

Mayenne, department in the N. W. of France, bounded by the departments of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine, and Loire. Extent, 2,000 sq. miles. Pop. 332,253. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, t. France, in Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, 165 m. W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0° 37′ 1″ W. Lat. 48° 18′ 4″ N. Pop. 9,100.

Mayenne, r. France, which falls into the Loire a little below Angers.

Mayet, t. France, in Sarthe, 15 m. S. Le Mans. Pop. 3,200.

Mayet de Montagne, t. France, in Allier, 42 m. S. E. Moulins. Pop. 1,500.

Mayfield, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. 8 m. N. E. Johnstown, 40 N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,025.

Mayfield, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 159.

Mayhew, one of the stations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Choctaws, established in 1820. It is on the borders of an extensive prairie on the S. side of Ook-tib-be-ha creek, 12 m. above its junction with the Tombigbee, about 100 m. E. Elliot. The number of the Mission family in 1822 was 15. The property, of all kinds, lands, stock, and buildings was $9,305. Lon. 88° 15′ W. Lat. 33° 20′ N.

Maynas. See *Mainas.*

Maynbernheim, t. Bavaria, 14 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,550.

Mayne, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, 1 m. S. Randalstown.

Maynooth, t. Ireland, in Kildare co. 12 m. W. by N. Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Galway, W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Sligo, and E. by Roscommon. Extent, 1,270,144 acres, or 1,984 sq. miles. Pop. estimated at 140,000, of whom not more than 1,750 are Protestants.

Mayo, v. Ireland, in Mayo co. 9 m. S. E. Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, off the W. coast of Africa. The only valuable commodity which it produces is salt. 30 m. S. Bonavista. Lon. 23° 8′ W. Lat. 15° 10′ N.

Mayomba, s-p. Loango, in Africa, at the bottom of a bay of the same name. Lon. 10° 24′ E. Lat. 3° 45′ S.

Mayor, small isl. in the Pacific, near the coast of New Zealand. Lon. 183° 31′ E. Lat. 36° 57′ S.

Mayor, Cape, promontory on the N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3° 46′ W. Lat. 43° 29′ N.

Mayorga, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 67 m. N. Lisbon.

Mayorga, called also Howe's islands, a cluster of three or four islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 179° 52′ E. Lat. 18° 38′ S.

Mayotta, one of the Comorra islands, near the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 45° 14′ E. Lat. 12° 52′ S.

Maypo, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific, in lat. 33° 26′ N.

Maypurg, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 51° 46′ E. lat. 2° 10′ N.

Mayres, t. France, in Lozere, 2 m. from Mazan Pop. 1,300.

May's landing, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.

May's lick, p-v. Mason co. Ken. 9 miles S. W. Washington.

Maysville, p-t. and cap. of Mason co Ken. on the Ohio, 66 m. above Cincinnati, 63 N. E. Lexington, 74 fr. Chillicothe. It contains about 400 houses, a glass factory and a printing office. It is the principal port of the N. E. part of the state, as Louisville is of the S. W. The town stands on a narrow strip of land, confined by hills, which rise abruptly to the height of 450 feet.

Mayville, p-v. in Chatauque, and cap. of Chatauque co. N. Y. on Chatauque lake, 70 m. S. W. Buffalo.

Mayzi, the E. cape of Cuba, and the W. point of the Windward passage. Lon. 74° 15′ 30″ W. Lat. 20° 19′ 30″ N.

Mazagan, s-p. Morocco. Lon. 8° 46′ W. Lat. 32° 54′ N.

Mazagong, t. Hind. on the island of Bombay, principally inhabited by descendants from the Portuguese.

Mazamet, t. France, in Tarn, 12 m. S. E. Castres. Pop. 5,500.

Mazan, t. France, in Vaucluse, 16 m. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 3,300.

Mazan, t. France, in Ardeche, 28 m. N. W. Viviers. Pop. 1,100.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, along the S. shore of the Caspian sea, having Ghilan on the W. Khorassan on the E. and Irak on the S.

Mazatlan, t. Mexico, in Sonora. Lon. 106° 46′ W. Lat. 23° 15′ N.

Mazatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 23° 15′ N.

Maze, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 13 m. E. Angers. Pop. 3,000.

Mazeira, isl. near the E. coast of Arabia, 60 miles long, and 8 broad. Lon. 59° 40′ E. Lat. 20° 35′ N.

Mazieres en Foix, t. France, in Arriege, 13 m. N. N. W. Mirepoix. Pop. 2,600.

Mazieres, t. France, in Vienne, 6 m. from Confolens. Pop. 1,100.

Mazoires, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 2 m. from Mercoeur. Pop. 1,400.

Mazorno, t. Austrian Italy, on the Po, 22 m. S. Venice. Pop. 1,200.

Mazounah, v. Algiers, in Tlemsan, on the Shellif, 30 m. S. Mustyganim.

Mazula, small isl. on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 8° 5′ S.

Mazzara, t. Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 45 m. S. W. Palermo. Lon. 12° 28′ E. Lat. 37° 46′ N.

Mazzara, Val di, one of the three provinces into which Sicily is divided, comprising the W. of the island. Extent, 4,700 sq. miles. Pop. 650,000. The capital is Palermo.

Meachegong, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy, 30 m. N. Preme.

Meaco, a great city of Niphon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire. It is still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the dairo, or spiritual sovereign. It is in a spacious plain, inclosed by a circuit of high mountains, and almost entirely formed into fine gardens, interspersed with temples, monasteries, mausoleums, and watered by numerous rivulets. Pop. more than 500,000. Meaco is the centre of all the literature and science of the empire. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly Japan-work, painting, carving, &c. are carried on here in great perfection. Lon. 153° 30′ E. Lat. 35° 24′ N.

Mead, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 1,311.

Mead, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,072.

Meadia, t. and fortress of Hungary, on the Czerne, 12 m. N. Orsova, 52 S. E. of Temesvar. Lon. 21° 59′ E. Lat. 45° 10′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Meadville, p-t. and cap. Crawford co. Penn. on the E. side of French creek, 25 m. N. W. Franklin, 40 S. of Erie. Lon. 80° 5′ W. Lat. 41° 36′ N. Pop. 649. It contains a court-house, jail, arsenal, printing-office, Presbyterian church, and 150 dwelling-houses. It is a thriving town, and turnpike roads are in progress which will connect it with Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Erie. Alleghany college was founded here in 1815. A building was commenced in the summer of 1820, designed to accommodate 100 students. The whole number of students yet admitted is 27. The library is valued at 6,000 dollars. The funds of the institution are yet small, but have recently been increased by a grant of 5,000 dollars from the Pennsylvania legislature.

Meangis Isles, small islands in the Eastern seas, about 5° N. lat. and 127° E. lon.

Meanna, t. Azerbijan, in Persia, 60 m. N. W. Sultania.

Meanree, t. Hind. in Sinde, on the Indus. Lon. 68° 21′ E. Lat. 24° 44′ N.

Meansville, p-t. and cap. Bradford co. Pa. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 60 m. N. W. Wilkesbarre.

Meao, one of the small Molucca islands. Lon. 127° 3′ E. Lat. 1° 12′ N.

Meari, or *Mari*, r. Brazil, which flows into the gulf of the Amazons, in lon. 45° 30′ W. Lat. 2° 40′ S. It is navigable for boats 160 leagues.

Mearns. See *Kincardineshire*.

Measontown, p-v. Fayette co. Pa.

Meath, a maritime co. Ireland, bounded N. by Cavan, Monaghan and Louth; E. by the Irish channel, S. by Kildare, and W. by West Meath. Extent, 526,700 acres. It consists in general of rich flat pasture land. It is proverbial for cattle, and supplies not only Dublin, but England, and the north of Ireland. Pop. in 1792, 112,400: the Catholics are to Protestants as 40 to 1.

Meaux, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 32 m. N. E. Paris. It is in a beautiful plain on the Marne. Lon. 2° 52′ E. Lat. 48° 57′ N. Pop. 70,000.

Mecca, a large city of Arabia, cap. of Hedsjas, and celebrated as the birth-place of Mahomet. It is situated in a dry, barren, and rocky country, about a day's journey inland from the Red sea. Its immediate position is in a narrow valley, inclosed between mountains. It is entirely supported by the concourse of pilgrims from every part of the Mahometan world, extending on one side to

the frontier of China, and on the other to the states on the Niger. This resort is now greatly diminished, partly in consequence of the decay of religious zeal, and the general decline of power and wealth among the Mahometan states; partly also from Mecca being continually exposed to the rude incursions of the Wahabees. The population is not now more than 16,000 or 18,000. The chief ornament of Mecca is the famous temple, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or house of the prophet. The grand ceremony through which the pilgrims pass, is that of going seven times round the Kaaba. Lon. 40° 15′ E. Lat. 21° 18′ 9″ N.

Mecca, s-p. Morocco, on the Atlantic. Lon. 9° 45′ W. Lat. 29° 45′ S.

Mechanick, v. in Washington, Dutchess co. N. Y. 15½ m. N. Poughkeepsie. Here is a Quaker boarding-school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students.

Mechanicks, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 353.

Mechanicksburg, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Mechanicksburg, t. Champaign co. Ohio, 11 m. E. Urbanna, 30 N. W. Columbus.

Mechanicksburg, Ohio, now *Chilo*.

Mechanicksville, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y.

Mechanicksville, p-v. Darlington district, S. C.

Mechanicktown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.

Mechelen, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 7 m. N. Maestricht. Pop. 1,000.

Mechlin, *Mecheln*, (in French *Malines*,) t. Netherlands, on the Dyle. The manufactures consist of very fine Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, leather and hats. At high water, vessels of considerable draught reach the town from the Scheldt. It is the see of an archbishop. 13 m. S. by E. of Antwerp, and 13 N. by E. Brussels. Lon. 4° 29′ 59″ E. Lat. 51° 1′ 52″ N. Pop. 20,000.

Mechoacan. See *Valladolid*.

Meckenheim, t. Prussian states, in Berg-and-Cleves, 18 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,000.

Mecklenburg, a grand dutchy in the N. of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Lubeck and Luneburg. Extent, 5,700 sq. miles. Pop. 430,000. It abounds in lakes and forests, and has several tracts of sandy soil; but is on the whole tolerably fertile. The religion, both of the government and the majority of the people is the Lutheran. At present the house of Mecklenburg is divided into two lines, Schwerin and Strelitz. Both received the title of grand duke at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Mecklenburg-Schwerin contains 4,900 sq. miles, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 800. See *Germany*.

Mecklenburg, v. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2 m. from Wismar.

Mecklenburg, co. Va. bordering on N. Carolina. Pop. 19,786. Slaves 11,402. Engaged in agriculture 6,202, in commerce 27, in manufactures 425. Chief town, Boydton. The court-house is 26 m. fr. Lunenburg.

Mecklenburg, co. N. C. bordering on S. Carolina. Pop. 16,895. Slaves 5,171. Engaged in agriture 2,968, in commerce 40, in manufactures 635. Chief town, Charlotte.

Meckley. See *Cassa and Munnipore*.

Meckmuhl, t. Wirtemburg, on the Jaxt, 36 m. N. N. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,200.

Mecon, river of Asia. See *Cambodia*.

Mecran. See *Mekran*.

Medea, t. Algiers, in Africa, 32 m. S. W. Algiers.

Media el, or *Mahdia*, s-p. Africa, 80 m. S. Tunis.

Medellin, (an. *Metellinum*,) t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana, 19 m. E. Merida. Lon. 5° 47′ W. Lat. 38° 43′ N.

Medelpad, province of Sweden, belonging to Hernosand, between the gulf of Bothnia and the province of Jamtland. It is 100 miles long, and 50 broad. Pop. 32,000.

Medenblik, t. Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 28 m. N. by E. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 50′ E. Lat. 52° 49′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Medfield, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 9 m. S. W. Dedham, 20 S. W. Boston. Pop. 892.

Medford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Mystic river, 4 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,474. It contains several distilleries, and brick-yards.

Mediasch, t. Transylvania, on the Cockel, 196 m. E. Belgrade.

Medicine, r. Missouri Ter. which runs into the Missouri, 12 m. above the Great Falls.

Medina, a city of Arabia, celebrated as containing the tomb of Mahomet. Although this tomb is held in high veneration, its visitation is not considered in any very high degree meritorious. It is performed by few, unless the pilgrims from Syria, in whose way it happens to lie. The tomb itself is not superior to those which the founders of mosques usually erect to perpetuate their own memory. It is placed between two others, containing the ashes of the first caliphs, Abubeker and Omar. The building which incloses it, is hung with silk, which is renewed every seven years. It it guarded by forty eunuchs. The mosque founded by the prophet is said to be very magnificent, being supported by four hundred columns, and containing three hundred lamps, always burning. Jambo, on the Red sea, serves as the port of Medina. 176 m. N. Mecca. Lon. 39° 33′ E. Lat. 25° N. Pop. 6,000.

Medina, cap. of the kingdom of Woolly, in W. Africa. Lon. 12° 50′ W. Lat. 13° 38′ N.

Medina, t. Africa, in Kasson. Lon. 9° 15′ W. Lat. 14° 15′ N.

Medina, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 19° 45′ N.

Medina, co. in the N. part of Ohio. Sq. miles 760. Pop. 3,082. Engaged in agriculture 885, in commerce 2, in manufactures 28. Chief town, Medina. At the court-house is a post-office.

Medina, p-t. and cap. Medina co. Ohio, on Rocky river, 26 m. S. W. Cleveland, 114 N. E. Columbus. Pop. 320.

Medina Celi, (an. *Arcobriga*) t. Spain, in Old Castile, 84 m. S. W. Saragossa. Lon. 2° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 15′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Medina de Las Torres, t. Spain, in Estramadura, 20 m. W. N. W. Llerena. Pop. 2,000.

Medina del Campo, (*Methymna Campestris*,) t. Spain, in Leon, 37 m. N. W. Segovia. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 41° 23′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Medina del Rio Seco, t. Spain, in Leon, 25 m. N. W. Valladolid. Lon. 4° 43′ W. Lat. 42° 4′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Medina Sidonia, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m. S. E. Cadiz. Lon. 5° 55′ W. Lat. 36° 22′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Mediterranean, the great sea which forms the S. boundary of Europe. Its length from E. to W. is about 2,000 miles; its general breadth is from 400 to 500. From the Black sea on the N. E. a strong current sets regularly into the Mediterranean. In the straits of Gibraltar the middle current flows into it from the Atlantic, while along

the northern and southern shores, two weaker currents flow in a contrary direction. This sea differs greatly from the ocean in its tides, which are feeble and irregular. Though its winds are variable, its navigation is in general smooth and easy.

Medling, or *Modling*, t. Austria, 8 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 3,200.

Medmann, or *Mettmann*, t. Prussian states, in Berg, 6 m. E. N. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 43′ E. Lat. 51° 17′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Medoni, or *Copper Isle*, isl. in the Eastern ocean, at the extremity of Asiatic Russia, 100 m. from Bhering's island.

Medrosta, lake, Maine. Lon. 68° 22′ W. Lat. 47° 56′ N. It is the source of Spey river, a branch of the St. John.

Medvezei, cape, on the N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 68° 34′ E. Lat. 77° 20′ N.

Medway, r. Eng. which falls into the mouth of the Thames, at Sheerness. It has been made navigable to Tunbridge.

Medway, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 m. S. W. Dedham, 25 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,523. Here is a loom for weaving lace veils.

Medyn, t. Eu. Russia, in Kaluga, 92 m. S. W. Moscow. Lon. 37° 51′ E. Lat. 55° N. Pop. 800.

Meeghcoung-yay, t. Birman empire, in Ava, on the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 50′ E. Lat. 19° 53′ N.

Meelah, t. Algiers, 13 m. N. W. Constantina.

Meenees, small isl. in the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 121° 35′ E. Lat. 6° 32′ N.

Meerat, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 74° 14′ E. Lat. 26° 35′ N.

Meercoot, t. Cabul. Lon. 67° 30′ E. Lat. 33° 31′ N.

Meerholz, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 35 m. S. W. Fulda. Pop. 1,000.

Meerhout, t. Netherlands, in Antwerp, 24 m. N. E. Louvain. Pop. 2,800.

Meerjaow, t. India, in Canara. Lon. 74° 36′ E. Lat. 14° 27′ N.

Meerka Serai, t. Bengal, in Chittagong. Lon. 4° 14′ E. Lat. 26° 35′ N.

Meersen, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 3 m. N. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,100.

Mees, *Les*, t. France, in Lower Alps, 17 m. S. W. Digne. Pop. 2,000.

Megantick, lake, Lower Canada, on the borders of the United States. It is one of the lakes from which the river Chaudiere rises. It is 9 miles long, and 2 broad.

Megara, t. Greece, in Corinth, 18 m. W. Athens.

Megen, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Maese, 15 m. N. E. Bois le Duc.

Megeve, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, 20 m. S. E. Bonneville. Pop. 3,100.

Meggat, r. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Esk.

Mego, or *Pulo Mego*, small isl. off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101° 5′ E. Lat. 4° S.

Mehaine, r. Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse, above Huy.

Mehallet Kebeer, city, Lower Egypt, on a canal between the E. and W. branches of the Nile. Lon. 31° 24′ E. Lat. 30° 50′ N.

Meherrin, r. which rises in Virginia, and running into N. Carolina, unites with the Nottaway, 7 m. below the line, to form the Chowan river.

Mehindry, r. Hind. in Gujerat, which falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

Mehlsack, t. East Prussia, 35 m. S. Elbing, 24 S. W. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,200.

Mehringen, or *Mohringen*, t. Bavaria, 8 m. S. S. E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,200.

Mehun, t. France, in Cher, 12 m. N. W. Bourges. Pop. 1,300.

Mehwas, district, Hind. in Gujerat, on the Puddar river.

Meidling, t. Austria, 10 m. S. by W. Vienna. Pop. 3,200.

Meigle, t. Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 m. N. W. Dundee.

Meigs, co. Ohio, N. of Gallia co. Sq. miles 400. Pop. 4,480. Engaged in agriculture 980, in commerce 4, in manufactures 90. Chief town, Meigsville.

Meigs, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 2,001.

Meigs, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 284.

Meigs creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 20 m. above Marietta.

Meigsville or *Cows*, p-v. Randolph co. Va.

Meigsville, p-t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 211.

Meigsville, t. and cap. Meigs co. Ohio.

Meilen, v. Switz. 3 m. S. E. Zurich. Pop. 2,200.

Meilhan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 6 m. W. N. W. Marmande. Pop. 2,400.

Meillonas, t. France, in Ain, 6 m. N. E. Bourg. Pop. 1,400.

Meimac, or *Meyniac*, t. France, in Correze, 9 m. W. Ussel. Pop. 3,000.

Meinungen, a principality in the interior of Germany, forming the territory of the duke of Saxe-Meinungen. Extent, 448 sq. miles. Pop. 54,400. Revenue, 35,000*l*. It consists of two districts, situated at some distance from each other. It is traversed by the river Werra, has extensive forests, and mines of iron, coal, and cobalt.

Meinungen, t. Germany, on the Werra. It has been, since 1681, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Meinungen, who have here a large and elegant castle, with a library, a cabinet of curiosities, and a depot of archives. 21 m. N. Schweinfurt. Pop. 4,200.

Meisenheim, t. Germany, 34 m. N. Deux-Ponts, 30 W. S. W. Mentz. Pop. 1,800.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, a circle of Saxony, extending along both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia on the S. to Prussian Saxony on the N. Area, 1,600 sq. miles. Pop. 298,000. It contains the principal manufactures of Saxony, whether in woollen, linen, or cotton, and is one of the most populous, and best cultivated parts of the kingdom.

Meissen, t. Saxony, on the Elbe, at the junction of the Meissa. It is well known for its porcelain manufacture. 15 m. W. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 4,100.

Mejerdah, s-p. Algiers, 42 m. W. Tlemsan.

Mejerdah, r. Africa, the *Bagrada* of the ancients, which runs through the W. part of Tunis, and along the borders of Algiers, till it falls into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina.

Mekehoan, s-p. Ommon, in Arabia, on the Persian gulf, 45 m. W. S. W. Julfa.

Mekran, a province of Persia, on the shore of the Indian ocean. On the E. it extends to the province of Scind in Hindostan, and on the west and north has Kerman and Seistan.

Melada, *Meleda*, or *Melit*, small isl. Austria, off the coast of Dalmatia. Pop. 2,000. Lon. 17° 58′ E. Lat. 43° 5′ N.

Melada, small isl. off the coast of Dalmatia, N. of Isola Grossa. Lon. 15° 56′ E. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

Melasso, t. Natolia, in A. Turkey, 80 m. S. Smyrna.

Melay, or *Meslay*, t. France, in Mayenne, 15 m. S. E. Laval. Pop. 1,300.

Melazzo, or *Milazzo*, (an. *Mylæ*,) s-p. Sicily, in the Val di Demona. The trade consists in the export of wine, olives, and olive oil, and is carried on chiefly with Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa. Pop. 6,000. 20 m. W. Messina, 100 E. Palermo. Lon. 15° 23′ E. Lat. 38° 16′ N.

Melbourne, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis, 50 m. S. by E. Three-Rivers.

Melcombe Regis, borough and t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, opposite Weymouth. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 2,350.

Melk, *Molk*, or *Moelck*, t. Austria, half way between Lintz and Vienna.

Meldorf, or *Meldorp*, t. Denmark, 50 m. N. W. Hamburgh. Lon. 9° 4′ E. Lat. 54° 10′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Meldrum, *Old*, t. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17½ m. N. W. Aberdeen.

Melenki, t. Eu. Russia, 68 m. S. E. Vladimir. Lon. 29° 41′ E. Lat. 55° 10′ N.

Meletetunk, r. N. J. which communicates through Beaverdam bay, with the Atlantic, at Cranberry inlet. Lat. 40° 5′ N.

Melfi, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 52 m. E. by N. Salerno. Pop. 7,500.

Melford, *Long*, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 59½ m. N. E. by N. London. Pop. 2,068.

Melgar de Fermental, t. Spain, in Burgos, 42 m. N. W. Burgos.

Melilla, s-p. Morocco, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 2° 54′ W. Lat. 35° 24′ N.

Melinda, s-p. E. Africa, and cap. of a kingdom of the same name. It was formerly tributary to the Portuguese, but in 1698, was wrested from them by the Arabs, in whose power it has ever since remained. Melinda is a large and handsome town, the houses built of stone, many of them magnificent and richly furnished. The numerous mosques give it a splendid appearance from the sea. It is the seat of a very considerable trade, being resorted to by vessels from the Red sea, Persia, and the northern parts of India. The exports consist of gold, ivory, copper, wax, and drugs, in exchange for silks, cotton, linen cloths, and European commodities. The ruling people are Mahometans; but a considerable proportion of the inhabitants consist of negroes. The interior of the country has not been explored by Europeans. The city stands in lon. 41° 2′ E. lat. 3° S.

Melipilla, province, Chili, bounded N. by Quillota, S. by the river Maypo, which divides it from Rancagua, and W. by the sea. Melipilla, the capital, is in lon. 70° 7′ W. lat. 32° 32′ N.

Melita. See *Malta*.

Melitopol, t. Eu. Russia, 12 m. from the sea of Azoph, 103 S. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 35° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 12′ N.

Melitto, t. Italy, 4 m. N. Naples. Pop. 2,500.

Melkapore, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 76° 39′ E. Lat. 21° 4′ N.

Melksham, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the Avon, 95 m. S. London. Pop. 4,110.

Mell Islands, small islands, near the W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 57′ W. Lat. 56° 15′ N.

Mella, r. Austrian Italy, which falls into the Oglio, near Ostiano.

Mellara, t. Austrian Italy, on the Po, 18 m. E. by S. Mantua.

Mellavoui, or *Melaui*, city, Upper Egypt, 120 m. S. Cairo.

Melle, *Capo delle*, cape on the N. W. coast of Italy. Lon. 8° 13′ E. Lat. 43° 58′ N.

Melli, or *Lamlem*, described by the Arabian writers as an extensive country of Africa, situated S. of the Niger.

Mellingen, t. Switzerland, in Aargau, 9 m. S. by W. Baden.

Mellor, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 8½ m. N. W. Chapel in le Frith. Pop. 1,760.

Mellor, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. N. W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,548.

Mellrichstadt, t. Bavaria, 49 m. N. N. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 2,000.

Mells, v. Eng. in Somerset, 3 m. W. N. W. Frome. Pop. 1,061.

Mellville, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,032.

Melnick, t. Bohemia, at the junction of the Moldau and the Elbe, 18 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,200.

Melo, t. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 54° 17′ 24″ W. Lat. 32° 23′ 14″ S.

Melrose, t. Scotand, in Roxburgh co. pleasantly situated at the bottom of the Eildon hills, on the side of a fertile bay, intersected by the Tweed. A short distance from the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, is the abbey of Melrose, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, by Sir Walter Scott, containing a beautiful description of it, has rendered Melrose abbey an object of so much interest, as now to be visited by travellers from all parts of the globe. 35 m. S. Edinburgh, 11 N. Jedburgh. Pop. 3,132.

Melsungen, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 14 m. S. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 2,850.

Meltham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6½ m. S. W. by S. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,430.

Melton Mowbray, t. Eng. in Leicester, on the Eye, 20 m. S. E. Nottingham. Lon. 0° 54′ W. Lat. 52° 46′ N. Pop. 2,145.

Melville Bay, harbor on the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. of Point Dundas, at the entrance, 136° 41′ E. Lat. 12° 13′ S.

Melville, Cape, the N. W. point of Hispaniola. Lon. 60° 30′ W. Lat. 15° 44′ N.

Melville Island, the largest of the New Georgia islands, 135 miles long and 40 or 50 broad, in the Polar Sea, discovered by Capt. Parry. In Hecla and Griper's bay on the S. side of the island, the expedition under the Captain wintered, in 1819–1820. Cape Dundas, the W. point, is in lon. 113° 57′ 35″ W. Lat 72° 27′ 50″ N.

Melville Isles, islands on the N. shore of New Holland, at the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. side. Lon. 136° 52′ E. Lat. 12° 8½′ S.

Melun, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Seine, 11 m. N. Fontainbleau, 32 S. E. Paris. Pop. 6,700.

Memel, t. E. Prussia, on the Curische Haff, which joins the Baltic here by a narrow strait. It is strongly fortified. The situation is very favourable for trade, the Curische Haff receiving the great river Memel or Niemen, which is navigable throughout a great part of Lithuania. It exports timber, which is brought down in floats; also hemp, flax, and corn. The harbour is capacious, but it will not admit vessels drawing above 18 feet of water. The manufactures are trifling. 70 m. N. N. E. Konigsberg. 130 N. E. Dantzic. Lon. 21° 5′ E. Lat. 55° 42′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Memmingen, t. Bavaria, on the Iller, 28 m. S. by E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 10′ E. Lat. 47° 59′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Memphramagog, Lake, on the boundary between Vermont and Lower Canada. It is 30 miles long, and discharges its waters through St. Francis river into the river St. Lawrence. Oil stones are found here of as good quality as those imported from Turkey.

Memramcook, small r. which has been recommended as the boundary between the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It falls into the bay of Fundy.

Men of May, rocks in the North sea, near the N. coast of Scotland, 5 m. E. Dunnet Head. Lon. 3° 3′ W. Lat. 58° 3′ N.

Menai, Strait of, in Wales, dividing the island of Anglesey from the main land.

Menamen, t. A. Turkey, 6 m. N. W. Smyrna.

Menancabow, kingdom, Sumatra, in the centre of the island, at present confined to about 60 miles on each side of the equator. Its jurisdiction formerly extended over the whole island.

Menan, Little, small isl. Maine, with a lighthouse, 2 miles S. S. E. Goldsborough harbor.

Menat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 27 m. N. N. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,700.

Menchuan, isl. off the coast of Chili. Lat. 44° 20′ S.

Mende, t. France, cap. of Lozere, on the left bank of the Lot. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5,000. 40 m. S. W. Le Puy.

Mendeli, t. Irak Arabi, 50 m. N. E. Bagdad.

Menden, t. Prussian States, 49 m. N. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,400.

Mendes, s-p. Anatolia, in A. Turkey, 20 m. S. Milets.

Mendham, p-t. Morris co. N. J. 6 m. S. W. Morristown. Pop. 1,326.

Mendip Hills, a range of hills in Eng. in Somerset co. abounding with coal and lead.

Mendlesham, v. Eng. in Suffolk, 79½ m. N. E. London. Pop. 1,093.

Mendocas Islands. See *Marquesas*.

Mendocino, Cape, on the N.W. coast of America. Lon. 124° 7′ W. Lat. 40° 19′ N.

Mendon, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 19 m. S. Worcester, 37 S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,254. It is watered by Charles river, Mill river, and other streams, and has a cotton factory, a forge, and numerous mills.

Mendon, p-t. Monroe co. (N. Y.) N. W. of Canandaigua. Pop. 2,012.

Mendoza, city, near the S. W. corner of Buenos Ayres, at the foot of the Andes. Lon. 69° 47′ W. Lat. 33° 25′ S. Pop. 21,000.

Mendoza, r. in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which rises in the Andes, and running E. is formed into lakes in the plains.

Mendrah, district, Fezzan, in Africa, 60 m. S. Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, or *Dendris*, t. Switz. in Ticino, 7 m. W. Como.

Mendy, properly *Mhendigaul*, t. Hind. in Agra, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 79° 57′ E. Lat. 27° 3′ N.

Menerbes, t. France, in Vaucluse, 18 m. E. S. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,500.

Menetou Salon, t. France, in Cher, 11 m. N. Bourges. Pop. 3,300.

Menga, Pointe de, cape, on the N. W. coast of France. Lon. 1° 51′ W. Lat. 48° 42′ N.

Mengen, t. Wirtemburg, 50 m. S. Stutgard. Pop. 1,700.

Mengeringhausen, t. Germany, 24 m. W. N. W. Cassel. Pop. 1,200.

Mengerskirchen, t. Germany, in Nassau, 7 m. S. W. Dillenburg. Pop. 1,000.

Menhusa, s-p. Barca, in Africa, 160 m. S. W. Tolometa.

Menil, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,400.

Menilles, t. France, 9 m. W. Evreux. Pop. 1,400.

Menin, t. Netherlands, in W. Flanders, on the Lys. It is fortified, and is tolerably well built. 11 m. N. Lisle, 30 S. Bruges. Pop. 4,600.

Menominie, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Green bay, 60 m. N. E. Fort Howard. It admits vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water, and canoes ascend the river 60 leagues. The Menominie Indians live principally on the banks of this river. They are about 4,000 in number.

Menron, Fort, Upper Canada, on the N. side of the river Kaminiticwia, which falls into the west end of lake Superior, 20 miles below, at Fort William. It is in about lon. 90° W. lat. 48° N.

Mens, t. France, in Isere, 25 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,000.

Menselink, t. Eu. Russia, in Orenburg, 140 m. E. Kasan. Pop. 2,400.

Mensheel. See *Meschie*.

Menstrie, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 m. N. E. Stirling.

Mentone, t. Sardinian States, on the sea coast, 6 m. N. E. Monaco. Lon. 7° 31′ E. Lat. 45° 45′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Mentor, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie, W. of Painesville. Pop. 452.

Mentuosa, isl. on the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82° 40′ W. Lat. 7° 15′ N.

Ments, Mains, or *Mayence*, city, Germany, in the grand dutchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Maine. It is built nearly in the form of a semicircle, of which the Rhine is the basis. It is the strongest fortress in Germany. The greatest defect of the fortifications is their extent, which is such as to require a garrison of nearly 30,000 men. The interior of the town is by no means handsome. The public library contains a collection of 80,000 volumes; a cabinet of coins and medals; a museum of Roman monuments, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy; and a gallery of pictures. Pop. 23,500, of whom 1,600 are Jews. Its trade is partly in wines, partly in general commission business connected with the navigation of the river. In 1802, the archbishopric was suppressed, and Mentz is now only a bishop's see. 37 m. S. E. Coblentz, 99 N. by E. Strasburg. Lon. 8° 11′ E. Lat. 49° 59′ N.

Ments, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 12 m. N. W. Auburn. Pop. 3,010. In this town is the village of Montezuma.

Menuf, or *Mencuf*, city, Lower Egypt, 22 m. N. N. W. Cairo. Pop. about 5,000.

Menugat, t. Caramania, in A. Turkey, 21 m. W. Alanieh.

Mensabona, t. Italy, on the Mincio, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800.

Menzaleh, extensive lake of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast to the E. of the Damietta branch of the Nile, 60 miles long, and 25 in its greatest breadth.

Menzaleh, t. Egypt, on the borders of lake Menzaleh, 20 m. S. S. E. Damietta. Pop. 2,000.

Menselinsk, t. A. Russia, in Oufa, 132 m. W. N. W. Oufa.

Menzies, Point, cape, on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of Bentick's Arms. Lon. 232° 55′ W. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

Mensingen, or *Mensigen*, v. Switz. 4 m. E. Zug.

Meppel, t. Netherlands, 24 m. W. Covorden. Pop. 4,700.

Meppen, province, Hanover, in the dutchy of Aremberg, bounded N. by East Friesland, E. by Oldenburg, S. E. by East Friesland, S. by Osnabruck and Lingen, W. by Holland. Sq. miles 700. Pop. 26,200.

Meppen, t. Germany, 52 m. N. Munster. Pop. 1,600.

Mequinenza, t. Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Segre, the Cinca, and the Ebro, 19 m. S. S. W. Lerida. Pop. 1,600.

Mequines, city, Morocco, and frequently the residence of the emperors. It is situated in a fine plain, watered by numerous rivulets, and surrounded with a wall six feet high, which serves as a defence against the Brebers. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Lat. 33° 56′ N.

Mer, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 21 m. S. W. Orleans. Pop. 4,300.

Mer, t. Hind. in Cutch. Lat. 23° 32′ N.

Meral, t. France, in Mayenne, 17 m. N. W. Chateau Gontier. Pop. 1,500.

Meran, t. Tyrol, near the confluence of the Passeyer and Adige, 42 m. N. Trent. Pop. 2,300.

Merane, t. Germany, in Saxony. Pop. 2,200. Lon. 12° 21′ E. Lat. 50° 49′ N.

Merasche, pachalic, A. Turkey, in Natolia, bounded N. by Siwas, E. by Diarbekir and Orfa, S. by Aleppo and Adana, W. by Konieh.

Merat, or *Merutt*, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 77° 43′ E. Lat. 29° 1′ N.

Merawe, t. Nubia, on the Nile, above Dongola, exhibiting many ancient ruins.

Mercara, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 75° 58′ E. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Mercer, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 11 m. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 743.

Mercer, co. Pa. bounded N. by Crawford co. E. by Venango co. S. by Beaver co. and W. by Ohio. Pop. 11,681. Engaged in agriculture 1,951, in commerce 11, in manufactures 283. Chief town, Mercer.

Mercer, p-t. and cap. Mercer co. Pa. 70 m. N. W. Pittsburg. Pop. 506.

Mercer, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 641.

Mercer co. Ken. Pop. 15,587; slaves 3,825. Engaged in agriculture 3,498, in commerce 53, in manufactures 657. Chief town, Harrodsburg.

Mercer, co. Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Sq. miles 560. Pop. 95.

Mercersburg, p-t. Franklin co. Pa. 16 m. S. W. Chambersburg, 168 W. Philadelphia.

Merchingen, t. Baden, 6 m. W. by S. Krautheim. Pop. 1,100.

Merchtem, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 m. N. N. W. Brussels. Pop. 3,500.

Mercogliano, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 3,000.

Mercury bay, bay on the N. E. coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand. Lon. 184° 4′ W. Lat. 36° 48′ S.

Mercury, Point, New Zealand, the N. E. point of Mercury bay. Lon. 184° W. Lat. 36° 47′ S.

Merdin, city, Diarbekir, in A. Turkey, near the top of a lofty mountain, the summit of which is crowned by a castle. Pop. 11,000, of whom 1,500 are Armenians, and 200 Jews; the remainder Turks, Arabs, and Curds. 45 m. S. Diarbekir.

Merdrignac, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 17 m. E. Lodeve. Pop. 2,200.

Mere, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 23 m. W. by N. Salisbury, 102 W. S. W. London. Pop. 2,211.

Mere, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 2½ m. N. W. Nethel Knutsford.

Mere, v. France, in Calvados, 2 m. E. N. E. Conde sur Noireau. Pop. 1,200.

Merecs, t. Russian Lithuania, in Wilna, on the Niemen. Lon. 23° 40′ E. Lat. 54° 5′ N.

Meredith, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. on Lake Winnipiseogee, 25 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,416. At Meredith bridge, in the S. E. part of the town, is a village on both sides of Winnipiseogee outlet, 6 m. from the lake. It is partly in Gilford and partly in Meredith, and contains about 40 houses, a large Congregational church, and a court-house, the lower story of which is occupied as an academy. Here are a paper mill, woollen factory, and an extensive cotton factory. There are, besides, in the town, 3 churches, a nail factory and 2 distilleries. A canal through Meredith is in contemplation to connect lake Winnipiseogee with Merrimack river.

Meredith, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Delhi, 66 W. Catskill, 69 S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,375.

Mergener, fort, A. Russia, on the Oural, 72 m. S. Ouralsk.

Mergentheim, t. Wirtemberg, 19 m. S. by W. Wurzburg. Pop. 3,000.

Mergui, s-p. of the Birman empire, on Tannaserim river, 6 m. from its mouth. Lon. 98° 23′ E. Lat. 12° 12′ N.

Mergui Archipelago. These islands extend 135 miles from N. to S. along the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the main land, from 15 to 30 miles broad. The principal are King's island, St. Matthew's, Clara, and Tannaserim. They nominally belong to the Birmans. Lat. 9° 30′ to 13° 20′ N.

Merida, t. Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it was called *Augusta Emerita*. Its antiquities render it an object of great interest. These are scattered in all directions; in the walls, the houses, the churches, and even in the pavement of the streets, are discovered the remains of columns, bases, capitals, frizes, statues, and inscriptions. 30 m. E. Badajos, 108 N. W. Cordova, 111 N. Seville. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

Merida, an intendancy of New Spain, comprehending the peninsula of Yucatan, situated between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. Extent, 45,784 sq. miles. Pop. 465,800. The trees which furnish the famous Campeachy wood, grow in abundance in several districts of this intendancy.

Merida, city, Mexico, cap. of the province of Yucatan, 70 m. N. E. Campeachy. Pop. 10,000.

Meriden, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. 17 m. N. New-Haven, 17 S. Hartford. Pop. 1,309. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. Here are several manufactures of tin ware.

Meridian, p-t. Madison co. Missouri.

Meridianville, p-t. Madison co. Alabama, 8 m. N. Huntsville.

Merignac, t. France, in Charente, 9 m. E. Cognac. Pop. 1,206.—Also, a town in Gironde, 6 m. fr. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,000.

Merigny, t. France, in Indre, 5 m. W. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,200.

Merilles, t. France, in Yonne, 6 m. N. E. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,700.

Merimeg. See *Merrimack*, Missouri.

Merion, Lower, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 2,256.

Merion, Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,285.

Merioneth, maritime co. Wales, bounded N. by Caernarvon and Denbigh counties, S. by Cardigan, W. by Cardigan bay, and E. by Denbigh and Montgomery counties. Extent, 670 sq. miles or 430,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 29,500; in 1811, 30,924.

Merishausen, t. Switz. 5 m. N. Schaffhausen.

Merlera, small isl. in the Mediterranean, 12 m. N. W. Corfu.

Merlerault, t. France, in Orne, 18 m. N. N. E. Alencon. Pop. 1,300.

Mermentau, Mexicana, or *Mentou*, r. Louisiana, which, after a southerly course of 200 miles, falls into the gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles to the west of the Mississippi. In the lower part of its course, it expands into a spacious lake; and before its exit into the sea it again assumes the form and breadth of a small river.

Merom, p-t. and cap. Sullivan co. Indiana, on the E. side of the Wabash, 35 m. above Vincennes. Its situation is elevated, being on the highest land on the Wabash from its mouth to the E. line of the State. It commands a view of the prairie country for 30 miles, which is rapidly settling.

Merrimack, r. N. H. formed by the union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnipiseogee. The Pemigewasset rises in the White mountains, and running S. about 70 miles, receives the Winnipiseogee; after which, the united stream continues a southerly course, and passes into Massachusetts, where, turning to the N. E. it runs 50 miles, and falls into the ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable to Haverhill. Salmon, shad, and alewives are caught in considerable quantities. The Middlesex canal in Massachusetts connects this river with Boston harbor, and by means of various improvements around the rapids and falls of the river, the navigation is now extended as high up as Concord. The following are the principal improvements:—*Bow* canal, around the falls a few miles below Concord, was constructed in 1812, at an expense of $20,000. Six miles further down is *Hooksett* canal, which cost $15,000. The fall at this place is 17 feet. Eight miles below Hooksett is *Amoskeag* canal, the greatest work of the kind in New-England, except Middlesex. On leaving Amoskeag canal you enter upon a section of the river nine miles in extent, converted by law into the *Union* canal, comprehending in that space six district falls, all of which have been made passable. Decending five miles further, you come to *Cromwell's* falls, which are made passable by a canal. The cost of the Union canal, including Cromwell's, was about 50,000 dollars. Fifteen miles below Cromwell's falls, are *Wicasee falls* and canal in Middlesex co. Mass. The canal cost 14,000 dollars. Three miles below Wicasee canal is the entrance into the Middlesex canal.

Merrimack, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 6 m. E. Amherst. Pop. 1,162.

Merrimack, t. Washington co. Missouri.

Merrimack, t. Franklin co. Missouri.

Merrimack, r. Missouri, which rises in the highlands near the sources of the Gasconade and the St. Francis, and after a N. E. course of 250 miles enters the Mississippi 18 m. below St. Louis. It is navigable only 50 miles, except in high floods when most of its tributaries may be ascended in boats.

Merritch, t. Hind. in Bejapore, on the Krishna. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 16° 52′ N.

Merristown, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.

Merry hill, p-v. Bertie co. N. C.

Merrymeeting bay, Maine, is formed by the junction of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, 20 m. from the sea.

Merrymeeting bay, N. H. the S. E. arm of Lake Winnipiseogee, extending about 5 miles in the township of Alton.

Merry's Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93° 5′ W. Lat. 61° 52′ N.

Mers Agoleta, s-p. Algiers, 6 m. N. W. Tunis.

Mers el Kebeer, or *Masalquiver*, s-p. Algiers, 6 m. W. Oran.

Mersch, t. Prussian states, near Juliers. Pop. 1,700.

Mersch, t. Netherlands, 8 m. N. Luxemberg. Pop. 1,700.

Mersea, t. Essex co. Up. Canada, on Lake Erie.

Merseburg, one of the new divisions of the Prussian states, consisting almost entirely of the territories ceded by Saxony in 1815. Extent, 4,000 sq. miles. Pop. 471,000.

Merseburg, t. Prussian Saxony, cap. of the preceding government, is on the Saale, 15 m. W. Leipsic. Lon. 12° E. Lat. 51° 21′ N. Pop. 6,800.

Mersey, isl. Eng. on the coast of Essex, 9 m. S. Colchester.

Mersey, r. Eng. which rises on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, runs W. and falls into the Irish sea, at Liverpool.

Merthyr Tydvil, t. Wales, in Glamorgan co. in the valley of the Taaf. It was formerly a small village, but is now the chief town of Wales, and the seat of most extensive iron works. Iron and coal abound in the neighborhood. The iron works are 4 in number, namely, the Cyfarthfa works; the Dowlais works; the Penydarran works; and the Plymouth works. The Cyfarthfa works are by far the most extensive and grand, and employ 3,000 men. The quantity of iron manufactured at the four works above mentioned, in the year 1818, and exported from Caerdiff, was 44,583 tons. Pop. 22,000. 16 m. N. by W. Caerphilly, 21 N. by W. Caerdiff, 175 W. London. Lon. 3° 20′ W. Lat. 51° 44′ N.

Mertola, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, which is navigable from this town downwards. 24 m. S. S. E. Beja. Lon. 7° 31′ W. Lat. 37° 36′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Merton, v. Eng. in Surry. Here Merton college was first erected in 1274. 7 m. S. London. Pop. 905.

Meru, t. France, in Oise, 10 m. S. Chaumont. Pop. 1,400.

Meru Shah Jehan, a city of Korassan, in Persia, once the capital of many of the Persian sultans, now greatly declined. 130 m. N. E. Mesched. Pop. 3,000.

Mervaut, t. France, in La Vendee, 6 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,500.

Merud, or *Amaravati*, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 3′ E. Lat. 18° 15′ N.

Merwais, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior. It interlocks with the St. Croix, a water of the Mississippi.

Merville, t. France, dep. of the North, on the Lys, 15 m. W. Lisle. Pop. 5,300.

Mery sur Seine, t. France, in Aube, on the Seine, 15 m. N. W. Troyes. Pop. 1,200.

Mesatongi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, 70 m. W. by S. Livadia.

Mesched, a city of Korassan, cap. of the Persian part of that province. It carries on a considerable trade with Bokhara, Bulkh, Candahar, Yezd, and Herat. Velvet of the finest quality is manufactured here; and its fur pelisses are much esteemed. Lon. 57° E. Lat. 37° 35′ N. Pop. 50,000.

Mesched Ali, or *Nejiff*, t. Irak Arabi, supposed to be the burial place of the caliph Ali. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali. The town is entirely supported by the influx of Persian Pilgrims and devotees, who regard it with a veneration little inferior to Mecca. 90 m. S. Bagdad.

Meschedisar, port of Mazanderan, in Persia, on the coast of the Caspian, 10 m. W. Amul.

Meschidabad, v. Natolia, in A. Turkey, 25 m. S. S. W. Amasieh.

Meschie, or *Mensheel*, t. Upper Egypt, called anciently, *Ptolemais*, on the Nile, 5 m. N. Girge. It enjoys a considerable trade, as the barks between Cairo and the cataracts usually stop here for provisions.

Mese, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 131° 50′ E. Lat. 6° 55′ N.

Mesen, t. Eu. Russia, in Archangel, on the river Mesen. 138 m. E. N. E. Archangel, 30 from the mouth of the Mesen. Pop. 2,000.

Mesen, r. Eu. Russia, which falls into the White sea.

Meseritsch, Great, t. Moravia, 56 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,400.

Meseritz, or *Miendzyrzecz*, t. Prussian Poland, 55 m. W. Posen. Pop. 3,600.

Meskouteen Hammam. See *Hammam Meskouteen.*

Meslay, t. France, in Mayenne, 12 m. S. E. Laval. Pop. 1,200.

Mesola, t. Ecclesiastical states, 30 m. E. N. E. Ferrara.

Mesopotamia, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. N. W. Warren. Pop. 273.

Mesquital, t. Mexico, 18 m. N. E. Guadalaxara.

Messa, t. Morocco, 165 m. S. W. Morocco.

Messene, formerly a city of Greece, in the S. W. of the Peloponnesus. The modern village of Maurmati stands on the site of the ancient city. 25 m. N. E. Navarin, 33 W. N. W. Misitra.

Messina, a large city in the N. E. of Sicily, on a strait called from it the Faro di Messina. The strait runs from N. to S. and the town of Messina runs parallel with it forming an oblong of more than 2 miles in length. Nothing can be more beautiful than the view of Messina from on board a vessel at the distance of a mile. The finest part of the city is the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbor, and running parallel with it for more than a mile. The town, since the great convulsion in 1783, has been re-built with regularity and elegance. The harbor is the finest in the Mediterranean; it consists of a bay, which has the city along its W. shore, and on the E. a long tongue of land, the point of which turns inward, so as to form an inlet (a quarter of a mile across,) sufficiently wide for the ingress of fleets, and sufficiently narrow to protect the inclosed waters from the agitation of the sea. The circumference of this harbor is from 4 to 5 miles: its depth in most places not less than 40 fathoms. It is defended by a strong citadel, situated on the projecting tongue of land. All the staple commodities of the island are shipped here. In particular, the Faro wine, of which not less than 10,000 pipes are said to be shipped annually. There are several extensive manufactories of silk in the city. Messina is remarkable for its misfortunes. Of these, the two most recent, as well as melancholy, were the plague of 1743, and the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 36,000. 50 m. N. N. E. Catania, 130 E. Palermo. Lon. 15° 48′ E. Lat. 38° 11′ N.

Mesines, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 8 m. S. E. Ypres. Pop. 3,200.

Mestre, or *Maestro*, t. Austrian Italy, 14 m. N. E. Padua. Pop. 6,000.

Mesuraca, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 25 m. N. E. Nicastro. Pop. 2,300.

Mesurado, Cape, W. Africa, at the western extremity of the Gold coast. It is the site selected by the American Colonization Society, for the settlement of a colony of free people of color from the United States. The river Mesurado is the largest river between the Rio Grande and the Congo. Its head waters are near those of the Gambia and the Niger, and it empties into the Atlantic after a course of about 300 miles. The Cape extends 3 miles into the sea, forming on its southern side a fine bay or road where vessels may lie in 10 fathoms water near the shore. The country is fertile, capable of producing rice, indigo, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, and the tropical fruits. It is more elevated than the country to the northward, and the water is generally of a good quality. The tract belonging to the Society consists of about 40 miles square on the river, including the Cape, and several islands at the mouth. It was purchased in December, 1821, and the number of the first colonists was about 80, who have since been joined by 50 more. There is an increasing disposition in the blacks of the U. States to emigrate, and funds only are wanting to enable the Society to send out many hundreds who have made application to join the colony. 250 miles S. E. Sierra Leone. Lat. 6° 13′ N.

Mesurata, s-p. Tripoli, in Africa, the route travelled by the caravans between Tripoli and Fezzan.

Mesurier, Point le, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° 46′ N.

Mesurier, Point le, cape on the N. E. coast of Kay's island, in the Pacific. Lon. 216° 4′ E. Lat. 60° 3′ N.

Mesxcsovsk, t. Eu. Russia, 56 m. W. Kaluga. Pop. 1,600.

Meta, r. Arkansas, which traverses the whole length of the Great Prairie, and empties into the N. side of Arkansas river, several miles above the post of Arkansas.

Meta, large r. New Grenada, which rises in the mountain ridge opposite to Santa Fe de Bogota, and falls into the Orinoco, in lon. 67° 45′ W. lat. 6° 10′ 30″ N. 30 leagues below the cataracts of Atures. It is navigable 370 miles.

Metal, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,294.

Metawamkeag, r. Maine, which joins the Penobscot on the E. 30 m. above the mouth of the Pasadunkeag.

Metcalfborough, p-t. Franklin co. Ten.

Metelar, one of the Laccadive islands. Lon. 72° 25′ E. Lat. 12° 18′ N.

Metelen, t. Prussian States, 21 m. W. N. W. Munster. Pop. 1,200.

Metelin. See *Mytilene*.

Metepec, t. Mexico. Lon. 99° 20′ W. Lat. 19° 20′ N. 33 m. S. W. Mexico.

Methill, s-p. Scotland, in the frith of Forth, 1 m. W. Leven. Pop. 388.

Metho, or *Wadey*, mountainous country of Central Africa, W. of Darfur.

Methven, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 6 m. W. Perth.

Methuen, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the N. side of the Merrimack, opposite Andover, with which it is connected by a bridge. On Spicket creek is a romantic fall of 30 feet, at which is a cotton factory. 9 m. from Haverhill, 22 N. W. Salem. Pop. 1,371.

Metre, v. France, in Indre-and-Loir, 6 m. N. W. Tours. Pop. 1,200.

Metropoli, t. Eu. Turkey, in the island of Candia, 22 m. S. Candia.

Mettaga, t. Greece, in the Morea, 13 m. N. by W. Tripolizza. Pop. 800.

Mettijah, an extensive plain in the territory of Algiers, immediately behind the city.

Mettingen, v. Bavaria, 4 m. S. E. Nordlingen.

Mettsecoube, small isl. near the coast of Algiers, 6 m. N. Bonjeiah.

Metuales. See *Mutuales*.

Metway Harbour, bay on the S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64° 30′ W. Lat. 44° 10′ N.

Metz, a large fortified town in the N.E. of France, cap. of Moselle, at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle. As a military depot, it is accounted one of the principal in France, being surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions, and other works. The manufactures of Metz are cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustian, chintz, calico, different kinds of woollens, and leather. It is the see of a bishop. 96 m. W. N. W. Strasburg, 210 E. by N. Paris. Lon. 6° 10′ E. Lat. 49° 7′ N. Pop. 41,000.

Metzenseifen, t. in the N. E. of Hungary, 16 m. S. Kapsdorf.

Meudon, t. France, 6 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 2,200.

Meulan, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, 28 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 2,100.

Meulebeek, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 14 m. S. by E. Bruges. Pop. 7,000.

Meun, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 14 m. W. S. W. Orleans. Pop. 4,300.

Meun, small isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic. Lon. 13° 15′ E. Lat. 55° N.

Meurs, principality of the Prussian states. Extent, 126 square miles. Pop. 28,000. Meurs, the chief place, is 16 m. N. N. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,200.

Meursault, t. France, 4 m. S. W. Beaune.

Meurthe, a department in the N. E. of France, bounded by the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, and the Meuse. Pop. in 1816, 365,500. Extent, 2,500 square miles. Nancy is the capital.

Meurthe, r. France, which rises among the Vosges mountains, and falls into the Moselle, N. W. of Nancy.

Meuse, or *Maese*, a department in the N. E. of France, bounded by the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, and the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, the Marne, and the Ardennes. Pop. 285,000. Extent, 2,500 square miles.

Mew Islands, small islands on the coast of Honduras, S. of Cape Cameron.

Mewe, or *Gniew*, t. W. Prussia, on the Vistula. Lon. 18° 40′ 17″ E. Lat. 53° 50′ 13″ N. Pop. 2,100.

Mewstone, rock in the Pacific, 5 leagues S. E. Van Dieman's Land. Lon. 146° 24′ E. Lat. 43° 46′ S.

Mexicaltzinco, t. Mexico, 6 m. S. E. Mexico.

Mexicana. See *Mermentau*.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, country or viceroyalty, N. America, bounded N. and N. E. by the United States; E. by the gulf of Mexico; S. E. by Guatamala; S. and W. by the Pacific ocean. It extends from 86° 56′ to 124° 30′ W. lon. and from 16° to 42° N. lat. Much of the northern part is inhabited by savage Indians. The remainder is divided into 15 provinces or intendancies, containing 957,541 square miles, and in 1820, about 8,500,000 inhabitants, one third of whom are civilized Indians. This population is settled principally in the southern provinces, below the parallel of 25° N. lat. The northern provinces contain more than two-thirds of the territory, but only about one-tenth of the population.

The land on both the coasts is low, but rises gradually as you approach the interior, till it has attained the height of 6 or 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; it then spreads out into broad plains, which are called *table lands*, presenting the strange spectacle, of a level country on the top of a lofty range of mountains. These plains or table lands extend along the range from lat. 18° to lat. 40° N. a distance of 1,700 miles.

A range of mountains passes through the whole length of this country from S. E. to N. W. called the Cordilleras of Mexico. It is a part of the great chain which runs through the American continent, from Cape Horn to the Frozen ocean. Its top, as we have already mentioned, consists of extensive plains or table land. From these elevated plains single mountains occasionally shoot up, whose summits are covered with everlasting snow. Several peaks near the city of Mexico are more than 15,000 feet high, and the loftiest are volcanoes.

In the low plains, on both coasts, the heat is very oppressive, and the climate unhealthy to Europeans; but when you advance into the interior, and begin to ascend the mountains, it becomes more temperate, and at the elevation of 4 or 5,000 feet there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which is very healthy. As you advance still higher, the climate becomes cooler, and at length, on the tops of some of the loftiest mountains, you come to the region of perpetual snow. Thus, in the course of two or three days, the traveller may enjoy all the variety of summer, spring, and winter.

The productions of this country are as various as its climate. In the course of a few hundred miles, you may meet with almost all the fruits of the temperate and torrid zones. The soil of the table land is remarkably productive. Maize is far the most important object of agriculture, and in some places, from two to three harvests may be taken annually. Wheat, rye, and barley are extensively cultivated.

The religion is Roman Catholic. There is one archbishop and eight bishops, whose united revenues amount to 112,000*l*. and the number of inferior clergy is about 10,000. The country is governed by a viceroy, and each province is committed to an intendant.

The commerce of New Spain is carried on almost entirely through the port of Vera Cruz. In time of peace, Humboldt estimates the annual value of exports from that place, at 21 million dollars, and the imports at 14,600,000. The exports are gold and silver in coin, bullion and plate to the value of 17 million dollars; cochineal, 2,400,000; sugar, 1,300,000, &c. The imports are bale goods, including woollens, cottons, linens and silks to the value of $9,200,000; paper, 1 million; brandy, 1 million; cacao, 1 million; quicksilver, 650,000. The works of the mines are said to have been much injured during the disturbances arising out of the attempted revolution in 1810, and their produce to have been seriously affected.

Mexico, city, cap. of the country of the same name, and the most populous city of the New World, is in lat. 19° 26′ N. lon. 99° 5′ W. It is situated midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, near Lake Tezcuco, in a delightful valley, which is 230 miles in circumference, and elevated more than 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It is regularly built, in the form of a square, of four miles on each side. The streets are broad, clean, generally paved and well lighted, and intersect each other at right angles. The public buildings are magnificent, and some of them of the most beautiful architecture. The convent of St. Francis has a revenue, from alms alone, of 20,000*l*. The hospital has a revenue of 10,000*l*. and supports 1,400 children and old people. The mint employs about 400 workmen, and is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The principal manufacture is the working of gold and silver in all its branches. Large pieces of wrought plate, vases and church ornaments, are annually executed to a great amount. The city contains upwards of 100 churches and 137,000 inhabitants, of whom one half are whites, and the rest Indians, mulattoes, and mestizoes.

This beautiful city is supplied with water by two aqueducts, and its vegetables are raised on the elegant floating gardens of the lake of Tezcuco. There are three other small lakes in the valley of Mexico besides Tezcuco. The waters in these lakes used formerly to rise above their banks and inundate the city and the valley. In 1629 there was a great inundation, which lasted for five years; and during the whole of that time the streets of Mexico could be passed only in boats. To prevent the recurrence of this evil various means were employed without effect. At first, a huge dike or mound of stones and clay was erected, 70 miles long, and 65 feet broad; but the waters burst through it and tore it away. A subterranean passage was then dug through the mountains which surround the valley, to let off the waters; but the earth caved in and filled up the passage. At length a drain, 12 miles long, 300 feet broad, and in some places 200 feet deep, has been cut through a gap in the mountains, and this seems to answer the purpose. The whole expense laid out on these great works form the year 1607 to 1689, is calculated at 1,291,770*l*.

Mexico is the centre of commerce between Spain and America on the one hand, and America and the East Indies on the other. It communicates with Europe through the port of Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, and with the East Indies through Acapulco, on the Pacific.

Mexico, an intendancy of New Spain, extending from 16° 30′ to 22° N. lat. and bounded N. by San Luis Potosi, W. by Guanaxuato and Valladolid; E. by Vera Cruz and Puebla, and S. by the Pacific ocean. Extent, 45,401 sq. miles. Pop. in 1803, 1,511,800. The city of Mexico is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending from the coast of Florida to Yucatan, about 600 miles, and from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

Mexico, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 148.

Mexico, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Mexico bay, in Lake Ontario, 13 m. E. Oswego. Lat. 43° 31′ N. Pop. 1,590.

Mexico, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.

Mexillones, isl. on the coast of Chili. Lat. 23° 20′ S.

Meximieux, t. France, in Ain, 17 m. N. E. Lyons. Pop. 1,700.

Mextitlan, t. Mexico, 95 m. E. N. E. Mexico. Lon. 98° 2′ W. Lat. 20° 37′ N.

Meyeringen, t. Switz. 37 m. S. E. Berne.

Meyniac, t. France, in Correze, 9 m. W. Ussel. Pop. 3,000.

Meyragues, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 9 m. E. Aix. Pop. 1,200.

Meywar, district, Hind. in Ajmeer, between 25° and 26° N. lat.

Meywat, district, Hind. in Delhi, between 27° and 29° N. lat.

Mese, t. France, in Herault, 18 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,500.

Mesemna, s-p. Fez, in Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 80 m. E. Tetuan.

Mesieres, t. France, cap. of Ardennes, on the Meuse. It is well fortified. Here are an artillery school, and a large manufactory of arms. 14 m. S. E. Rocroy, 160 N. E. Paris.

Mesieres, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 6 m. W. Bellac. Pop. 1,300.

Mesieres, v. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine. Pop. 1,300.

Mesieres en Brenne, t. France, in Indre, 14 m. N. E. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,400.

Mesin, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Lauzonne, 6 m. S. S. W. Nerac. Pop. 2,500.

Mesingen, t. Wirtemberg, 17 m. S. by E. Stutgard. Pop. 3,100.

Mezo-Tur, t. Hungary, 58 m. S. W. Debrecsin. Pop. 4,000.

Messerab, small isl. near the head of the Red sea. Lat. 27° 43′ N.

Meszovo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 22 m. N. by E. Joannina. Pop. 7,500. See *Pindus*.

Mglin, t. Eu. Russia, in Czernigov, 72 m. N. N. W. Novgorod-Sieverskoi. Lon. 32° 34′ E. Lat. 53° 12′ N. Pop. 5,100.

Mihauatlan, t. Mexico, 108 leagues S. E. Mexico. Lon. 275° 15′ W. Lat. 18° 35′ N.

Miami, r. Ohio, which, after a course of 100 miles, enters the Ohio near the S. W. corner of the state. It is navigable 75 miles. There is a portage of only 5 miles between its head waters and the Auglaize, a river of Lake Erie.

Miami, Little, r. Ohio, which joins Ohio river, 7 miles above Cincinnati. In Greene county there are remarkable falls in the river. It is one of the best mill streams in the state.

Miami of the Lake. See *Maumee*.

Miami, co. Ohio, on the river Miami. Sq. miles 410. Pop. 8,851. Engaged in agriculture, 1,994, in commerce 19, in manufactures 325. Chief town, Troy.

Miami, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

Miami, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,607.

Miami, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 550.

Miami, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Miami, 16 m. N. W. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,426.

Miami, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 359.

Miami, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Miamisburg, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. S. Dayton, 80 S. W. Columbus.

Miana, v. Aderbijan, in Persia, 60 m. S. E. Tabreez.

Miano, v. Naples, near the capital. Pop. 2,600.

Miasse, r. A. Russia, which rises in the Oural mountains, and falls into the Icette.

Miatau, group of islands, China, in the Yellow Sea, separated by a strait from the continent.

Miava, t. Hungary, 45 m. N. N. E. Presburg, 63 N. E. Vienna. Pop. 10,000.

Michaelovka, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, 62 m. W. N. W. Kursk. Pop. 6,000.

Michaels, t. and cap. Madison co. Missouri, 30 m. S. W. St. Genevieve.

Michailow, t. Eu. Russia, 24 m. S. S. W. Riazan. Lon. 39° 1′ E. Lat. 54° 5′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Michel Dean, or *Great Dean*, t. Eng. in Gloucester, the principal town in Dean Forest, 12 m. W. Gloucester, 116 W. London. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 51° 51′ N. Pop. 535.

Michelstadt, or *Michlenstadt*, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 23 m. N. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,150.

Michelstown, or *Mitchelstown*, t. Ireland, in Cork, 26 m. S. S. E. Limerick, 23 N. E. Cork.

Michigan, Lake, a great lake lying wholly within the U. States, 280 miles long, 55 broad, and 800 in circumference, containing, according to Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres, or 16,200 sq. miles. On the N. E. it communicates with Lake Huron, through the straits of Michillimackinac, and on the N. W. it branches out into two bays, one called Noquet's and the other Green bay. The lake is navigable for ships of any burden. It has fish of various kinds, particularly trout, of a large size and excellent quality, and sturgeon are found in its bays and rivers. Lon. 84° 30′ to 87° W. Lat. 41° 35′ to 45° 50′ N.

Michigan Territory, a territory of the U. States, bounded N. by Lake Superior, E. by Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by the Northwest Territory. On the N. and E. its boundary is the same with that of the United States; on the S. it is the same with the northern boundaries of Ohio and Indiana; on the W. the line begins at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and runs due N. to Lake Superior. The territory extends from 41° 31′ 38″ to 46° 39′ N. lat. and from 82° to about 86° W. lon. It is 350 miles long from N. to S. and 212 broad on the southern boundary, containing about 40,000 square miles.

The territory is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts. The eastern and much the largest division is a peninsula, bounded on three sides by Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, and on the S. side by the states of Ohio and Indiana. The western division is also a peninsula, inclosed between Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and the western boundary of the territory. The part of Michigan to which the Indian title has been extinguished, is a tract in the S. E. along the banks of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron, extending as far north as Thunder bay river, and back to the westward about 60 miles; besides some small tracts at the head of Green bay, at the straits of St. Mary, and around Michillimackinac. In 1822, including the N. W. Territory, there were seven counties, viz. Wayne, Monroe, Macomb, and Oakland, in the S.E. Michillimackinac, in the N. Brown, on the W. side of Lake Michigan, and Crawford, on the Mississippi.

The country along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and extending into the interior as far as the dividing ridge, consists of sand hills, sometimes crowned with a few stinted trees, and a scanty vegetation, but generally bare, and thrown by the wind into a thousand fantastic shapes. The whole of this tract has been gained from the lake, and the land is still continually encroaching upon the water, every storm throwing up new quantities of alluvion. The eastern part of the territory, consisting of lands ceded by the Indians, has never till recently been brought into notice. It is now ascertained to be a fertile region, well fitted for wheat and fruits of all kinds, generally level, and watered by fine rivers, most of which present facilities for the transportation of produce from the interior. Since the lands were offered for sale by the U. S. government in 1818, emigrants have flocked hither in great numbers, and perhaps in no country north of the cotton and sugar climate, could the farmer find a better field for enterprise, or a surer prospect of reward. The lands on Saganaw river and bay, which were ceded by the Indians in 1819, are represented to be of an excellent quality and beautifully situated. The white settlements at present are chiefly in the S. E. on Lake Erie, the river Detroit, Lake St. Clair, and the rivers which fall into them, particularly the Maumee, Raisin, and Huron.

The climate is healthy, and much milder than in the Atlantic states in the same latitude. In the eastern part it resembles that of the western counties of New-York and Pennsylvania; towards the southern boundary it is much milder; but upon the coast of Lake Huron, and even that of St. Clair, it is more severe. No state in the Union is so bountifully supplied with fish, aquatic fowls, and wild game. The trout of Michillimackinac have a superior relish; they weigh from 10 to 70 pounds, and are taken at all seasons. White fish are caught in prodigious numbers in the rivers Detroit, and St. Mary's, and in Lake St. Clair. Sturgeon are common to Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan. The beaver frequent the rivers running into Lake Michigan; bears, wolves, elk, deer and foxes are also found in the forests.

The territory is finely situated for commerce, being almost surrounded by navigable waters, which will soon be connected by canals with the Hudson on the one hand, and the Mississippi on the other. The vessels which navigate the lakes are generally from 10 to 60 tons burden. The amount of shipping in 1819, owned in Michigan, was about 600 tons. The merchants supply themselves with European goods mostly from the city of New York. The goods are transported by land to Buffalo, and thence by water to Detroit; but the revenue is defrauded to a considerable amount by smuggling carried on from the neighboring province of Upper Canada. Detroit and Michillimackinac are ports of entry. Pop. 8,896. Engaged in agriculture 1,468, in commerce 392, in manufactures 196.

Michillimackinac, co. Michigan ter. Pop. 819. Engaged in agriculture 34, in commerce 244, in manufactures 11. Chief town, Michillimackinac.

Michillimackinac, commonly called '*Mackinaw*, isl. Michigan Territory, in the straits which connect Lake Michigan with Lake Huron, 184 m. N. E. Fort Howard, 313 N. Detroit. Lon. 84° 10′ W. Lat. 45° 54′ N. It is about 9 miles in circumference. The village of 'Mackinaw is on the S. E. side of the island, on a small cove, which is surrounded with a steep cliff, 150 feet high; it is built on two streets, parallel with the lake, intersected by others at right angles, and contains a court-house and jail, and about 100 houses. On the top of the cliff stands the fort. Behind the fort, at the distance of half a mile, is another summit, 150 feet higher, and 300 feet above the level of the lake, on which Fort Holmes is erected: from this spot there is an extensive prospect both into Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. The figure of the island suggested to the Indians the appropriate name of Michi-Mackinaw, or Great Turtle. It exhibits a beautiful appearance, seen from the lake. During the summer, 'Makinaw is the resort of many fur traders, and of many thousand Indians, from the regions N. W. and S. W.

Michillimackinac, Straits of, the channel which connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long from the Channeaux on the E. to Point Wagousinche on the W. and at the narrowest part 4 miles wide.

Michipipicoton, r. Up. Canada, which falls into Lake Superior, on the N. E. side of the lake. Lat. 47° 56′ N.

Michiscoui. See *Missisque*.

Mickery, small isl. Scotland, in the frith of Forth, 8 m. N. W. Leith. Lon. 3° 17′ W. Lat. 56° 2′ N.

Micoya Bay, bay on the S. W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 10° 15′ N.

Middelfahrt, t. Denmark, in the island of Funen, on the Little Belt, 24 m. W. by N. Odensee. Lon. 9° 39′ E. Lat. 55° 32′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Middelharnis, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, 18 m. S. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,200.

Middlebank, a fishing ground in the Atlantic ocean, which lies from N. E. to S. W. between St. Peter's Bank and that of Sable island; between lon. 57° 37′ and 59° 32′ W. and between lat. 44° 32′ and 45° 34′ N.

Middle, Cape, the W. point of Staten Land, in the straits of Le Maire.

Middle Island, isl. off the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 123° 10′ E. Lat. 34° 7′ S.

Middle Island, small isl. in the Eastern seas, in the strait between the islands Billiton and Banca. It divides this strait into two; the W. passage is commonly called Gaspar's strait, and the E. passage Clement's strait.

Middle island, or *Thwart the Way*, small isl. in the straits of Sunda, opposite to Hog's point, in Sumatra. Lon. 105° 43′ E. Lat. 5° 55′ S.

Middle Island, small isl. near the S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120° 52′ E. Lat. 5° 40′ S.

Middle Island, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 122° 51′ E. Lat. 5° 38′ S.

Middle Mark, one of the five marks or provinces into which Brandenburg was divided until the new arrangement in 1815. It lies between the Elbe and the Oder, and contains Berlin, the capital of the Prussian states. Extent, 4,800 sq. miles Pop. about 500,000. It now forms part of the province of Brandenburg, and of the governments of Potsdam and Berlin.

Middle Point, cape on the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 59° N.

Middleborough, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 16 m. W. Plymouth, 40 S. by E. Boston. Pop. 4,687. Here are ponds which produce great quantities of iron ore, and extensive iron works are erected.

Middleboro' 4 corners, p-v. Plymouth co. Mass.

Middleborough, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.

Middlebrook, p-v. Augusta co. Va.

Middlebrook mills, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Middleburg, t. Netherlands, cap. of Zealand, in the small island of Walcheren. Though no longer fortified, it preserves its circular mound of earth, divided into bastions, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. It formerly had a considerable share of the Dutch East India trade. Its other branches are the import of wine, chiefly from Bourdeaux, and the export of corn, brought to its market from the fertile tracts to the eastward of the island. 46 m. S. W. Rotterdam, 85 S. W. Amsterdam. Lon. 3° 37′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Middleburg. See *Eooa*.

Middleburg, isl. off the N. W. extremity of Ceylon, and attached to Jafnapatam.

Middleburg, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Schoharie, 35 W. Albany. Pop. 3,782.

Middleburg, p-v. Union co. Pa.

Middleburg, p-v. Frederick co. Md.

Middleburg, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Middleburg, p-v. Nelson co. Ken.

Middleburg, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 157.

Middlebury, p-t. and cap. Addison co. Vt. 33 m. N. N. W. Rutland, 35 S. S. E. Burlington. It is pleasantly situated on Otter creek, at the falls, 20 miles from the mouth of the river, and 13 above Vergennes. At the falls there are 2 cotton manufactories, a nail manufactory, several grist mills and saw mills, and a manufactory for sawing marble. An extensive quarry of fine marble was discovered in 1804, on the bank of the creek, near the centre of the village. It is now wrought into tombstones, mantle-pieces, sideboards, &c. and transported to various parts of the country to the amount of 7 or 8,000 dollars annually. The town contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 printing offices, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Methodists, and the college buildings, one of which is an elegant edifice of stone, 4 stories high, and containing 48 rooms for students. Pop. 2,535.

Middlebury college was incorporated in 1800, and has been supported entirely by private bounty. It has a president, 4 professors, and 2 tutors, a library of more than 1,200 volumes, a valuable philosophical apparatus. The medical school at Castleton is connected with the college. Number of students in 1822, 172, including 85 medical students.

Middlebury, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. 22 m. N. W. New-Haven, 36 S. W. Hartford. Pop. 838.

Middlebury, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,782.

Middlefield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 24 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 755.

Middlefield, t. Otsego co. N. Y. 3 m. E. Cooperstown, 35 S. E. Utica, 63 W. Albany. Pop. 2,579.

Middle Granville, p-v. Hampshire co. Mass.

Middle Haddam, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.

Middleham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 36 m. N. W. York, 232 N. by W. London.

Middlesex, county of Eng. which comprises the cities of London and Westminster, and though one of the smallest in extent, is by far the greatest in

the kingdom, in point of wealth, population and importance. It is bounded S. by Surry and Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. It contains about 300 sq. miles, or 192,000 acres. Pop. in 1811, 985,100; families 220,010, of whom 9,088 were engaged in agriculture, 135,398 in trade and manufactures, and 75,524 otherwise.

Middlesex, co. in London district, Up. Canada, on lake Erie.

Middlesex, p-t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 5 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 726.

Middlesex, co. Mass. bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Essex co. and the Atlantic, S. by Norfolk co. and W. by Worcester co. Pop. 61,472. Engaged in agriculture 9,004, in commerce 626, in manufactures 4,852. Chief town, Cambridge.

Middlesex canal, Mass. is wholly within the county of Middlesex. It connects Boston harbor with Merrimack river. It is supplied with water by Concord river, which it crosses on its surface. From that river southward it descends 107 feet, by 13 locks, to the tide water of Boston harbor; and from that river northward, it descends 21 feet, by 3 locks, to the level of Merrimack river. The locks are all 90 feet by 12. The canal is 31 miles long, 24 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It was commenced in 1793, and completed in 1804, at an expense of more than $700,000, and is the greatest work of the kind, except the New-York canals, in the U. States. By this canal and Merrimack river, an easy communication is opened between Boston and the interior of New Hampshire.

Middlesex, co. Ct. on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Hartford co. E. by New London co. S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New Haven co. Pop. 22,405. Engaged in agriculture 3,457, in commerce 424, in manufactures 1,582. Chief town, Middletown.

Middlesex, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Canandaigua lake, 12 m. S. Canandaigua, 17 S. W. Geneva, 209 fr. Albany. Pop. 2,718.

Middlesex, co. N. J. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Raritan bay and Staten island, S. by Monmouth co. W. by Burlington and Somerset counties. Pop. 21,470. Engaged in agriculture 2,049, in commerce 137, in manufactures 890. Chief town, New Brunswick.

Middlesex, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 1,010.

Middlesex, co. Va. on Chesapeake bay, bounded N. by the Rappahannock. Pop. 4,057. Slaves 2,166. Engaged in agriculture 1,037, in commerce 7, in manufactures 2. Chief town, Urbanna.

Middle States, the part of the U. S. between the Hudson and Potomac rivers: viz. the states of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Middleton, t. Eng. in Lancashire. The cotton manufacture is carried on here in all its processes; and the printing and bleaching works are on a large scale. Pop. 4,422. 7 m. N. Manchester, 193 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 34′ N.

Middleton, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 1 m. fr. Wirksworth. Pop. 882.

Middleton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. N. N. W. Wakefield. Pop. 906.

Middleton in Teesdale, t. Eng. in Durham, 9 m. N. W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 988.

Middleton, t. Ireland, on the N. W. angle of Cork harbor, 12 m. W. Youghal, 13 E. Cork.

Middleton, t. Norfolk co. Up. Canada.

Middleton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 28 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 482.

Middleton, t. Essex co. Mass. 9 m. N. W. Salem. Pop. 596.

Middleton, t. Delaware co. N. Y. 40 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 231.

Middleton, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 3,014.

Middleton, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. 20 m. W. Zanesville. Pop. 1,168.

Middleton, Sir Charles, Island, one of the Fejee islands, in the Pacific. Lon. 181° W. Lat. 17° 2′ S.

Middletown, v. Scotland, 12 m. S. Edinburgh.

Middletown, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 52 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,039.

Middletown, t. Newport co. R. I. on the island of Rhode Island, 2 m. N. E. Newport, 28 S. E. Providence. Pop. 949.

Middletown, city, port of entry, and cap. of Middlesex co. Ct. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 31 m. from its mouth, 15 S. Hartford, 25 N. E. New Haven, 35 N. W. New London. Pop. 2,618; and including the township, 6,479. It contains a courthouse; jail; almshouse; 2 banks, one of which is a branch of the U. S. bank; 2 insurance companies; 3 printing-offices; and 10 houses of public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for strict Congregationalists. There are several important manufactories in this town, most of them recently established. Among them are a sword factory, where about 5,000 swords are annually manufactured; a pistol factory, which employs 60 or 70 men, who make 8 or 10,000 pistols annually; a rifle factory, which employs from 25 to 30 hands, and produces 1,000 or 1,200 rifles in a year; an ivory comb factory, a pewter factory, and a factory of block-tin buttons. These have all been established since 1813, and most of the swords, pistols, and rifles have been sold to the government of the U. S. The other establishments are 2 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories, a paper mill, powder mill, and distillery. A lead mine was opened about the year 1770, on the Connecticut, 2 miles S. E. of the city, and a considerable quantity of metal was taken from it, but it was at last found unprofitable, and was abandoned.

Middletown Upperhouses, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.

Middletown, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 15 m. S. E. Delhi, 45 fr. Kingston, 73 S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,949. It has 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists.

Middletown, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Middletown, v. in Brookhaven, N. Y.

Middletown, p-t. Monmouth co. N. J. on Raritan bay, at the mouth of a small creek, which divides the town from Shrewsbury, 50 m. E. Trenton, 30 S. W. New York. Pop. 4,369. It contains an academy, and 2 churches. In this town are Sandy Hook, the highlands of Navesink, and the village of Middletown point.

Middletown, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. on Swetara creek, which falls into the Susquehannah 2 m. below; 6 m. S. Hummelston. It contains a church, and above 100 houses, and has considerable trade in wheat. Pop. 567.

Middletown, v. Washington co. Pa. 30 m. W. Washington, 5 E. of of the Virginia line. It contains 40 or 50 houses. Coal is found in its neighborhood.

Middletown, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,891.

Middletown, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 994.

Middletown, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 547.

Middletown, p-t. New Castle co. Del. on Apoquinimink creek, 21 m. S. W. Wilmington.

Middletown, p-t. Frederick co. Md. 8 m. N. W. Fredericktown.

Middletown, t. Dorchester co. Md. 8½ m. N. W. Cambridge, 7 W. Vienna.

Middletown, p-t. Frederick co. Va.

Middletown, p-t. Sullivan co. Ten.

Middletown, p-t. Jefferson co. Ken. 12 m. E. Louisville. Pop. 241. Here is an academy.

Middletown, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, on the Miami, 6 m. fr. Franklin, 14 above Hamilton. Pop. 314.

Middletown, t. Hamilton co. Ohio.

Middletown. See *Somerset*.

Middletown point, p-v. in Middletown, N. J. on a small creek which runs into Raritan bay, 14 m. N. W. Shrewsbury. It carries on some trade with New York.

Middle way, p-v. Jefferson co. Va.

Middlewich, t. Eng. in Chester co. situated at the confluence of the Dane and Crake, 18 m. E. Chester, 167 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 27′ W. Lat. 53° 16′ N. Pop. 1,132.

Midgeley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. W. by N. Halifax. Pop. 2,107.

Midhurst, t. Eng. in Sussex. It is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. 11 m. N. Chester, 50 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 45′ W. Lat. 49° 59′ N. Pop. 1,256.

Midia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea, 42 m. N. W. Constantinople.

Midland, district, Upper Canada, extends from lake Ontario, between the head of the bay of Quinte and the mouth of Ganonoque river, back to the river Ottawa.

Midnapore, district, Bengal, formerly a portion of the province of Orissa. It contains upwards of 6,000 square miles, and a million and a half of inhabitants. It was ceded to the East India company in 1761. Midnapore, the capital, is the station of the judge, collector, &c. Multitudes of pilgrims pass through it, on their way to the temple of Juggernaut. The Baptists have a missionary here. 70 m. W. by S. Calcutta. Lon. 87° 25′ E. Lat. 22° 25′ N.

Midnoi. See *Mednoi*.

Midway, settlement, Liberty co. Geo. 30 m. S. Savannah, 9 W. Sunbury. Its first settlers were from Dorchester, Mass. Here is a handsome congregational church.

Midwolden, v. Netherlands, 7 m. W. by S. Groningen. Pop. 1,200.

Miechow, t. Poland, 22 m. N. N. E. Cracow. Lon. 39° 26′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Miedniki, t. Eu. Russia, in Wilna, 49 m. E. by S. Memel. Pop. 1,000.

Miedzyrzycz, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, 2 m. S. Ostrog. Pop. 2,000.

Mielan, t. France, in Gers, 8 m. S. S. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,300.

Mierloo, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 4 m. S. Helmont. Pop. 1,600.

Mies, or *Silberstadt*, t. Bohemia, 64 m. W. S. W. Prague. Pop. 2,400.

Mifflin, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Centre, Union, Dauphin, Cumberland, and Huntingdon. Pop. 16,618. Engaged in agriculture 2,606, in commerce 24, in manufactures 636. Chief town, Lewistown.

Mifflin, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 2,221.

Mifflin, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,461.

Mifflin, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,195.

Mifflin, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,492. A copper mine has been discovered here.

Mifflin, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,038.

Mifflin, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 467.

Mifflin, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 5 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 241.

Mifflin, t. Pike co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Piketon. Pop. 669.

Mifflinburg, p-v. Union co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 35 m. E. S. E. Northumberland. Pop. 620.

Mifflin, *Fort*, Pa. 10 m. below Philadelphia, on an island in the Delaware, mounting about 80 guns.

Mifflintown, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa. on the Juniatta, 40 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Migne, t. France, in Vienne, 3 m. N. Poitiers. Pop. 1,500.

Migron, t. France, in Lower Charente, 10 m. N. E. Saintes. Pop. 1,400.

Mihiel, t. France, on the Maese, 33 m. N. W. Nancy. Pop. 5,600.

Mijarisima, one of the small Japanese islands. Lon. 139° 45′ E. Lat. 34° 10′ N.

Mijaska. See *Miasee*.

Mikalidi, or *Maartich*, t. Anatolia, in A. Turkey, on a river, the ancient *Chymætus*, which falls into the sea of Marmora, 35 m. W. Bursa.

Miken, fort, A. Russia, in Caucasus, 40 m. E. Ekaterinograd.

Milan, formerly a dutchy in the north of Italy, between the Alps on the north, and the Appennines on the S. having Piedmont on the W. and the Venetian territory on the E. A portion of it belongs to the kingdom of Sardinia; the remainder now forms, along with the dutchy of Mantua, and the Valteline, the government of Milan, and most western of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy. The government contains 8,030 square miles, and 2,082,000 inhabitants. It is divided into eight delegations, viz. those of Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia and Mantua. Of these, the delegation of Milan contains 670 square miles, and 427,000 inhabitants. The Sardinian Milanese contains about 3,300 square miles, and 556,000 inhabitants.

Milan, or *Milano*, a large and fine city, the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom or Austrian Italy. It is on the river Olona, in a beautiful plain, between the Ticino and the Adda. The streets are, in general, narrow and winding, and the private houses have no great pretensions to elegance, but the public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. The cathedral is the grandest and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant, and, after St. Peter's of Rome, and St. Paul's of London, the finest church in Europe. It was begun in the 16th century, but on so large a scale, that it still remains unfinished. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 broad, and 260 high. The hospitals and charitable institutions of Milan are numerous. The great hospital is an immense edifice, capable of containing 1,200 patients. The great foundling hospital receives about 4,000 children. Of the literary and scientific institutions, the first is the Ambrosian college. Its valuable library contains 60,000 volumes and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The university of Milan was

constituted by the empress Maria Theresa in 1766. The trade of Milan is not extensive. The exports consist of rich silk stuffs, ribbons, printed cottons, leather, and paper. The porcelain made at Milan may vie with almost any in Europe. The city was taken on the 15th May 1796, by the French under Bonaparte. In 1799, the French were driven from it by the Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow. After the unfortunate battle of Marengo, (June 1800,) Milan again fell into the hands of the French. It is now the residence of an Austrian viceroy, and the see of an archbishop. 75 m. E. N. E. Turin, 145 N. W. Florence, 280 N. W. by N. Rome. Lon. 9° 11′ E. Lat. 45° 28′ N. Pop. in 1805, estimated at 120,000; in 1808, at 129,000; and in 1820, at 135,000.

Milan, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. 1,797.

Milasa. See *Melasso*.

Milasso, *Cape*, on the N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15° 23′ E. Lat. 38° 20′ N.

Milborne Port, borough, Eng. in Somerset co. 2 m. N. E. Sherborne, 113 W. by S. London. Lon. 2° 27′ W. Lat. 50° 58′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Mildenhall, *St. Andrew's*, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 42 m. N. W. Ipswich, 70 N. N. E. London. Pop. 2,493.

Miles, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,188.

Milesburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa. on Bald Eagle creek, 33 m. N.W. Lewistown.

Mileto, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 m. N. E. Nicotera.

Milford, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 27 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,243. It contains 2 churches, and manufactories of cotton and screws.

Milford, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. S. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,160.

Milford, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. on Long-Island sound, 9 m. S. W. New-Haven. Pop. 2,785. The village contains about 100 houses, and 3 churches. The harbor has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 200 tons. The amount of shipping owned here is about 1,500 tons. In this town is a very valuable quarry of marble.

Milford, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Cooperstown, 76 W. Albany. Pop. 2,505.

Milford, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Milford, p-t. Wayne co. Pa. on the Delaware, 120 m. above Philadelphia. The river here forms a good harbor for boats.

Milford, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,195.

Milford, t. Mifflin co. Pa. on the Juniatta, opposite Mifflintown. Pop. 1,154.

Milford, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,394.

Milford, *Upper*, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 2,416.

Milford, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, on the N. side of Mispillion creek, which falls into Delaware bay, 12 miles below; 19 m. S. by E. Dover, 95 S. Philadelphia.

Milford, p-v. Greenville co. S. C.

Milford, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Milford, t. Butler co. Ohio, 10 m. N.W. Hamilton. Pop. 1,501.

Milford, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 12 m. above its mouth, 15 N.W. Williamsburg.

Milford, t. Hamilton co. Ohio.

Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the sea, at the S. W. extremity of Wales, in Pembroke co. From its entrance, it spreads out into an immense expanse of water, extending inland more than 20 miles, and branching off into numerous creeks. It is universally allowed to be the best harbor in Great Britain, being so capacious, and at the same time so well sheltered, that it might hold, in perfect security, the whole navy of Great Britain.

Milford Haven, t. Wales, in Pembroke co. on the N. shore of the above mentioned bay. The trade is inconsiderable. An establishment of packets has been formed here for conveying the mail and passengers to Waterford, in Ireland. Among the inhabitants are a colony of Quakers from Nantucket, in America, who have erected a quay, and formed an establishment for the southern whale fishery. 6 m. W. by N. Pembroke, 7 S. W. West Haverford, 258 W. London, by Brecon. Lon. 5° 1′ W. Lat. 51° 43′ N.

Milford Haven, bay, on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76° 20′ W. Lat. 37° 26′ N.

Milfordville, p-v. Otsego co. N. Y.

Milhars, t. France, in Tarn, at the confluence of the Ceron and Aveyron, 13 m. N. Gaillac. Pop. 1,600.

Milhau, t. France, in Aveyron, on the Tarn, 27 m. S.W. Rhodez. Pop. 6,100.

Milhaud, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. S.W. Nismes. Pop. 1,300.

Miliana, r. Africa, which falls into the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. E. Tunis.

Mihiquean Creek, or *Holland's River*, r. Canada, which runs into Simcoe lake.

Militsch, t. Silesia, 30 m. N. N. E. Breslau. Pop. 1,300.

Mill, v. Netherlands, 21 m. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,100.

Mill Islands, 4 small islands in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78° 30′ to 79° 40′ W. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

Millac, t. France, on the Vienne, 3 m. S. L'Isle en Jourdain. Pop. 1,300.

Millas, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 10 m. W. Pepignan. Pop. 1,300.

Millborough, p-v. Bath co. Va.

Millborough, p-v. Sussex co. Va.

Millbury, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. S. Worcester, 40 W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 935. It is watered by Blackstone river, which affords numerous mill seats. Here are a paper mill, two oil mills, a manufactory of black lead, a woollen manufactory, an extensive tannery, a gun manufactory which employs 40 or 50 workmen, an extensive forge, a manufactory of mill saws, a rolling and slitting mill, a nail manufactory and several scythe manufactories. Millbury was formerly a part of Sutton.

Mill creek, hundred, New Castle co. Del. Pop. 3,046.

Mill creek, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 1,017.

Mill creek, p-v. Berkley co. Va.

Mill creek, or *Newburg*, p-v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

Mill creek, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 448.

Mill creek, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,198.

Mill creek, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 195.

Milledgeville, p-t. Baldwin co. Geo. and capital of the State, is on the Oconee, 300 miles by water from the sea, 192 by land, 158 W. N. W. Savannah, 87 W. S. W. Augusta. Lat. 32° 56′ N. Lon. 83° 12′ W. Pop. 2,069. It contains a state-house, an arsenal, academy, court-house, jail, state penitentiary, 2 printing offices, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. It is situated in what is called the middle country. The river is navigable to this place for boats of 30 tons, and large quantities of cotton and other produce are brought here to be exported to Darien and Savannah.

Mille Isles, seigniory, in York and Effingham

counties, Lower Canada, on the N. side of St. Jean river, 18 m. N. W. Montreal.

Miller, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 413.

Miller, co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 999. Slaves 82. Engaged in agriculture 197, in commerce 4, in manufactures 11.

Millersburg, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 346.

Millersburg, p-t. Bourbon co. Ken. 8 m. N. Paris, 28 N. Lexington.

Miller's ferry, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois.

Millers river, r. Mass. which rises in a pond in Rindge, N. H. and after a S.W. course of 35 miles, enters Connecticut river at Northfield. A few miles from its mouth it has falls, where the whole descent is 62 feet, and that at the principal fall 14 feet.

Millerstown, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa. on the Juniatta, 134 m. W. Philadelphia.

Millerstown, t. Lehigh co. Pa. on a branch of Lehigh river, 26 m. S.W. Easton, 47 N.W. Philadelphia.

Millery, t. France, on the Rhone, 7 m. S. Lyons. Pop. 1,700.

Millesimo, t. Sardinian States, 30 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 1,200.

Mille vaches, seigniory, Northumberland co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below the mouth of the Saguenay.

Mill farm, p-v. Caroline co. Va.

Millford, v. Eng. in Derbyshire. Here are two large cotton mills, and an extensive bleachfield.

Mill Grove, p-v. Cabarras co. N. C.

Mill hall, p-v. Centre co. Pa.

Mill haven, p-v. Scriven co. Geo.

Millieres, v. France, in La Manche, 10 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,300.

Millingen, t. Prussian States, 11 m. E. Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

Millom, or *Mil-hulme*, v. Eng. in Cumberland, 12 m. S. Ravenglass. Pop. 882.

Mill river, r. Ohio, which runs into the W. side of the Scioto, 25 m above Columbus.

Millsborough, p-v. Sussex co. Del.

Millsfield, t. Coos co. N. H. 7 m. W. Umbagog lake.

Millstone, t. Somerset co. N. J. on Millstone creek, a S. branch of the Raritan, 14 m. N. Princeton.

Millthorpe, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, 8½ m. S. by W. Kendal, 251½ N.W. London. Pop. 1,138.

Millville, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J. 12 m. E. Bridgetown. Pop. 1,010.

Millville, p-v. King George co. Va.

Millwood, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Milly, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 9 m. W. Fontainbleau. Pop. 1,900.

Milly, t. France, in La Manche, 3 m. N. E. St. Hilaire. Pop. 1,200.

Milly, t. France, in Oise, 6 m. N. W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,200.

Milnathort, v. Scotland, in Kinross-shire, 14 m. S. Perth.

Milnport, v. Scotland, on the S. W. side of the isle of Cambray, with a good harbor.

Milo, (an. *Melos*,) isl. of the Mediterranean, in the Grecian archipelago, 100 m. S. by. E. Athens. Lon. 24° 13′ 32″ E. Lat. 36° 42′ 30″ N. Pop. about 1,500. It has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. Ships generally stop at this island for pilots through the archipelago.

Milo, t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,612.

Miltenberg, t. Bavarian states, on the Maine, 28 m. W. Wurzburg, 18 S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2,700.

Milton, t. Eng. in Kent, 40 m. E. London. Lon. 0° 43′ E. Lat. 51° 21′ N. Pop. 1,746.

Milton, t. Richlieu co. Lower Canada, E. of Montreal.

Milton, t. Strafford co. N. H. on the Piscataqua, 27 m. N. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,232.

Milton, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Lamoil river, 11 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1,746.

Milton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. on Neponset river, which is navigable to this place for vessels of 150 tons. 7 m. E. Dedham, 7 S. Boston. Pop. 1,502. It contains an academy, several paper mills, and a chocolate mill. Milton hill, in this town, commands a most delightful prospect.

Milton, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 4 m. N. Saratoga court-house, 30 N. Albany. Pop. 2,779. It contains the celebrated village of *Ballston Spa*, 5 churches and a great number of mills.

Milton, or *King's ferry*, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Milton, p-v. in Marleboro', Ulster co. N. Y. on the W. side of the Hudson, 83 S. Albany, 12 N. Newburgh, and 4 S. Poughkeepsie. It contains a Methodist church, and is a place of some trade.

Milton, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 15 m. N. Sunbury. Pop. 1,016.

Milton, or *Broadkill*, p-t. Sussex co. Del.

Milton, p-v. Albemarle co. Va. on the Rivanna, 80 m. N. W. Richmond.

Milton, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.

Milton, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 434.

Milton, t. Miami co. Ohio, 8 m. S. W. Troy.

Milton, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 544.

Milton, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 672.

Milton, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 11 m. N. E. Wooster. Pop. 208.

Milton's bluff. See *Marathon*, Alabama.

Milverton, t. Eng. in Somerset co. 7 m. W. Taunton. Lon. 3° 16′ W. Lon. 51° 2′ N. Pop. 1,637.

Milville, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, 7 m. W. Hamilton.

Milwaukie, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into the W. side of Lake Michigan, 90 m. N. W. Chicago. It is 60 yards wide at its mouth, and is ascended 100 miles in canoes, whence there is a short portage to Rock river of the Mississippi.

Mina, t. Arabia, about 20 m. S. Mecca.

Mina, r. Algiers, which falls into the Shelliff, 12 m. E. Mustygannim.

Minab, a fortified seaport of Kerman, in Persia, on the Persian gulf. Lon. 56° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 8′ N.

Minarso, Cape, cape, Spain, on the W. coast of Galicia. Lon. 9° 10′ W. Lat. 42° 51′ N.

Minas, t. Buenos Ayres, 34 m. N. E. Maldonado. Lon. 55° 5′ 34″ W. Lat. 34° 21′ 30″ S.

Minas Geraes, a province or capitania of Brazil, from 600 to 700 miles long from N. to S. and about the same distance from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Bahia, W. by Goyaz; S. by Rio de Janeiro. This vast territory produces in abundance both gold and diamonds. The regular military establishment of the capitania consists of 1,400 cavalry. They are appointed to guard the diamond district; and are employed exclusively in the mining country, which they never quit, except when they escort diamonds and treasure to

the capital. Pop. estimated at 360,000, of whom 200,000 are negroes.

Minch, arm of the sea, Scotland, which separates the Isle of Sky from Long Island.

Minching Hampton, t. Eng. in Gloucester co. 10 m. W. Cirencester, 98 W. London. Lon. 2° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 42′ N. Pop. 3,246.

Minchivarida, small isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44° 40′ S.

Mincio, r. Italy, which passes by Mantua, and falls into the Po, 8 miles below. It is the outlet of the lake of Garda.

Mindanao. See *Magindano*.

Mindelheim, t. Bavaria, 27 m. S. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,400.

Minden, a government of the Prussian states, made up of the former principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Rittberg, and Corvey, the bailiwick of Reckeberg, and the lordship of Rheda. Area, 2,000 sq. miles. Pop. 330,000.

Minden, t. Prussia, in Westphalia, and cap. of the government of the same name, stands on the Weser. In 1806, it was occupied by the French, and finally ceded to Prussia in 1814; since which its fortifications have been renewed and extended. 34 m. W. Hanover. Lon. 8° 53′ E. Lat. 52° 17′ N. Pop. 6,800.

Minden, t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 25 m. W. Johnstown, 62 W. Albany. Pop. 1,954. It contains 3 Dutch Reformed churches.

Minden, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.

Mindo, t. Quito, 20 m. N. W. Quito.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 110 miles long, by about 25 broad. Lon. 120° 24′ to 121° 24′ E. Lat. 12° 21′ to 13° 30′ N.

Mine au Burton. See *Potosi*, Missouri.

Mine au fer, or *Iron Mine*, v. Kentucky, on the Mississippi, 15 m. below the mouth of Ohio river.

Mine Biled el Habesh, harbor of the Red Sea, on the coast of Egypt. Lat. 23° 15′ N.

Minehead, a borough and s-p. Eng. in Somerset co. on the Bristol channel. 24 m. W. of Bridgewater. Lon. 3° 28′ W. Lat. 51° 12′ N. Pop. 1,037.

Minehead, cape, Ireland, on the S. E. coast of Waterford. Lon. 7° 36′ W. Lat. 51° 58′ N.

Minehead, p-t. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 58 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 132.

Mineo, t. Sicily, 32 m. N. W. Syracuse. Pop. 5,300.

Mineral fork, r. Missouri, a branch of Big river, which flows into the Merrimack.

Mine river, r. Howard co. Missouri, which flows into the S. side of the Missouri 200 miles above its mouth. It is navigable 40 miles.

Minerva, t. Essex co. (N.Y.) S.W. of Elizabethtown. Pop. 271.

Minerva, p-t. Mason co. Ken. 13 m. fr. Washington.

Minervino, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 85 m. E. Naples. It is a bishop's see.

Mines Bay, or *Basin*, gulf on the S. E. side of the bay of Fundy, 12 leagues long, and 3 broad.

Mingan Islands, islands near the S. coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 m. W. Anticosti. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

Mingrelia, a large country of Asia, on the S. side of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and the Black seas. It is bounded N. by Georgia, E. by Immeretia, S. by the river Phasis, and W. by the Black sea. The prince is dependent on the Russians.

Minho, r. which separates Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic 15 m. S. W. Tuy.

Minho, the Province. See *Entre Douro e Minho*.

Miniato al Tedescho, t. Tuscany. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,000.

Miniet Ebn Kasib, t. Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 22 m. S. Abu Girge.

Minisink, t. Orange co. N. Y. 10 m. W. Goshen, 25 W. Newburgh. Pop. 5,053.

Minisink, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 5 m. below Montague, 57 N. W. Brunswick.

Minitoba, lake, Canada, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide. Lon. 100° 20′ W. Lat. 50° 40′ N.

Mino, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Lon. 124° 30′ E. Lat. 10° 6′ N.

Minong, or *Isle Royal*, isl. Canada, in Lake Superior, 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 89° W. Lat. 48° N.

Minorca, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 37 m. E. of Majorca, and 120 from the coast of Spain. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. 31,000. The importance of the island has been altogether owing to the valuable harbor of Port Mahon. The exports are wine, wool, and cheese. The other products are olives and olive oil, salt, honey, fruit, pulse, and vegetables. The island was taken by the British in 1798, but restored to Spain in 1802. Lon. 3° 50′ to 4° 27′ E. Lat. 39° 47′ to 40° 41′ 25″ N.

Minori, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the gulf of Salerno, 7 m. W. S. W. Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

Minot, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 33 m. N. Portland. Pop. 2,524.

Minsk, a government of Eu. Russia, which extends from the Dwina on the N. to the province of Volhynia on the S. Area, 37,000 square miles. Pop. about 950,000. Wood and potash are almost the only articles of export. The inhabitants are a mixture of Poles, Lithuanians, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and gypsies. The chief part are Catholics.

Minsk, t. Russia, and cap. of the above government, on the river Swislocz, 310 m. E. N. E. Warsaw. Lon. 27° 40′ E. Lat. 53° 43′ N. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews.

Minsk, t. Poland, 25 m. E. by S. Warsaw.

Minton, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra, a little to the S. of the line. Lon. 97° 8′ E.

Minuciano, t. Italy, in Lucca, 9 m. N. N. E. Carrara.

Minsesheim, t. Baden, 2 m. W. N. W. Gochsheim. Pop. 1,100.

Mioutolon, small isl. near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 7° 35′ N.

Miprovats, t. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 52 m. N. W. Sophia.

Miquelon, isl. S. W. of Newfoundland, 9 m. W. Cape May. Lon. 55° 55′ W. Lat. 47° 4′ N.

Mira, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. W. Venice. Pop. 2,000.

Mira, t. Portugal, on the coast of Beira, 13 m. S. Braganza Nova. Pop. 1,600.

Mira, r. Quito, which enters the Pacific, by several mouths, in lat. 1° 40′ N.

Mirabel, t. France, in Lot, 9 m. N. Montauban.

Mirabella, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 10 m. S. E. Benevento. Pop. 5,500.

Mirabello, t. Naples, in Molise, 20 m. N. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

Miradoux, t. France, in Gers, 7 m. N. E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,700.

Miragoane, t. Hispaniola, on the N. W. coast, 31 leagues E. by S. Port au Prince. Lat. 18° 27′ N.

Miramichi, bay and river on the N. E. coast of New Brunswick. The bay sets up between Portage island on the N. and Escuminax point on the S. Vessels of the largest size ascend the river 40 miles and boats 80 miles further. The salmon fishery was formerly very extensive, but has declined. The principal article of export is square timber for the British market. Half of all exported from the province is shipped from Miramichi river. The annual value of the timber shipped from this river is £120,000. The first settlement was made in 1784. The number of settlers on the river and its branches in 1822 was 9,000 or 10,000, consisting of Scotch, Irish and English. The original settlers were Roman Catholics, but there are now Protestant clergymen of various denominations. Surveys have ascertained the practicability of a road from Halifax through New Brunswick by this river and Chaleur bay to the St. Lawrence. It would facilitate the settlement of this part of the province. 40 m. N. W. of Shediac bay, 35 S. E. of Chaleur bay.

Mirambeau, t. France, in Lower Charente, 12 m. S. Pons. Pop. 2,200.

Miranda, r. Spain which rises among the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and falls into the Atlantic.

Miranda de Corvo, t. Portugal, in Beira, 12 m. S. E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,700.

Miranda de Ebro, t. Spain, in Burgos, on the Ebro, 32 m. N. E. Burgos. Lon. 3° 22′ W. Lat. 42° 30′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Mirande, t. France, in Gers, 11 m. S. W. Auch. Pop. 1,700.

Mirandela, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 22 m. S. W. Braganza. Lon. 6° 55′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 4,700.

Mirandol, v. France, in Tarn, 14 m. N. Alby. Pop. 1,100.

Mirandola, t. Italy, in the states of Modena. It is regularly fortified, and defended by a citadel and castle, called La Rocca. It contains a cathedral, and 15 churches. 16 m. N. N. E. Modena, 22 S. E. Mantua. Lon. 11° 5′ E. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Pop. 8,200.

Mirano, t. Austrian Italy, 11 m. N. E. Padua. Pop. 3,200.

Miraporros, isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 74° 46′ W. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Miravel, t. Spain, in New Castile, 12 m. S.S.W. Placentia.

Miray Bay, on the coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 59° 49′ W. Lat. 46° 5′ N.

Mirebalais, t. Hispaniola, 12 leagues N. Port au Prince.

Mirebeau, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 12 m. N. N. E. Poitiers. Pop. 2,000.

Mirebeau, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 13 m. N. E. Dijon Pop. 1,200.

Mirebel, t. France, in Ain, 8 m. N. E. Lyons. Pop. 1,200.

Mirecourt, t. France, in Vosges, 30 m. S. Nancy. Pop. 5,100.

Mirefleur, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. S. E. Clermont. Pop. 1,600.

Miremont, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 23 m. W. Riom. Pop. 1,200.

Miremont, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 12 m. N. E. Rieux. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town in Dordogne, 10 m. S. W. Montignac. Pop. 1,000.

Mireni, t. Walachia, 30 m. S. Bucharest.

Mirepoix, t. France, in Arriege, 18 m. N. E. Tarascon. Pop. 2,900.

Mirgorod, t. Russia, in Kiev, 12 m. S. E. Kiev. Pop. 1,800.

Miropolje, t. Russia, in Kursk, 88 m. N. N. W. Charkov. Lon. 34° 34′ E. Lat. 51° 22′ N. Pop. 6,300.

Mirzapore, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It is the chief mart for silk and cotton between the British and Mahratta territories. Lon. 83° 35′ E. Lat. 25° 10′ N.

Miselar, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 39′ N.

Miseno, Cape, promontory on the S. W. coast of Italy, forming the W. point of the bay of Naples. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 40° 48′ N.

Misery, small isl. Mass. off Salem harbour, 1 m. N. N. W. Baker's island.

Misitra, pronounced *Mistra*, t. Eu. Turkey, in the S. E. part of the Morea, 28 m. S. S. E. Tripolizza. It stands on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of Mount Taygetus, in a most beautiful and picturesque situation. Since the unfortunate invasion of the Morea by the Russians, in 1770, Misitra is falling into ruins. Among the ruinous buildings are several fragments of sculpture, the relics of the famous Sparta, which stood 2 miles distant from the modern Misitra. Pop. 4,000.

Misivri, or *Missevria*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea, 15 m. N. E. Burgas.

Miskolcz, t. Hungary, 33 m. W. Tokay. Lon. 20° 37′ 17″ E. Lat. 48° 5′ 56″ N. Pop. 13,600.

Mislowitz, t. Silesia, 34 m. W. N. W. Cracow. Lon. 19° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 13′ N.

Mispillion, t. Kent co. Del. Pop. 5,731.

Missiglia, t. Italy, 17 m. N. by E. Milan.

Misse, t. France, in Two Sevres, 4 m. S. Thouars. Pop. 1,000.

Missiguinnippi Lake, lake, Canada, 100 m. N. Quebec. Lon. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 48° 3′ N.

Missiguinnippi River, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat. 48° 22′ N.

Missinnippi. See *Churchill river*.

Mississagaiegon, r. N. W. Territory, formed of two branches, one of which, the Aksek Seeba rises only a few miles from the banks of St. Louis river, and the other near Lower Red-cedar Lake. These meet in Spirit lake about 10 miles long and 4 wide. From this lake the Mississagaiegon issues and pursuing a southerly course joins the Mississippi 14 m. above St. Anthony's falls. From its mouth to Spirit lake is ten day's journey.

Missisque, r. Vt. which rises S. W. of Lake Memphramagog, and runs into Missisque bay, in the N. E. part of Lake Champlain.

Mississippi, r. U. States, rises in lat. 47° 47 N. and lon. 95° 6′ W. amidst lakes and swamps dreary and desolate beyond description, and after a S. E. course of about 900 miles, reaches the falls of St. Anthony, in lat. 44° N. where it descends perpendicularly 40 feet. From these falls to the junction of the Missouri, in lat. 38° 27′ N. the distance is 843 miles, and from the junction of the Missouri to its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico, is 1,395 miles making the whole length of the river more than 3,000 miles. It is navigable for boats of 40 tons to the falls of St. Anthony. Ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The navigation of the river is attended with danger on account of sawyers, plan-

ters, falling banks, and other difficulties. *Sawyers* are large trees, whose roots are fastened to the bottom of the river, while the top just appears at the level of the water. The tree is continually forced downward by the current, which is still not strong enough to tear it out, and suffers it occasionally to recoil, so that a regular vibratory motion is kept up, which is performed once in ten or fifteen minutes; and if a boat be passing over it at the time it is recoiling, the destruction of the boat is inevitable. When the top of the tree does not quite reach the surface of the water, it is called a *Sleeping Sawyer*, and this is the most dangerous, for it cannot be seen. *Planters*, are trees in a similar situation, but firmly fixed, having no motion. *Falling banks* are parts of the bank, so undermined by the current, that pieces of them, frequently more than an acre in extent are falling into the stream. Boats are often destroyed by them.

The current of the Mississippi is very rapid. The passage of ships ascending the river from the Balize to New-Orleans takes up from 5 to 30 days, while a light wind will carry them down in 12 hours. From New-Orleans to the mouth of the Illinois, the voyage formerly required 8 to 10 weeks. But the introduction of steam-boats has greatly facilitated the ascent of the river, and the voyage is now performed in less than one third of the time formerly demanded. The number of steam-boats has very rapidly increased within a few years, and is still increasing. The first steam-boat on the western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811. In 1819, there were 50, measuring together 7,306 tons. At the same time there were 13 new boats on the stocks.

The principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the west, are Red River, Arkansas, White river, Missouri, Des Moines, and St. Peters; and from the east, the Yazoo, Ohio, Illinois, and Ouisconsin. The banks of the Mississippi are annually inundated for a considerable extent, particularly on the western bank, and in the lower part of its course. Just below the mouth of Red River, commences what is called the Delta of the Mississippi. The river here, instead of receiving the tribute of inferior streams, divides into numerous branches or bayous, which, diverging from each other, slowly wind their way to the sea. See *Louisiana*.

Mississippi, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; W. by Louisiana and Arkansas territory. The boundary runs as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi at 35° N. lat. it proceeds due east to Tennessee river, and up that river to the mouth of Bear creek; thence in a southerly course to the N. W. point of Washington co. in Alabama; thence due S. to the gulf of Mexico; thence westwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the mouth of Pearl river; up that river to 31° N. lat., thence due W. to the Mississippi, and up that river to the place of beginning. It extends from lat. 30° 10′ to 35° N. and from lon. 88° 10′ to 91° 35′ W. and contains about 45,000 square miles, or 29,000,000 acres.

About one half the territory of this State, embracing the northern and north eastern parts, is in the possession of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. In 1820, the Choctaws ceded to the U. States, a large tract, including all their lands on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Arkansas. The part of the State belonging to the whites is in the S. and S. W. Pop. 75,448; slaves 32,814. Engaged in agriculture 22,033, in commerce 294, in manufactures 650. Two thirds of this population is concentrated in the counties bordering on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Yazoo.

The southern part of the State for about 100 miles from the gulf of Mexico, is mostly a flat country, with occasional hills of moderate elevation, and is covered with forests of the long leaved pine, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes. As you proceed farther north, the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified, and the soil is a deep rich mould. The Indian country is very fertile, and enjoys as fine and healthy a climate as any on the continent. On the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Yazoo and the southern boundary of the State, there are extensive bottom lands, occupying a surface of about 600 square miles, liable to annual inundation. The hilly country rises like a buttress from this plain, and for 10 or 15 miles towards the interior, presents a warm and waving soil, generally composed of rich loam, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The price of land is very high in this part of the State, and immense profits have been realized by the cotton planters. The sugar cane is sometimes planted as high up as Natchez, but not with the same success as is experienced farther south. Tobacco and indigo were formerly extensively cultivated, but since the introduction of cotton, they have been almost abandoned. Most of the flour and grain used in the settlements on the Mississippi is brought from Kentucky.

Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817. By the act of admission, it is provided that the public lands shall be exempted from all taxes, while belonging to the U. States, and for 5 years from the day of sale; and that lands belonging to citizens of the U. States, residing without the State shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free of toll or duty to all the citizens of the U. States. In return for this concession, Congress have provided that after paying a debt of 1,250,000 dollars to Georgia, and indemnifying certain claimants, 5 per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands lying within the State shall be devoted to making roads and canals for the benefit of the State.

The climate is temperate, and in the elevated parts, generally healthy. The bay of St. Louis in the southern part of the State, is esteemed one of the most salubrious places in that climate, and is the retreat of many of the citizens of New-Orleans during the sickly season. At Shieldsborough, on this bay, 50 m. N. E. New-Orleans, a college was established in 1818. Natchez is much the largest town in the State, but Monticello is the seat of government.

Mississippi, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 45.

Mississippi, t. Arkansas co. Arkansas. Pop. 82.

Missouri, the largest river of North America, is formed by three branches, called Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers, all of which rise in the Rocky Mountains, between 42° and 48° N. lat. and unite at one place, in lat. 45° 10′ N. and lon. 110° W. From the confluence of these streams to the Great Falls, the course of the river is northerly; thence to the Mandan villages easterly; and from the Mandan villages to the junction with the Mis-

time to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, for the term of three years from the date of their patents. It is also provided, that the river Mississippi, and all the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and for ever free of toll or duty to all the citizens of the U. States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

St. Louis is by far the largest town. The other principal towns are St. Genevieve, St. Charles, and Franklin. Of a less size are Herculaneum, Potosi, St. Michael, New-Madrid, and Cape Girardeau. The seat of government is at present at Cote-sans-dessein.

Missouri Territory, a territory of the U. States, bounded N. by the British dominions; E. by the N. W. Territory and the States of Illinois and Missouri; S. by Arkansas Territory; S. W. by the Spanish dominions; and W. by the Rocky Mountains. It is a vast wilderness, inhabited, with the exception of a few military posts, exclusively by Indians. It is estimated to contain 800,000 sq. miles. Taking the whole country together, it may be pronounced an extensive region of open plains and meadows, interspersed with barren hills, and having some resemblance to the Steppes of Tartary, or the Saaras of Africa, but without the morasses and dull uniformity of the one, or the dreary sterility of the other. It is almost destitute of woods, except in the neighbourhood of streams, and can scarcely be said to admit of settlements. The tracts lying immediately on the great rivers, constitute the most valuable parts. The banks of the Mississippi afford suitable situations for settlements as high up as the falls of St. Anthony. Above the falls, the pine country commences. Buffaloes and other wild animals abound in almost every part of the territory. They go in immense herds. Lieut. Pike, who travelled on the Arkansas towards its sources, saw, as he judged, 3,000 in one drove. The face of the earth appeared to be covered with them. The banks of the Arkansas and Missouri rivers are the paradise of hunters. Of all countries visited by man, this produces game in the greatest abundance.

Missouri, t. Clarke co. Arkansas. Pop. 182.

Missouri, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas. Pop. 358.

Missouriton, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Missuippe, lake, Lower Canada, E. of Lake Memphramagog. It communicates by its outlet with the river St. Francis.

Mistaken, Cape, the S. point of the Hermit isles, 3 leagues from Cape Horn.

Mistaken Point, Newfoundland, 2 leagues W. N. W. Cape Race.

Mistelbach, t. Austria, 24 m. N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 3,000.

Mistic. See *Mystic*.

Mistrotta, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 50 m. E. by S. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

Mitchel, Point, cape on an island off the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 237° 3′ E. Lat. 56° 29′ N.

Mitchell's Islands, group of uninhabited islands in the Pacific. Lon. 179° 45′ E. Lat. 9° 18′ S.

Mitomba, kingdom of W. Africa, on the river Sierra Leone.

Mitre Island, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 169° 55′ E. Lat. 11° 49′ S.

Mitrowitz, t. Sclavonia, on the Save, 16 m. S. S. W. Peter Waradein. Pop. 3,500.

Mitry, t. France, 14 m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Mittau, or Mietau, t. Eu. Russia, and cap. of Courland, on the Aa, 140 m. N. Konigsberg, 56 W. Riga. Lon. 23° 43′ E. Lat. 56° 39′ N. Pop. 12,000, of whom nearly one half are Germans, and above 1,000 Jews.

Mittenwald, t. Bavaria, on the Iser, 13 m. N. N. W. Innspruck. Pop. 1,800.

Mitterburg, t. Austrian States, 30 m. S. E. Trieste. Lon. 14° 7′ E. Lat. 45° 23′ N. Pop. 1,650.

Mitterteich, t. Bavaria, 32 m. E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,200.

Mitton, Lower, v. Eng. in Worcester, 4 m. S. S. W. Kidderminster. Pop. 2,352.

Mittweyda, t. Saxony, 32 m. W. by S. Dresden. Pop. 3,800.

Mitare, r. Caraccas, which enters the Caribbean sea, in lat. 11° 27′ N.

Mitylene. See *Mytilene*.

Mixco, t. Guatimala, 33 m. E. Guatimala.

Mixstadt, t. Poland, 15 m. S. Kalisch. Pop. 1,850.

Misantla, t. Mexico, 146 m. E. Mexico. Lon. 96° 36′ W. Lat. 19° 54′ N.

Misenhead, the S. W. point of Ireland. Lon. 9° 43′ W. Lat. 51° 23′ N.

Misenhead, cape, on the E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 4′ W. Lat. 52° 52′ N.

Misque, province of Buenos Ayres, bounded S. by Yamparaes, S. W. by Charcas, W. by Cochabambas, and N. by the Andes. Pop. 12,000. Misque, the capital, is in Lon. 66° 42′ W. Lat. 18° 40′ S.

Mlawa, t. Poland, 45 m. N. N. E. Plock. Pop. 1,000.

Moa Isle, isl. in the Eastern Seas, off the E. extremity of Timor. Lon. 128° E. Lat. 8° 20′ S.

Moages, small islands in the Caribbean sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Venezuela.

Mobjack, bay, Va. which sets up from Chesapeake bay, N. of the mouth of York river.

Mobile, co. Alabama, on both sides of the bay and river of the same name. Pop. 2,672. Slaves 836. Engaged in agriculture 145, in commerce 96, in manufactures 518. Chief town, Mobile.

Mobile, p-t. port of entry, and cap. of Mobile co. Alabama, is on the western channel of Mobile river, near its entrance into Mobile bay. It is built on a high bank, in a dry and commanding situation. Vessels drawing more than 8 feet water, pass up Spanish river, 6 miles long, into Mobile river, and then drop down to the town. While this town was under the dominion of the French and Spaniards, it was a mere military post. When it came into the possession of the United States, in 1813, it contained only 100 houses; but, since the rapid progress of the settlements on the Tombigbee and Alabama, Mobile has increased in size and importance. From Oct. 1821 to March 1822, there were exported 18,723 bales of cotton, 1,155,633 feet of lumber and 88,300 staves. A fire-proof warehouse has lately been erected capable of containing 8,000 bales of cotton and provided with presses for re-pressing cotton. A steam-boat plies regularly between Mobile and Tuscaloosa; and another ascends the Alabama to Montgomery, a distance by water of 500 miles. 33 m. N. Mobile point, 15 W. N. W. Blakely, 50 W. N. W. Pensacola, 40 by water below Fort Stoddert. Lat. 30° 40′ N.

Mobile bay, a bay at the mouth of Mobile river, 30 miles long, and, on an average, 12 broad. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin island. The strait on the W. side will not admit the

passage of vessels drawing more than five feet of water; that on the E. side, between the island and Mobile point, has 18 feet of water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar however across the bay, near its upper end, over which there is only 11 feet water.

Mobile, r. Alabama, is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 40 m. above Mobile. After a course of 3 miles it divides and enters Mobile bay in several channels. The main western channel is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel, is the deepest and widest, and is called the Tensaw. The eastern channel passes by Blakely.

Mocamoco, t. on the S. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101° 10′ E. Lat. 2° 31′ S.

Mocaranga. See *Motapa*.

Mocha, an extensive city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red sea, and the channel through which almost all the intercourse of Europe with this part of the world is carried on. The trade with Mocha was nearly monopolised by the English till 1803, when the Americans discovered that large profits might be made by exporting coffee, and they immediately commenced the business on a large scale. The competition soon raised the price from 36 to 40 or 50 dollars per bale. In the following year 8,000 bales were exported by the Americans, and 2,000 by the British. The former calculated to deliver it in America at 6*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. per cwt. while the India company could not deliver it in England at less than 10*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. The trade is carried on by about two hundred and fifty Banians or Gentoo merchants. The English pay a duty of 3 per cent. on all imports, but other foreigners of five. Lon. 43° 20′ E. Lat. 13° 20′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Mocha, uninhabited isl. on the coast of Chili, 60 miles in circumference, frequented by the whalers from the United States. Lat. 38° 40′ S.

Mocha, r. Peru, which enters the Pacific a league from Truxillo, in lat. 8° 10′ S.

Mockern, t. Prussian states, 18 m. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,200.

Mock's old field, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.

Mockwanpore, t. and cap. of a district of the same name in Hind. Lon. 85° 18′ E. Lat. 27° 28′ N.

Mocodame, small isl. near the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61° 20′ W. Lat. 45° 4′ N.

Modain, el, v. Irak Arabi, on the E. bank of the Euphrates, on the site of the ancient Seleucia and Ctesiphon. 20 m. S. E. of Bagdad.

Modane, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, 15 m. E. by S. St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1,000.

Modania, t. Asia Minor, on a gulf of the same name, connected with the sea of Marmora. The gulf, to this height, is navigable for ships of burden. 15 m. N.W. Bursa.

Modbury, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 14 m. E. Plymouth, 207 W. by S. London. Lon. 3° 52′ W. Lat. 50° 51′ N. Pop. 1,890.

Modena, a dutchy in the N. of Italy, situated between the Po on the N. and the Appennines on the S. and extending from 9° 54′ to 11° 20′ E. lon. and from 44° 6′ to 44° 55′ N. lat. It is bounded E. by the States of the Church, and W. by Parma. The territory of Modena, properly speaking, consists only of the six districts of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Correggio, Carpi, and Navellara; but as the principality of Massa and Carrara will revert, on the death of its present sovereign, to the house of Modena, it is commonly included. The extent and population of Modena proper, is 1,749 sq. miles, with 332,000 inhabitants; of Massa and Carrara, 320 sq. miles, with 38,000 inhabitants. Total, 2,060 sq. miles, and 370,000 inhabitants. The climate is mild and pleasant, and the soil rich and fruitful. The products are corn, wine, fruit, olives, mulberry-trees, hemp, &c. This dutchy forms an independent state, possessed, in full sovereignty, by a lateral branch of the house of Austria, the Archduke Francis of Este. The revenue is computed at £140,000 sterling; the troops at 1,500 men

Modena, the capital of the above dutchy, is in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. There is here a college, with a library of about 80,000 volumes. 22 m. W. N. W. Bologna, and 30 E. S. E. Parma. Lon. 11° 12′ E. Lat. 44° 34′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Moder and *Daughters Islands*, islands near Cayenne, on the E. coast of S. America, in about lat. 5° N lon. 52° W.

Modern, *Moder*, or *Modra*, t. Hungary, 14 m. N. N. E. Presburg.

Modiboo, t. Bambarra, in Africa, near the Niger. 56 m. N. E. Sego.

Modica, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, cap. of the district of Modica, 30 m. W. S. W. Syracuse, 45 S. S. W. Catania. Lon. 14° 43′ E. Lat. 36° 51′ N. Pop. 23,500.

Modigliana, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 40 m. N. E. Florence. Pop. 2,200.

Modin, v. Palestine, 14 m. E. S. E. Jaffa.

Modon, or *Mothone*, the ancient *Methone*, a seaport of Greece, in the S. W. part of the Morea. The harbor is secure, but not large. The town is the residence of a bey and the see of a Greek bishop. 15 m. W. S. W. Coron, and 55 S. W. Tripolizza.

Modugno, t. Naples, 15 m. S. W. Bari. Pop. 4,600.

Moen, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, 16 miles long, separated from the island of Zealand by a narrow strait. Extent, 90 sq. miles. Pop. 7,000.

Moers, t. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 567.

Moey, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 132° 50′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Moffat, t. Scotland, in Dumfries co. on the Annan, celebrated for its mineral waters, which are famous for their cures in scrophulous, herpetic, and rheumatic affections. 21 m. N. E. Dumfries, 50 S. Edinburg.

Moffits store, p-v. Columbia co. N. Y.

Moggador. See *Mogodor*.

Mogglingen, v. Wirtemburg, 8 m. E. Gemund. Pop. 1,400.

Mogimiri, t. Brazil, 35 m. E. St. Paul.

Mognano, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3,800.

Mogodor, s-p. of Morocco, on the Atlantic, commonly called by the natives Suerrah, the principal seat of the commerce between Europe and the empire of Morocco. The place is built on a low flat desert of accumulating sand, which separates it from the cultivated country. The imports into Mogodor in 1804, are estimated by Mr. Jackson at 151,450*l*. The exports for the same year were almonds, sweet and bitter; gums, Barbary, Soudan, and Sandrac; bees' wax, goat skins, oil of olives, cow and calf skins, sheep's wool, ostrich feathers, pomegranate peels, and dates, to the

amount of 127,679*l.* sterling. Lon. 9° 20′ W. Lat. 31° 50′ N. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Mogolistan. See *Mongolia.*

Mogoo, s-p. Laristan, in Persia. It has one of the most secure roadsteads in the gulf, capable of holding the largest fleets. 80 m. S. Lar.

Moguer, t. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto, 51 m. W. Seville. Lon. 6° 58′ W. Lat. 37° 12′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Mohacs, t. Hungary, near the Danube, 56 m. W. Segedin, 21 E. Funfkirchen. Lon. 18° 11′ 46″ E. Lat. 45° 59′ 29″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Mohaffey's, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.

Mohaney, Lower, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,040.

Mohaney, Upper, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,426.

Mohaun, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 81° E. Lat. 26° 50′ N.

Mohawk, r. N. H. which joins Connecticut river at Stewartston.

Mohawk, r. N. Y. a large western branch of the Hudson, which rises 20 m. N. of Rome, and running S. of E. passes by Rome, Utica, and Schenectady, and, after a course, of about 135 miles, falls into the Hudson by several mouths between Troy and Waterford. The navigation of the river is interrupted by numerous rapids and falls, the principal of which is the Cahoos, or Cahoes, two miles from its mouth, which is much admired for its beauty and sublimity. The river, which is here between 300 and 400 yards broad, descends, at high water, in one sheet, to the depth of 70 feet. About three-fourths of a mile below, a bridge has been thrown across the Mohawk, from which the view of the falls is inexpressibly grand. At Rome there is a canal, 1½ miles long, connecting the Mohawk with Wood creek, and opening a communication through this creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river into Lake Ontario. The Erie canal passes along the south bank of the Mohawk from its mouth to Rome.

Mohawk, or *Coakquago*, r. N. Y. which rises in Utsayanthe lake, in Schoharie co. and, after a course of 57 miles, unites with the Popachton to form Delaware river.

Mohawks, t. Hastings co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario, W. of Kingston.

Mohegan, v. on the W. bank of the Thames in Connecticut, 4 m. S. Norwich. Here are the remains of the Mohegan Indians.

Mohiccan, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 11 m. W. Wooster. Pop. 632.

Mohiccan, r. Ohio, which runs into Whitewoman's creek, 18 m. above Coshocton.

Mohilev, an extensive government of Eu. Russia, to the E. of Minsk, lying between 28° 50′ and 32° 40′ E. lon. and 53° 5′ and 55° 10′ N. lat. Area, 18,500 sq. miles. Pop. about 800,000, of whom the majority are Poles.

Mohilev, the capital of the above government, is on the Dnieper, 420 m. S. St. Petersburg, 330 S. W. Moscow. Pop. 12,500, of whom nearly 2,000 are Jews. Lon. 30° 23′ E. Lat. 53° 54′ N.

Mohilev, or *Mogilev*, t. Eu. Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester, 57 m. S. S. E. Caminiec. Pop. 7,000. Lon. 27° 46′ E. Lat. 48° 26′ 47″ N.

Mohilla, one of the Comorro islands, between Madagascar and the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 44° 4′ E. Lat. 12° 36′ S.

Mohli, v. Switz. in Aargau, 2½ m. E. Rheinfelden. Pop. 1,400.

Mohrin, t. Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 20 m. N. Custrin. Pop. 1,000.

Mohringen, t. East Prussia, in Konigsberg, 58 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg. Lon. 19° 56′ E. Lat. 53° 51′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Mohurbunge, district, Hind. in Orissa, between 21° and 23° N. lat.

Moine. See *Des moins.*

Moira, t. Ireland, in Down co. 15 m. S. Antrim.

Moira, r. Up. Canada, which falls into the bay of Quinte, in Lake Ontario.

Moira, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y.

Moira's Sound, inlet on the E. coast of the Prince of Wales' archipelago. Lon. 228° 21′ E. Lat. 54° 57′ N.

Moirans, t. France, in Isere, 15 m. N. N. E. St. Marcellin. Pop. 2,000.

Moisdon la Riviere, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 34 m. N. E. Nantes. Pop. 1,800.

Moisi, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, in lon. 64° 40′ W. lat. 50° 15′ N.

Moissac, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Tarn, 18 m. N. W. Montauban.

Mojaisk, t. Eu. Russia, 63 m. W. Moscow. Pop. 4,000. Between Mojaisk and the small town of Ghiatsk, was fought the battle of Borodino. See *Borodino.* Lon. 35° 44′ E. Lat. 56° 36′ N.

Mojos. See *Moxos.*

Moknan, or *Mohannan*, v. Egypt, 5 m. S. Gizeh.

Mokontpore, or *Mukkunpore*, t. Hind. in Agra, on the Issah. It contains the mausoleum of a celebrated Mahometan saint. Immense numbers of Mussulman pilgrims resort to this tomb. Lon. 80° 20′ E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Mokschan, t. Eu. Russia, in Penza, 36 m. W. N. W. Penza. Lon. 44° 50′ E. Lat. 58° 40′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Mola, or *Mola di Gaeta*, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the *Via Appia*, 3 m. N. Gaeta, 37 N. W. Naples. Pop. 2,000.

Mola di Bari, t. Naples, on the Adriatic. It has a good harbor, 12 m. S. E. Bari. Pop. 7,700.

Mola, v. on the N. E. coast Sicily, 25 m. S. W. Messina.

Molana, small isl. Ireland, in the river Blackwater, 3 m. N. N. W. Youghal.

Molardier, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, 8 m. N. E. Chamberry.

Mold, or *Mould*, t. Wales, in Flintshire, 12 m. W. Chester, 202 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 8′ W. Lat. 53° 10′ N. Pop. 5,083.

Moldau, r. Bohemia, which rises near the mountains that separate that kingdom from Bavaria, passes by Budweis, Prague, and other places, and joins the Elbe a little above Melnik.

Moldau, or *Moldava*, r. which rises in the Carpathian mountains, traverses the Austrian province of the Bukowine, enters the Turkish province of Moldavia, to which it gives name, and joins the Sereth at Roman.

Moldavia, province in the N. E. of Eu. Turkey, between 26° 16′ and 28° 30′ E. lon. and 45° 25′ and 48° 13′ N. lat. It is bounded E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. Its extent, since the cession in 1812 of its eastern division to Russia, does not exceed 17,000 square miles. The face of the country consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. The other principal products are wheat, barley, millet, maize; also wine and tobacco in considerable quantities. Situated between Russia, Austria,

and Turkey, this province becomes, from the commencement of a war between these powers, the scene of hostile operations. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May 1812, the part of Moldavia to the north of the Pruth, was retained by Russia. The religion is that of the Greek church. Pop. about 400,000.

Moldautein, t. Bohemia, on the Moldau, 58 m. S. Prague. Pop. 2,200.

Moldwisch-Kimpuhrug, t. Austrian Poland, 46 m. S. S. W. Sereth. Pop. 1,200.

Mole, r. Eng. in Surry, which fall into the Thames, opposite Hampton Court, in Middlesex.

Mole, The, a port in the N. W. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas. Though inferior to Cape Francois and Port au Prince, it is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. 14 m. S. by W. Jean Rabel, 69 W. Cape Francois. Lon. 73° 26′ W. Lat. 19° 51′ N.

Molfeta, or *Molfetta*, t. Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop. 8 m. S. E. Trani. Lon. 16° 39′ E. Lat. 41° 18′ N. Pop. 11,500.

Moli. See *Mohli*.

Molieres, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 14 m. N. Montauban. Pop. 2,500.

Molina, t. Spain, in Cuenca, on the Molina, which falls into the Tagus. 108 m. E. N. E. Madrid, 60 N. N. E. Cuenca. Lon. 2° 1′ W. Lat. 41° 8′ N. Pop. 4,400.

Molina, t. Spain, in Murcia, 7 m. N. by W. Murcia. Pop. 3,200.

Molina d'Arragon, t. Spain, in Cuenca, 57 m. N. by E. Cuenca.

Moline's Gut, r. on the S. W. side of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, with anchorage near its mouth of from 5 to 10 fathoms.

Molineux Harbour, bay on the S. E. coast of Tavia Poenammoo, New Zealand. Lon. 189° 50′ W. Lat. 46° 24′ S.

Molise, (an. *Samnium*,) a province of Naples, surrounded by the province of Abruzzo, the Capitania, the Principato Ultra, and the Terra di Lavoro. Extent, 1,200 square miles. Pop. 207,000.

Molise, t. Naples, 48 m. N. N. E. Naples.

Moliterno, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 25 m. N. E. Policastro. Pop. 5,200.

Moll, t. Netherlands, 30 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,800.

Molln, t. Denmark, 6 m. S. Lubeck. Pop. 1,600.

Molodive, t. Ceylon, 46 m. N. N. E. Trincomalee.

Mologa, t. Russia, in Jaroslav, where the river Mologa falls into the Volga. Lon. 38° 22′ E. Lat. 58° N. Pop. 2,000.

Molsen, t. Prussian Saxony, 18 m. S. S. W. Leipsic.

Molsheim, t. France, 10 m. W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,500.

Molton, South, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 29 m. N. W. by N. Exeter, 181½ W. by S. of London. Pop. 2,739.

Molucca, or *Spice Islands*, islands in the E. Indian sea, first discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. The term Molucca is sometimes applied to all the islands E. of the Molucca passage, in lon. 126° E.; but in general it is restricted to the Spice islands, namely, Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, and Batchian. These islands are chiefly famous for the production of spices, particularly nutmegs and cloves. The Portuguese were the owners of these islands till they were wrested from them by the Dutch in 1607. During the late war they were captured by the English, but are now restored to the Dutch.

Molwitz, v. Prussian States, 23 m. S. S. W. Breslau.

Moma, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea in lat. 16° 35′ S.

Momapane Lake, lake, Canada, 160 m. N. Quebec. Lon. 71° W. Lat. 49° 40′ N.

Mombaca, kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, with a capital of the same name S. of Melinda. The town was formerly occupied by the Portuguese; but they were expelled by the natives in 1631, and it is now rarely if ever visited by European vessels. Lon. 40° 2′ E. Lat. 4° 40′ S.

Momflot. See *Monfalont*.

Momorano, t. Austrian States, on the S. coast of Istria, 28 m. S. S. W. Fiume.

Mompox, t. New Granada, on the Magdalena, 110 m. S. S. E. Carthagena, and 21 above the confluence of the Magdalena and the Cauca. Lon. 74° 11′ W. Lat. 9° 19′ N.

Mona, Val de. See *Demona Val*.

Mona and *Monita*, i. e. *The Monkey and his Cub*, 2 islands of the W. Indies, in the middle of the great passage between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

Monacks, p-v. Monroe co. Alabama.

Monaco, a petty principality in the N. W. of Italy, in the Sardinian states, bounded by the county of Nice, the dutchy of Genoa, and the sea. Extent, 55 sq. miles. Pop. about 6,000. Until 1792, Monaco was governed by its own princes. In 1815, it was ceded under the sovereignty of the king of Sardinia.

Monaco, the capital of the above principality, is on a steep rock, projecting into the sea, 7 m. W. of Nice. Pop. 1,200.

Monadnock, a lofty mountain in the S. W. corner of N. H. between Jaffrey and Dublin. Its base is 5 miles from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. and its height is 3,254 feet above the level of the sea. It may be seen at the distance of 60 miles in almost every direction.

Monadnock, mt. in the N. E. part of Vt.

Monaghan, co. Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, and S. E. by East-Meath and Louth. Area, 450 sq. miles. The soil is particularly favourable for flax, and this is the principal crop. The linen manufacture flourishes in every quarter of this district.

Monaghan, the capital of the above county, is 40 m. S. W. Belfast, and 60 N. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 6° 49′ W. Lat. 54° 16′ N.

Monaghan, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,158.

Monaltin, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,376.

Monasteer, s-p. Tunis, Africa, 50 m. S. E. Tunis.

Monasterevan, t. Ireland, in Kildare, on the Barrow, 32 m. S. W. Dublin.

Monastier, t. France, in Upper Loire, 12 m. S. S. E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,800.

Monastir, Tobi, or *Bristolia*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, 95 m. W. N. W. Salonica. Pop. 15,000.

Monastirska, v. A. Russia, in Tobolsk, 252 m. E. S. E. Yeniseisk.

Monat, Point, cape on the E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128° 36′ E. Lat. 1° 0′ N.

Monavar, t. Spain, in Valencia, 20 m. W. Alcant. Pop. 8,000.

Monbellet, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 11 m. N. Macon. Pop. 1,300.

Monbercello, t. Piedmont, 35 m. E. S. E. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

Monblanc, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 17 m. N. Tarragona. Lon. 1° 15′ E. Lat. 47° 22′ N. Pop. 3,600.

Monbrun, t. W. Africa, 15 m. S. W. Gouriel.

Monbui, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 18 m. N. Barcelona. Pop. 2,000.

Moncada, t. Spain, 7 m. N. W. Valencia. Pop. 1,000.

Moncaglieri, t. Piedmont, on the Po, 4 m. S. Turin. Pop. 7,300.

Moncalro, t. Piedmont, in Montferrat, 30 m. E. Turin. Pop. 3,500.

Moncao, t. Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, on the river Minho. Pop. 1,200.

Moncavas, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 4 m. N. N. W. Murao. Pop. 1,500.

Monceau, t. France, in Correze, on the Dordogne, 20 m. E. Brives. Pop. 1,500.

Monchaboo, city, of the Birman empire, 50 m. N. of Ummerapoora. Lon. 96° 20′ E. Lat. 22° 46′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Monchique, t. Portugal, in Algarva, 15 m. W. Silves. Lop. 4,800.

Monclar, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 10 m. E. S. E. Montauban. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town in Lot-and-Garonne, 10 m. W. N. W. Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 2,000.

Monclova, t. Mexico, cap. of Cohahuila, on the Rio del Norte, 258 leagues N. Mexico. Lon. 270° 5′ E. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Moncon, t. Spain, in Arragon, at the junction of the Sofa and Cinca, 25 m. N. W. Lerida.

Moncontour, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 13 m. S. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,700.

Moncontour, t. France, in Vienne, 26 m. N. N. W. Poitiers.

Moncooda, *Cape*, the N. E. point of the island of Banca. Lon. 105° 53′ E. Lat. 1° 28′ S.

Moncornet, t. France, in Aisne, 9 m. S. E. Vervins. Pop. 1,300.

Moncorvo, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, near the Douro, defended by a castle. 58 m. S. by W. Braganza. Pop. 1,300.

Moncuq, t. France, in Lot, 12 m. S. W. Cahors. Pop. 2,000.

Moncur's Isles, 3 small islands on the S. coast of New Holland, 10 m. S. E. Wilson's promontory.

Monda, or *Munda*, t. Spain, in Granada, 25 m. W. Malaga.

Mondahu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic in lon. 40° 46′ W. Lat. 3° 10′ S.

Monday, *Cape*, cape, S. America, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75° 20′ W. Lat. 53° 12′ S.

Mondego, r. Portugal, in Beira, which falls into the Atlantic at Buarcos.

Mondego, or *Embotetieu*, r. Paraguay, which enters the river Paraguay in lat. 20° 30′ S.

Mondego, *Cape*, cape on the W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 8° 53′ 9″ W. Lat. 40° 12′ 6″ N.

Mondejar, t. Spain, in New Castile, 30 m. E. Madrid.

Mondon, cape, the S. extremity of Hispaniola. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

Mondonedo, t. Spain, in Galicia. It is inclosed with walls, and is the see of a bishop. 75 m. W. Oviedo, 115 N. W. Leon. Lon. 7° 10′ W. Lat. 43° 20′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Mondovi, t. Piedmont, cap. of the province of the same name. It has manufactures both of woollen and muslin, as well as tanneries and iron forges; but the chief branch of its industry is the spinning of silk. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several seminaries of education. 15 m. E. N. E. Coni, 45 S. S. E. Turin. Lon. 7° 56′ E. Lat. 44° 24′ N. Pop. about 20,000.

Mondragon, t. Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the Deva. Near the town is a mine of excellent iron and native steel. 30 m. S. S. W. St. Sebastian.

Mondragone, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 23 m. N. W. Naples. Pop. 1,800.

Mondrain Island, isl. off the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 122° 14′ E. Lat. 34° 8′ S.

Moneah, t. Hind. in Bahar, at the junction of the Saone and Ganges. Lon. 84° 56′ E. Lat. 25° 38′ N.

Moneins, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 9 m. W. Pau. Pop. 5,200.

Monestier, t. France, in Upper Alps, 9 m. N. W. Briancon. Pop. 2,800.

Monestier, t. France, in Tarn, 11 m. N. Alby. Pop. 1,300.

Moneymore, v. Ireland, in Derry, 25 m. S. E. Londonderry.

Monfalcone, t. Austrian Illyria, on the gulf of Trieste. Lon. 13° 32′ 50′ E. Lat. 45° 47′ 50″ N. Pop. 1,300.

Monfalout, or *Monflot*, t. Upper Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 27° 42′ N.

Monfaucon, t. France, in Lot, 8 m. S. E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,900.

Monfia, isl. off the E. coast of Africa, 100 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. Lat. 7° 30′ S.

Monflanquin, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 19 m. N. Agen. Pop. 5,000.

Monforte, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 33 m. W. Braganza.

Monforte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 m. S. Portalegre.

Mongallou, r. E. Africa, with a country and town of the same name, on its banks. The mouth of the river is between Quiloa and Cape Delgado, in lat. 10° 7′ S.

Mongas. See *Monjous*.

Monghir, or *Mongier*, district, Hind. in Bahar, between 26° and 28° N. lat. on the S. side of the Ganges.

Monghier, properly *Moodgo-gheree*, fort, Hind. and cap. of the above district, is on the S. bank of the Ganges. It was taken by the British forces in 1763, after a short siege. Lon. 86° 38′ E. Lat. 25° 23′ N.

Mongie, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 25 m. S. E. Clermont. Pop. 1,200.

Mongolia, an extensive region of Central Asia, lying N. and N. W. of China. The country is traversed by the wandering hordes of that Nomadic race, which, under the name of Mongols, or Moguls, has been so celebrated and formidable in the annals of Asia. At present, the Mongols have lost all this widely extended dominion, and are split into a number of petty states, dependent on the emperor of China. The proper limits of Mongolia are, to the E. the country of the Mantchous; to the W. the country of the Tartars; on the S. it is bounded partly by China, and partly by Turkestan, and on the N. by Asiatic Russia. Nearly the whole of this immense territory consists of a level plain. The Mongols are only nominally subject to China; but the internal government is entirely carried on by their native princes. Tribute forms the extent of their allegiance. They profess Shamanism, or the religion of Fo. Be-

sides the Mongols proper, the Kalkas, the Eluths, and Buriats, are considered as of the same race.

Mongon, isl. on the coast of Peru. Lat. 9° 45′ S.

Mongon, Cape, Grand, cape, on the S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72° 18′ W. Lat. 17° 59′ N.

Mongon, Cape, Petit, the S. point of Hispaniola. Lon. 72° 20′ W. Lat. 17° 57′ N.

Mongrande, t. Piedmont, on the road from Vercelli to Biella. Pop. 3,200.

Mongrassano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 20 m. N. W. Cosenza.

Mongrillem, t. France, in Gers, 17 m. E. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,400.

Monheim, t. Prussian States, in Cleves-and-Berg, 9 m. S. S. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,800.

Monheim, t. Bavaria, 56 m. N. N. W. Munich. Pop. 1,400.

Moniac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Lot. Pop. 1,000.

Monikendam, or *Monnikedam*, s-p. Netherlands, on an arm of the Zuyder Zee, 23 m. N. Amsterdam Pop. 2,100.

Monishwar, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 25′ E. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Monistrol, t. France, in Upper-Loire, 19 m. N. E. Le Puy. Pop. 4,000.

Monistrol, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 4 m. W. Manresa.

Moniy, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of Maranhao, in lon. 45° 29′ W. lat. 2° 40′ S.

Monjes, small islands in the Spanish Main. Lon. 70° 40′ W. Lat. 12° N.

Monjous, a people inhabiting the interior of Eastern Africa, about 700 m. N. E. Mosambique.

Monkey Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° 35′ W. Lat. 16° 25′ N.

Monkland, district, Scotland, in Lanarkshire, divided into New and Old Monkland, on the Clyde, 8 m. E. Glasgow. Pop. 11,000.

Monks corner, p-v. Charleston district, S. C.

Monkton, t. Eng. in Durham, 4 m. E. by N. Gateshead. Pop. 3,193.

Monkton, t. Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the basin of Annapolis. It contains about 60 families.

Monkton, t. Westmoreland co. New Brunswick.

Monkton, p-t. Addison co. Vt. 23 m. S. Burlington. Pop 1,152. Porcelain clay is found here, and attempts are making to manufacture porcelain ware.

Monkwearmouth-shore, hamlet, Eng. in Durham, on the Wear. Pop. 4,264.

Monmouth, co. Eng. on the borders of Wales, one of the smallest in the kingdom, but distinguished as a rich agricultural, and a great mining district. It is bounded S. by the Bristol channel, N. by Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, E. by Gloucester and Hereford. It abounds with iron and coal. Numerous iron works have been erected, and within the last century they have increased in number and extent with singular rapidity. The principal are those at Blenavon, Nant-y-Glo, Abercorn, Pontypool, Caerleon, &c. Extent, 516 sq. miles. Pop. 62,000.

Monmouth, bor. and t. Eng. and cap. of Monmouth co. at the confluence of the Monnow and Wye, 21 m. W. by S. Gloucester, 15 N. Chepstow, 130 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 43′ W. Lat. 51° 48′ N. Pop. 3,503.

Monmouth, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 17 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,596. Here is an academy.

Monmouth, co. N. J. bounded N. W. by Middlesex co. N. by Raritan bay, E. by the Atlantic, and S. W. by Burlington co. Pop. 25,038. Engaged in agriculture 5,740, in commerce 90, in manufactures 997. Chief town, Freehold.

Monmouth. See *Freehold*.

Monmouth, Cape, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of St. Sebastian's sound.

Monnoir, seigniory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 20 m. E. Montreal.

Monnoye, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 14 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,500.

Monoblet, v. France, in Gard, 4 m. N. E. St. Hippolyte. Pop. 1,100.

Monocasy, r. Md. which joins the Potomac about 50 m. above Georgetown.

Monomuji, or *Mineamay*, a territory of Africa, which, in modern maps, fills all the interval between Monomotapa and Congo. No such empire, however, is in existence. All that we know is, that there is a tribe called Monjous, about 700 m. N. E. of Mosambique. The extent of their country is unknown.

Monongahela, r. which rises at the foot of the Laurel mountains in Virginia, and, after a course of 300 miles, unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, Pa. to form Ohio river. At its mouth it is nearly 400 yards wide. Here a bridge is thrown across it. The Monongahela is navigable for large boats 60 miles to Brownsville, whence there is a turnpike, 72 miles long, to Cumberland, on the Potomac. Small boats proceed to Tygart's valley, 200 miles from the mouth of the river.

Monongalia, East, co. in the N. W. part of Va. Pop. 5,517. Slaves 290. Engaged in agriculture 1,041, in commerce 9, in manufactures 267. Chief town, Morgantown.

Monongalia, West, co. Va. Pop. 5,543. Slaves 85. Engaged in agriculture 1,242, in commerce 12, in manufactures 77.

Monopoli, t. Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic. Its principal manufactures are hempen and cotton stuffs. 26 m. E. S. E. Bari. Lon. 17° 19′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N. Pop. 15,600.

Monpasier, t. France, in Dordogne, 25 m. S. E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,000.

Monreal, t. Spain, in Navarre, 10 m. S. E. Pamplona.

Monreale, t. Sicily, 2 m. W. S.W. Palermo. Pop. 8,000.

Monroe, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 630.

Monroe, or *Southfield*, p-v. Orange co. N. Y. 19 m. S. Newburg, 50 N. New York. Pop. 2,969. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians. Here are extensive iron works, called the Augusta works, capable of yielding 200 tons of bar iron yearly.

Monroe, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Ontario co. S. by Livingston co. W. by Genesee co. Pop. 26,855.

Monroe, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Monroe, co. Va. adjoining Greenbriar co. Pop. 6,620. Slaves 501. Engaged in agriculture 1,811, in commerce 10, in manufactures 168. Chief town, Uniontown. At the court-house is a post-office.

Monroe. See *Fincastle*.

Monroe, co. Alabama, on the river Alabama. Pop. 8,838. Slaves 3,794. Engaged in agriculture 3,245, in commerce 49, in manufactures 98. Chief town, Burnt corn.

Monroe, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,721. Slaves 522.

Engaged in agriculture 804, in commerce 18, in manufactures 27.

Monroe, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 2,520. Slaves 156. Engaged in agriculture 502. Chief town, Tellico Plains.

Monroe, p-t. and cap. Overton co. Ten.

Monroe, co. Kentucky. Pop. 4,956. Slaves 498. Engaged in agriculture 779, in commerce 17, in manufactures 120.

Monroe, co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 4,645. Engaged in agriculture 585, in commerce 11, in manufactures 98. Chief town, Woodsfield.

Monroe, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 783.

Monroe, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Jefferson. Pop. 384.

Monroe, t. Butler co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Hamilton.

Monroe, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 m. N. E. Cambridge. Pop. 544.

Monroe, t. Highland co. Ohio.

Monroe, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 591.

Monroe, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 211.

Monroe, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 377.

Monroe, t. Miami co Ohio. Pop. 839.

Monroe, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 303.

Monroe, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 389.

Monroe, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Circleville. Pop. 653.

Monroe, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,679. Engaged in agriculture 496, in commerce 7, in manufactures 98. At the court-house is a post-office.

Monroe, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1,537. Engaged in agriculture 410, in commerce 11, in manufactures 66. Chief town, Harrisonville.

Monroe, t. Illinois, on the first high ground above the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi, 28 m. above St. Louis, 10 from St. Charles on the Missouri.

Monroe, co. Michigan Territory. Pop. 1,831. Engaged in agriculture 499, in commerce 9, in manufactures 40 Chief town, Frenchtown.

Monroe, t. and cap. Monroe co. Michigan Territory, on the river Raisin, 35 m. S. Detroit.

Monroe, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.

Monroe, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas. Pop. 564.

Monroyo, t. Spain, in Arragon, 30 m. W. Tortosa.

Mons, t. Netherlands, cap. of Hainault, on the Trouille. It is surrounded by an earthen mound and ditch, and has, since 1818, received additional fortifications, which render it one of the principal barrier towns against France. It is the only strong place between Brussels and the French frontier. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; and its command of coal has led also to the establishment of iron founderies, along with works for salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. It communicates with Paris by the canal of St. Quentin. 23 m. E. N. E. Valenciennes, 36 S. S. W. Brussels. Lon. 3° 57′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Mons en Pevelle, t. France, in North, 6 m. N. N. E. Douay. Pop. 1,200.

Monsanto, t. Portugal, in Beira, 26 m. E. N. E. Castel Branco. Pop. 1,000.

Monseag. bay, on the coast of Maine, separated from Sheepscut river by the island of Jeremysquam.

Monsegur, t. France, in Gironde, 32 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,600.

Monselice, t. Austrian Italy, on a navigable canal, 10 m. S. S. W. Padua. Pop. 9,000.

Monserrat. See *Montserrat*.

Monson, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. on the line of Connecticut, 17 m. E. Springfield, 72 W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,126. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists, a well endowed and flourishing academy with which is connected a large boarding house. Here are also 2 cotton factories and a woollen factory. There is a handsome village in the centre of the town.

Monsoria, edifice on the W. coast of Morocco, erected as a refuge for travellers, 25 m. S. Rabat.

Montabaur, t. Germany, in Nassau, 14 m. E. Coblentz. Pop. 1,700.

Montagnac, t. France, in Herault, 21 m. W. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,700.

Montagnana, t. Austrian Italy, 20 m. S. W. Padua. Pop. 6,200.

Montague, t. Greenville co. Up. Canada.

Montague, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield, with which it is connected by a bridge. 18 m. N. Northampton, 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,074.

Montague, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware. Pop. 964.

Montague, p-v. Essex co. Va.

Montague, Cape, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 88° W. Lat. 66° N.

Montague Island, isl. near the N. W. coast of America, at the W. side of the entrance into Prince William's sound. Lon. 147° to 148° W. Lat. 59° 50′ to 60° 30′ N.

Montague's Island, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 45′ W. Lat 24° 42′ N.

Montagut, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 22 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop 1,200.

Montaigu, t. France, in La Vendee, 16 m. S. S. E. Nantes. Pop. 1,100.

Montaigut, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 28 m. N. W. Montauban. Pop. 4,100.

Montaigut, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 27 m. W. N. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,500.

Montalcino, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 45 m. S. S. E. Florence. Pop. 2,700.

Montalto, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 55 m. N. W. Rome.—It is the name of another town in the Ecclesiastical state, 40 m. S. Ancona; and of one in Naples, in Calabria Citra, 10 m. N. N. W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,600.

Montalvan, t. Spain, in Arragon, 40 m. S. E. Daroca.

Montalvao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 108 m. N. E. Lisbon. Lon. 7° 12′ W. Lat. 39° 30′ N.

Montanches, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 17 m. N. Merida.

Mont a Peine, fief, Hertford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 7 m. E. Quebec.

Montaran Islands, small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 108° 30′ E. Lat 2° 27′ S.

Montargis, t. France, in Loiret, 40 m. E. by N. Orleans. Lon. 2° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 59′ N. Pop. 6,400.

Montarin, v. France, in Gard, 12 m. N. Nismes. Pop. 1,500.

Montarrille, seigniory, Kent co. Lower Canada, 10 m. E. Montreal.

Montastrue, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 12 m. N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.

Montauban, t. France, cap. of Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Tarn It is a regular and well built town. Its celebrated Protestant univer-

see of a bishop. 12 m. N. N. E. Nicotera, 25 S. W. Squillace. Pop. 8,000.

Monte Leone, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 9 m. N. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

Montelimart, t. France, in Drome, at the junction of the Jabron and Roubion, on the left side of the Rhone, 50 m. N. Avignon, 100 S. Lyons. Pop. 6,400.

Montella, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra. Pop. 5,800.

Montellier, t. France, in Drome, 6 m. E. Valence. Pop. 1,100.

Montelupo, t. Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 11 m. W. S. W. Florence.

Montelovos, city, Mexico, in lon. 103° 30′ W. lat. 26° 34′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Monte-maggiore, t. Sicily, 25 m. S. E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

Montemagna, t. Sardinian states, 14 m. S. Casale. Pop. 2,200.

Montemarano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 40 m. E. Naples Pop. 1,800.

Monte Mayor, t. Spain, in Salamanca, 38 m. S. E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Montemigliano, or *Montmelian*, t. Sardinian States, in Savoy, 22 m. N. E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,000.

Montemiletto, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 12 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

Monte Milone, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 5 m. W. S. W. Macerata.

Montemor o Novo, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 55 m. E. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 6′ W. Lat. 38° 36′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Montemor o Velho, t. Portugal, in Beira, 108 m. N. by E. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 38′ W. Lat. 40° 7′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Montenach, or *Montagny*, t. Switz. in Friburg, 2 m. E. Payerne.

Montenegro, a mountainous district on the W. frontier of Eu. Turkey, having Albania on the S. and Herzegovina on the N. Extent, 3,000 square miles. The inhabitants, amounting to 40,000, are a rude and uncivilized race, much given to robbery. They bear an extreme hatred to the Turks, and frequently commit depredations on them. Though included by the Turks in the pachalic of Scutari, Montenegro has for more than a century withdrawn its allegiance.

Monte Negro, or *Monte Neros*, district in the N. part of Syria, bordering on Caramania.

Montenotte, mountain, in the N. W. of Italy, 8 m. from the coast, and 20 W. Genoa.

Montepeloso, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 18 m. N. W. Matera. Pop. 5,800 It is the see of a bishop.

Monte Reale, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m. N. N. W. Aquila.

Montereau-fault Yonne, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and the Yonne, 12 m. N. E. Nemours. Pop. 3,500.

Monterey, t. Spain, in Galicia, 23 m. S. E. Orense.

Monte-Rossi, t. Ecclesiastical State, half way between Rome and Viterbo.

Monte Rotondo, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Tiber, 11 m. N. N. E. Rome.

Monterrey, a bay on the W. coast of N. America, between Capes Pinos and Anno Nuevo, 22 miles apart. Lat. 36° 36′ N.

Montesa, t. Spain, in Valencia, 9 m. W. S. W. San Felippe. Pop. 800.

Monte St. Giuliano, t. Sicily, in Val di Mazzara, 20 m. S. Trapani. Pop. 6,600.

Montesano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 20 m. N. N. E. Policastro. Pop. 4,600.

Monte Santo, Gulf of, gulf of the Archipelago, in Macedon. Mount Athos forms the N. E. side of the gulf. Lon. of the entrance, 24° 10′ E. Lat. 40° N.

Monte Santo, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 16 m. S. Ancona.

Montesarchio, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 m. E. N. E. Naples. Pop. 5,600.

Monte Scaglioso, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 7 m. S. Matera.

Monte Sirico, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 15 m. S. Minervino.

Montesquiou, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the canal of Languedoc, 16 m. S. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,500.

Montesquiou, t. France, in Gers, 4 m. W. N. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,800.

Montesquiou de Volvestre, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 33 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 2,800.

Montevarchi, t. Tuscany, 25 m. S. E. Florence.

Monteverde, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 50 m. E. N. E. Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

Monte Video, t. S. America, in Buenos Ayres, on the N. side of the river Plata, in a small bay, 20 leagues W. of Cape Santa Maria, and entirely walled round. The harbor, although shallow, and quite open to the western winds, which blow with incredible fury over the vast plains of the interior, is the best in the Rio de la Plata. The town occupies the whole of a peninsular promontory, that forms the eastern point of the harbor. The fortifications are to the north; they are regular works, built of stone, inclosing the whole of the peninsula. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. In 1817, Monte Video was taken by the Portuguese, who claim the whole country E. of the Plata. 120 m. E. N. E. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 56° 14′ 30″ W. Lat. 34° 54′ 48″ S. Pop. between 15,000 and 20,000, consisting of Spaniards, creoles and slaves.

Monteux, t. France, in Vaucluse, 9 m. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 3,300.

Montezuma, v. in Mentz, Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 12 m. N. W. Auburn, 96 by the canal W. Utica.

Montfaucon, t. France, in Meuse, 10 m. N. Clermont. Pop. 1,100.

Montfaucon, t. France, in Upper-Loire, 9 m. S. E. Monistrol. Pop. 1,300.

Mont-Ferrand, t. France, in Auvergne, 2 m. N. E. Clermont. Pop. 4,000.

Montferrat, a dutchy in the N. of Italy, forming a part of the Sardinian states, and bounded by Piedmont, Genoa, and the Milanese. Extent, 900 sq. miles. Pop. 186,000.

Montferrier, t. France, in Arriege, 9 m. E. N. E. Tarascon. Pop. 1,200.

Montfoort, t. Netherlands, on the Yssel, 8 m. S. W. Utrecht. Pop. 1,900.

Montfort, t. France, in Gers, 18 m. N. E. Auch. Pop. 1,200.

Montfort, t. France, in Landes, 9 m. S. Tartas. Pop. 1,400.

Montfort la Canne, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 14 m. W. Rennes. Pop. 1,200.

Montfort l'Amaury, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 28 m. W. Paris. Pop. 2,700.

Montfrin, t. France, in Gard, 14 m. N. E. Nismes. Pop. 2,000.

Montgaillard, t. France, in Arriege, 3 m. S. E. Foix. Pop. 1,000.

Montmartre, v. France, immediately to the N. of Paris, on a hill which commands a great part of that city. Pop. 1,300.

Montmaur, v. France, in Aude, 6 m. N. W. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,000.

Montmedy, t. France, in Meuse, 22 m. N. Verdun, 30 W. S. W. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,000.

Montmerle, t. France, in Ain, on the Saone, 22 m S. E. Belleville. Pop. 1,200.

Montmirail, t France, in Marne, 33 m. S. W. Chalons sur Marne. This was the scene of an action between the French and allies, chiefly Russians, 12th February 1814.

Montmirail, t. France, in Sarthe, 27 m. S. E. Mamers. Pop. 800.

Montmorenci, r. Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, about seven miles below Quebec, remarkable for its beautiful falls. The river runs in a very irregular course, through a wild and thickly wooded country, over a bed of broken rocks, till it comes to the brink of a precipice, down which it descends in one uninterrupted and nearly perpendicular fall of 240 feet. The breadth of the river at the top, from bank to bank, is only about 50 feet.

Montmorency, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 8 m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,800.

Montmorency, t. France, in Aube, 23 m. N. Troyes. Pop. 1,600.

Montmorillon, t. France, in La Vienne, 246 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 4,400.

Montoire, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 30 m. W. Nantes. Pop 3,200.

Montoire, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher, on the Loir, 9 m. S. W. Vendome. Pop. 2,300.

Montolieu, t. France, in Aude, 8 m. N. W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,500.

Montona, t. Austrian States, in Istria, 22 m. S. by E. Trieste. Pop. 1,000.

Montoro, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Gaudalquivir, 15 m. E. Andujar. Pop. 4,000.

Montournois, t. France, in La Vendee, 17 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,800.

Montpelier, a large and ancient t. in the south of France, cap. of Herault, between the rivers Masson and Lez. The squares are numerous, but none are spacious or elegant. The *Place du Peyron* is outside of the town, and is said to be the finest public walk in Europe. The view enjoyed from it extends to the S. W. as far as the Pyrenees. Water is conveyed to the town from a distance of three leagues by a magnificent Roman aqueduct, composed of three rows of arches. Montpelier has long been the seat of a celebrated university, particularly famous for its school of medicine. This still subsists under the name of an academy. The principal trade is in wine. A brisk trade is also carried on in verdigris, which is manufactured here in immense quantities. 32 m. W. S. W. Nismes, 100 W. N. W. Marseilles. Lon. 3° 52′ E. Lat. 43° 36′ N. Pop. 33,000.

Montpelier, p-t. Washington co. Vermont, and capital of the State, is on the N. side of Onion river, at the confluence of two of its head waters. 34 m. E. S. E. Burlington, 56 N. N. W. Windsor, 120 S. E. Montreal, 160 N. W. Boston. Lon. 72° 40′ W. Lat. 44° 17′ N. It is surrounded by hills, but it is a great thoroughfare, the travel going through it in all directions. It contains a state-house, court-house, jail, and an academy. Pop. 2,308.

Montpelier, the seat of the Hon. JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the U. States, in Orange co. Va. 20 m. N. E. Monticello.

Montpelier, p-v. Richmond co. N. C.

Mont-Perdu, a very lofty mountain in the Pyrenees, on the frontier between France and Spain. It has a double summit, of which the higher is computed at 10,700 feet, the second at 10,400.

Montpeyroux, t. France, in Herault, 14 m. E. S. E. Lodeve. Pop 3,000.

Montpezat, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 14 m. N. N. E. Montauban. Pop. 2,700.

Montpezat, t. France, in Ardeche, 22 m. W. Privas. Pop. 2,400.

Montpincon, t. France, in La Manche, 6 m. E. Coutances. Pop. 2,400.

Montpont, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 8 m. S. S. W. Louhans. Pop. 2,200.

Montport, t. France, in Dordogne, 30 m. S. W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,300.

Mont Pulciano, t. Tuscany, the see of a bishop. The wine made here is accounted the best in Tuscany. 50 m. S. S. E. Florence. Pop. 7,300.

Montreal, t. France, in Aude, 9 m. W. Carcassonne. Pop. 3,200.

Montreal, t. France, in Gers, 7 m. W. Condom. Pop. 1,800.

Montreal, t. Spain, in Arragon, 26 m. N. Albaracin.

Montreal, t. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the island of Montreal, in the river St. Lawrence, the second town of the province in size, but the first in commercial importance. The houses are, for the most part, built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style. Sheet iron or tin is the universal covering of the roofs. Among the public institutions, are the Hotel Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick, and conducted by a superior and 36 nuns, who attend and nurse the patients; the convent of Notre Dame, composed of a superior and 60 sisters, for the instruction of females in all the necessary branches of their education; the general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, a refuge for invalids and the aged poor. The cathedral church in the Place d'Armes, is a large substantial stone building, in which no great taste is displayed, the height not being in due proportion.

The seminary of St. Sulpice is a very respectable institution, established by the French in 1657; it has several able professors, and a considerable number of students. A new college has been recently erected, as an appendage to the seminary, at an expense of more than 10,000*l*. There is no English college in Canada, but a foundation for one has been laid by the Hon. James M'Gill, who died in 1814, and bequeathed 10,000*l* besides a handsome real estate, for endowing a college, provided it should be erected in 10 years. The court-house in Notre Dame-street, is a plain handsome building. At the upper end of the new market place is a handsome monument erected in honour of lord Nelson.

Montreal is the grand depot of the N. W. company, whose fur trade is of vast extent and importance. It is also the channel through which is carried on the commerce between Canada and the United States. The harbor is not large but always secure for shipping. The general depth of the water is from 3 to 4½ fathoms, with very good anchorage every where between the Market-gate island and the shore. The greatest disadvantage

Monsambano, t. Austrian Italy, on the Mincio. 14 m. N. N. W. Mantua.

Monsingen, t. Germany, in Hesse-Homburg, 14 m. W. Creutznach. Pop. 800.

Monson, t. Spain, in Arragon, on the Cinca, 8 m. S. Barbastro. Pop. 3,200.

Moodgul, district, Hind. in Bejapore, between 16° and 17° N. lat. and on the S. side of the Krishna river, belonging to the Nizam.

Moodus, small r. Middlesex co. Ct. which flows into Salmon river. About 2 miles from its source is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet.

Mooers, t. Clinton co. N. Y. bordering on Canada. Pop. 311.

Mooltan, or *Moultan*, a province of Hind. between 28° and 31° N. lat. bounded N. by Lahore and Cabul, W. by Baloochistan, S. by Ajmeer and Sinde, and E by Lahore and Ajmeer. The northern and eastern districts of this province are extremely fertile, being watered by the rivers of the Punjab. To the west of the Indus it is sterile. The nabob of Mooltan is obliged to pay tribute to the Afghans, Seiks, and rulers of Sinde. The population consists of Afghans, Jats, and other Hindoo tribes.

Mooltan, the capital of the above-mentioned province, is about 4 m. S. E. of the Chenab, or Acesinies river. It is surrounded by a fine wall, forty feet high, with towers at regular distances, and four miles in circumference. It is famous for its silks and carpets. Here are 2 tombs of Mahometan saints, which are visited annually by many thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Lon. 71° 19′ E. Lat. 30° 35′ N.

Moon, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 2,014.

Moon, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 826.

Moon, Mountains of the. See *Kumri, Gebel.*

Moor, t. Hungary, 15 m. N. N.W. Stuhl-Weissemberg. Pop. 2,500.

Moorburg, v. Germany, 6 m. S. W. Hamburg. on the opposite bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,650.

Moordreght, v. Netherlands, 9 m. N. E. Rotterdam. Pop 1,600.

Moore, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,645.

Moore, co. N. C. Pop. 7,128. Slaves 1,296. Engaged in agriculture 1,809, in commerce 15, in manufactures 82. Chief town, Alfordstown. At the court-house is a post-office.

Moorelend, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,692.

Mooresborough, p-v. Rutherford co. N. C.

Mooresfield, or *Moorestown*, p-t. Burlington co. N. J. 13 m. E. Philadelphia.

Moorfield, p-v. Nicholas co. Ken.

Moorfield, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 11½ m. S. W. Cadiz.

Moorfield, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 783.

Moorfields, t. and cap. Hardy co. Va. on the S. branch of the Potomac, 25 m. S. S. W. Romney, 180 N. W. Richmond.

Moorghur, t. Hind. in Bejapore, 15 m. N. W. Darwar.

Moorja, t. Africa, in Bambarra, 130 m. E. Sego.

Moorley, t. Bengal, in Jessore. Lon. 89° 15′ E. Lat. 23° 7′ N.

Moorleydurserai, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 1′ N.

Moors, a people of the Barbary States, who are the ruling people of that country, and constitute the mass of the population in all the cities. The term Moor is very vaguely applied, but is generally understood to mean that portion of the Mahometan population of Northern Africa, who have adopted a settled mode of life.

Moorsan, fort, Hind. in Agra, 10 m. W. by S. Hatrass.

Moorsburg, p-v. Hawkins co. Ten.

Moorsele, v. Netherlands, 14 m. E. Ypres, 26 S. Bruges. Pop. 3,900.

Moorshedabad, city, Bengal, and formerly capital of that province, is on the E. bank of the Bhagirutty river, about 120 miles above Calcutta.—This town is still the residence of the nabob of Bengal, and also of the British civil establishment. It carries on a very considerable trade, principally in silk, both raw and manufactured. Lon. 89° 15′ E. Lat. 24° 11′ N.

Moorslede, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 8 m. N. E. Ypres, 22 S. by W. Bruges. Pop. 5,000.

Moose, isl. Maine, in Passamaquoddy bay, on which is the town of Eastport.

Moose, small r. Lower Canada. It is one of the head waters of the St. Francis.

Moose, r. N. H. which joins the Androscoggin, in Durand.

Moose, r. N. Y. which runs into the E. side of Black river.

Moosehead, lake, Maine, the source of the E. branch of Kennebeck river. It is said to be 60 miles long.

Mooschillock, mt. N. H. in Coventry. According to the measurement made by Capt. Partridge, the N. peak is 4,636 feet above the level of the sea.

Moosers, p-v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Moosso, t. S. Africa, N. of Leetakoo, said to contain from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants.

Moos Tag, a branch of the Himaleh mountains, Asia, which extends in a N. W. direction along the eastern and northern borders of Little Tibet, and connects itself with the Belur Tag.

Moosup, r. which rises in R. I. and joins the Quinebaug, in Plainfield, Ct.

Mootapilly, t. Hind. in Guntoor, at the mouth of a river which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 80° 10′ E. Lat. 15° 35′ N.

Mootypolliam, t. India, 5 m. S. Cuddalore.

Mopeha. See *Howe's Island.*

Moquehua, a province of Peru. Moquehua, the capital, is at the foot of the Andes, 70 m. S. Arequipa. Lon. 70° 48′ W. Lat. 17° 13′ S. Pop. 6,000.

Moqueson gap, p-v. Scott co. Va.

Mora, t. Piedmont, 7 m. S. W. Alba. Pop. 2,800.

Mora, r. Germany, which falls into the Oppa, near Troppau.

Mora, t. Spain, in New Castile, 20 m. E. S. E. Toledo.

Mora, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 23 m. N. Tortosa.

Morad, r. Armenia, which rises in about 38° 40′ N. lat. and 43° 30′ E. lon. and flowing westward, joins the N. branch of the Euphrates, near Kelban, in Mount Taurus.

Moradabad, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 78° 45′ E. Lat. 28° 52′ N.

Moradabad, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 28′ E. Lat. 26° 40′ N.

Morainville, v. France, in Calvados, 11 m. E. by N. Lisieux. Pop. 1,000.

Moraisa, s-p. Africa, 24 m. E. S. E. Tunis.

Morales, t. New Granada, on the Rio Magdalena. Lat. 8° 15′ N.

Moranne, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Sarthe, 5 m. N. Chateauneuf. Pop. 1,900.

Morano, t. Piedmont, on the Po, 5 m. W. N. W. Casale.

Morant Bay, on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 17° 54′ N.

Morant Point, or *East Point*, cape, on the E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75° 52′ W. Lat. 17° 56′ N.

Morant Keys, or *Ranas*, small islands in the Caribbean sea, 36 m. S. E. Jamaica. Lon. 75° 40′ W. Lat. 17° 35′ N.

Moraria, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0° 1′ W. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

Morat. See *Murten*.

Moratalla, t. Spain, in Murcia, 50 m. W. N. W. Murcia. Pop. 6,000.

Morava, or *The March*, r. Austrian States, in Moravia, which rises in the mountains between Bohemia and Moravia, and separating Hungary from the country below the Enns, falls into the Danube above Presburg.

Morava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. N. N. W. Nizza.

Moravia, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded E. by Hungary, S. by Austria proper, N. and W. by Bohemia. Including Austrian Silesia, which is now annexed to it, it contains 12,122 sq. miles, and 1,688,252 inhabitants. Of these, 1,840 sq. miles, and 347,000 inhabitants, belong to Silesia. The soil of Moravia is, in general, of great fertility, particularly in the south. Little corn, however, is raised for exportation. Flax is cultivated in considerable quantities. In certain favourable situations, the soil and climate are well adapted to the grape. The most productive mines are those of iron and lead. The inhabitants are of three races; Germans, Sclavonians, and Jews. The latter amount to only 30,000. The Roman Catholic religion is the most prevalent. The Protestants were formerly numerous, but being persecuted, were compelled to emigrate, and, when Joseph II. proclaimed liberty of worship, the remaining Protestants were found to be only 12,000 Calvinists, and 11,000 Lutherans. Moravia has, like the other provinces of the Austrian empire, an assembly of states or representatives, but their influence is little more than nominal. This province has recently made a very considerable progress in manufactures. Woollen, linen, and cotton goods are all made here on a large scale. Machinery on the English plan has of late come into extensive use.

Moravicsa, v. Austrian States, 32 m. E. Fiume. Pop. 1,250.

Morawa, large r. in the N. W. of Eu. Turkey, which falls into the Danube, considerably to the east of Belgrade.

Morayshire, or *Elginshire*, co. Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray frith, E. and S. E. by Banffshire, S. W. by Inverness-shire, and W. by Inverness and Nairn. It is 42 miles long, and about 20 broad.

Moray, or *Murray Frith*, a large inlet of the German ocean, on the E. coast of Scotland.

Morbegno, or *Morben*, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. S. by E. Chiavenna, 26 N. Bergamo. Pop. 2,400.

Morbeke, v. Netherlands, 12 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 2,300.

Morbihan, a department in the N. W. of France. Extent, 2,800 sq. miles. Pop. 403,500. Vannes is the capital.

Morcone, t. Naples, 19 m. S. S. E. Molise. Pop. 4,600.

Mordelles, t. France, in Ille-and Vilaine, 9 m. W. Rennes. Pop. 2,300.

Mordy, t. Poland, 10 m. E. by N. Siedlec.

Mordyk, or *Moerdyk*, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 4 m. N. E. Klundert, 10 N. N. W. Breda.

Morea, the ancient *Peloponnesus*, an extensive peninsula of Eu. Turkey, united to the rest of Greece by a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Corinth. Extent, 13,500 sq. miles. The coast abounds with fine bays and harbors. The interior still presents to the eye of the traveller the same picturesque beauty, the same fertility of soil and mildness of climate, for which it was remarkable in the days of ancient Greece. The general aspect of the country is mountainous; but its surface is intersected by a number of beautiful plains and extensive vallies. The trade is inconsiderable, the total exports not exceeding in value £300,000. They consist chiefly of corn, wine, oil, cheese, but particularly of currants, of which about 80,000 cwt. are said to be shipped annually. The population is about 400,000. Of these, four-fifths are Greeks, and the remainder Turks, Albanians, and foreigners.

Moreau, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. N. E. Ballston-Spa, 50 N. Albany. Pop. 1,549. It is at the great bend of the Hudson, and here are two falls in the river, Bakers falls and Glenns falls.

Moreau, r. Missouri, which runs into the S. W. side of the Missouri.

Morebat, s-p. on the S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 55° 4′ E. Lat. 17° N.

Moree, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 10 m. N. Vendome, 20 N. Blois. Pop. 1,000.

Moreland, t Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 443.

Moreland, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,890.

Moreland, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,276.

Moreland, t. New Madrid co. Missouri.

Morell, or *Moril*, t. Swiss canton of the Valais, near the Rhone, 5 m. N. E. Brieg.

Morella, t. Spain, in Valencia, 33 m. W. N. W. Peniscola, 33 W. S. W. Tortosa.

Morena, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the N. E. point of the island of Candia.

Morena, Sierra, (*Montes Mariana*) a well known mountain chain, extending along great part of the south of Spain and Portugal, and separating the two great vallies which contain the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquiver. It begins near the E. border of La Mancha, and running W. terminates in Cape St Vincent on the Atlantic.

Moret, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 12 m. S. E. Melun. Pop. 1,700.

Moreton Hampstead, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 14 m. S. W. Exeter, 185 W. by S. London. Lon. 3° 45′ W. Lat 3° 40′ N. Pop. 1,653.

Moreton in the Marsh, v. Eng. in Gloucester, 30 m. E. Worcester, 82 N. W. London. Pop. 938.

Moreton, Cape, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153° 26½′ E. Lat. 27° 0½′ S.

Moretown, p-t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 7 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 598.

Moretta, t. Piedmont, 20 m. W. Alba, 22 S. Turin. Pop. 5,200.

Moreuil, t. France, in Somme, 9 m. N.W. Montdidier, 12 S. E. Amiens. Pop. 1,500.

Morey, t. France, in Jura, 10 m. N. N. E. St. Claude. Pop. 1,300.

Morga. See *Murghab*.

Morgan, t. Orleans co. Vt. 52 m. N. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 116.

Morgan, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,622.

Morgan, formerly *Cotaco*, co. Alabama, on the S. side of the Tennessee. Pop. 5,263. Slaves 858. Engaged in agriculture 1,155, in commerce 3, in manufactures 37. Chief town, Somerville.

Morgan, co. Va. Pop. 2,500. Slaves 98. Engaged in agriculture 522, in commerce 4, in manufactures 119. Chief town, Bath.

Morgan, co. Geo. on the Oconee. Pop. 13,520. Slaves 6,045. Engaged in agriculture 4,378, in commerce 51, in manufactures 232. Chief town, Madison.

Morgan, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 1,676. Slaves 46. Engaged in agriculture 475.

Morgan, co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 5,297. Engaged in agriculture 1,435, in commerce 7, in manufactures 35. Chief town, Mac Connelsville.

Morgan, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 305.

Morgan, t. Butler co. Ohio, 12 m. S. W. Hamilton. Pop. 1,546.

Morgan, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 11 m. N. Gallipolis. Pop. 163.

Morgan, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,087.

Morgan, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 333.

Morganfield, p-t. and cap. Union co. Ken.

Morgans, p-v. Muhlenburg co. Ken.

Morgan's Island, small isl. New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 136° 9½′ E. Lat. 13° 27½′ S.

Morgansville, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.

Morgantown, p-t. Berks co. Va.

Morgantown, p-t. and cap. Monongalia co. Va. on the Monongahela, 30 m. fr. Brownsville, 76 fr. Cumberland. Pop. about 500. It contains a court-house and jail, and 60 or 70 houses.

Morgantown, p-v. Burke co. N. C. on the Catabaw, 45 m. fr. Wilkes, 46 fr. Lincolnton.

Morgantown, p-t. Blount co. Ten.

Morgantown, p-t. Butler co. Ken.

Morgantown, t. Clinton co. Ohio.

Morgarten, mt. Switz. in the canton of Schweitz and Zug, known as the scene of the most celebrated efforts of the Swiss in defence of their liberties.

Morgenstern, v. Bohemia, 56 m. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,900.

Morges, t. Switz. in the canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, 6 m. W. Lausanne, 23 N. E. Geneva. Lon. 6° 30′ E. Lat. 46° 31′ N.

Morgestel, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 m. E. by S. Breda. Pop. 1,100.

Morginenval, t. France, in Oise, 6 m. S. E. Compiegne. Pop. 1,100.

Moriah, p-t. Essex co. N.Y. on lake Champlain, between Elizabethtown and Crown Point. Pop. 842.

Moriere, t. France, in Vaucluse, 4 m. fr. Avignon. Pop. 1,700.

Mories, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 14 m. E. S. E. Tarascon. Pop. 1,600.

Morin, r. France, in Seine-and-Marne, which runs into the Marne below Meaux.

Moringen, t. Hanover, 10 m. N. N. W. Gottingen. Pop. 1,800.

Morkowitz, t. Moravia, 21 m. S. Olmutz. Pop. 1,000.

Morlaas, t. France, in Lower Pyrennees, 7 m. E. N. E. Pau. Pop. 1,700.

Morlachia, a district belonging partly to Turkey, and partly to Austria. It lies between Dalmatia and Croatia, and forms part of these provinces. Its inhabitants are an uncivilized tribe.

Morlaix, t. France, in Finisterre, 5 m. from the sea, on the small river Morlaix, which forms a harbour, and by which vessels of 100 tons can come up to the town at high water. 34 m. E. N. E. Brest. Lon. 3° 45′ W. Lat. 48° 34′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Morlane, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 12 m. N. Pau. Pop. 1,000.

Morley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. S. W. Leeds. Pop. 2,457.

Mormant, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 6 m. E. N E. Melun. Pop. 1,000.

Mormoiron, t. France, in Vaucluse, 6 m. E. Carpentras, 22 N. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,600.

Mornant, t. France, in Rhone, 10 m. S. S. W. Lyons, 16 N. E. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,000.

Mornas, t. France, in Vaucluse, 9 m. N. N. W. Orange. Pop. 1,500.

Morne au Diable, cape, on the W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72° 47′ W. Lat. 19° 12′ N.

Mornington Isle, isl. off the N. coast of New Holland, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 139° 49′ E. Lat. 16° 32′ S.

Morocco, an empire in the N. W. of Africa, extending on the coast from Algiers to the Sahara or Great Desert; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers and Biledulgerid, S. by the Great Desert, and W. by the Atlantic. It comprehends the former small kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Tarudant, and Tafilet. It is traversed through its whole extent by the great chain of Atlas, which runs parallel to the coast, leaving between itself and the sea a plain of 400 or 500 miles long, and from 50 to 100 broad. This plain comprises all the fertile and populous part of Morocco. The country beyond the Atlas, though at first abounding in dates and affording good pasturage, becomes gradually more and more barren, till all vegetation is lost in the wide expanse of the Sahara.

The population has been variously estimated from 5 millions to nearly 15 millions. Mr. Jackson states it from the imperial register at 14,986,000, but this is believed to be extravagant. The inhabitants consist of Moors, Arabs, Brebers and Jews. The Moors are the ruling people, and constitute the mass of population in all the cities. The Arabs wander with their flocks and herds in the interior of the districts on the borders of the desert. The Brebers are the descendants of the ancient natives, and occupy the rocks and secluded vallies of the Atlas, where they are almost independent, and often break out in rebellion, rushing out upon the plain, and sometimes carrying their arms even to the gates of the capital. The Jews are the principal merchants, and are continually insulted and most cruelly oppressed by the Moors.

The government of Morocco is the most absolute despotism on the face of the earth. There is no check whatever upon the will of the sovereign. Life and property are disposed of according to the caprice of the moment. Some of the monarchs have even considered an adherence to their engagements as an unlawful check upon their power. "Takest thou me for an infidel," said one of them to a foreigner, "that I must be the slave of my word?" The army consists of about 36,000 men of whom 24,000 are negro mercenaries, and 12,000 Moorish cavalry.

The commerce of Morocco with Europe is almost wholly carried on from the port of Mogodor. The most celebrated manufacture is that of morocco leather. The inland trade consists chiefly

of that carried on across the Great Desert, to Soudan and Tombuctoo.

Morocco, called by the natives *Marakuech*, a city of the above empire, which, being the most usual residence of the sovereign, is considered the capital, though in magnitude and population it does not equal Fez. It was founded in 1052, and in the following century, under the reign of Ali Ben Yusuf, it was in its highest prosperity, and has been represented as containing a million inhabitants. It is now much depopulated, and covered with the accumulated ruins of houses and gardens: nor is the population estimated by the most intelligent travellers at more than 30,000. It still retains vestiges, however, of its former grandeur. The temples, sanctuaries and mosques are very numerous; and some of the latter are particularly lofty and splendid. The walls are in good repair, having been strengthened, previous to the siege, by Muley Yezid, in 1792. Lon. 7° W. Lat. 30° 57′ N.

Morokinne, or *Morotinne*, one of the small Sandwich islands, between the S. W. coast of Mowee, and the island of Tahoorowa. Lon. 233° 31′ E. Lat. 20° 37′ N.

Moron, t. Spain, 33 m. E. S. E. Seville, 65 S. by W. Cordova.

Morona, r. Quito, which enters the Amazon, 41 m. S. by E. San Borja, in lat. 4° 38′ 30″ S.

Morotoi, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich islands, 40 miles long, and 7 broad, 10 m. W. N. W. Mowee. Lon. 158° W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Morozzo, t. Piedmont, 12 m. N. E. Coni.

Morpeth, a borough and t. England, in Northumberland co. on the Wansbeck, 14 m. N. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lon. 1° 40′ W. Lat. 55° 10′ N. Pop. 3,520.

Morra, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 30 m. S. E. Benevento, and 55 E. by N. Naples. Pop. 3,300.

Morriches, p-v. in Brookhaven, N. Y. on the S. side of Long Island, 72 m. from New-York.

Morris, co. N. J. inclosed by the counties of Bergen, Essex, Somerset, Hunterdon and Sussex. Pop. 21,368. Engaged in agriculture 2,867, in commerce 58, in manufactures 1,313. Chief town, Morristown.

Morris, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,259.

Morris, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 802.

Morris, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,713.

Morris, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 623.

Morris' flats, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.

Morristown, t. Orleans co. Vt. 19 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 726.

Morristown, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 2 m. below Brockville.

Morristown, p-t. and cap. Morris co. N. J. 19 m. N. W. Newark, 28 W. N. W. New-York. Pop. 3,524. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, a printing press, an academy, and 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Baptists.

Morristown, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. 19 m. W. Mount Pleasant.

Morristown, t. and cap. Buncombe co. N. C.

Morristown, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio, 27 m. from Warren.

Morrisville, v. in Eaton, Madison co. N. Y. containing the court-house.

Morrisville, borough and p-t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, 1 m. below Trenton, 29 above Philadelphia. Pop. 391.

Morrisville, p-v. Green co. Pa.

Morrisville, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Morro de Bonifacio, cape, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 39° 25′ S.

Morro Cobr, cape, on the E. coast of Africa, in Zanguebar. Lat. 8° 5′ S.

Morro Chico, cape, on the coast of Honduras. Lat. 15° 35′ N.

Morro de Carapucho, headland, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 19° 35′ S.

Morro de los Diabolos, headland, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 18° S.

Morro Hermoso, promontory, on the coast of California. Lat. 27° 52′ N.

Morro Morena, cape, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 23° 10′ S.

Morro-morro, t. Buenos Ayres, 40 m. N. E. Cocha.

Morro de Puercos, cape, on the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 7° 35′ N.

Morro Quemado, headland, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14° 20′ S.

Morro de S. Josef, headland, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 24° S.

Morro di Valle, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 4 m. N. Jesi, 14 W. Ancona.

Mors, or *Morsoe*, isl. of the Lymfiord gulf, in the N. of Jutland, in lat. 56° 41′ N. Area, 136 square miles. Pop. about 7,800.

Morsch, v. Baden, 6 m. N.W. Carlsruhe.

Morschansk, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, on the Zna, 78 m. N. Tambov. Pop. 4,200.

Morschen, or *Morsen, Old*, v. Germany, in Hesse, on the Fulda, 13 m. S. Cassel. Pop. 1,000. On the opposite bank of the river stands New Morschen. Pop. 1,500.

Morspurg, t. Baden, on the lake of Constance, 6 m. N. E. Constance. Pop. 1,400.

Morsum, v. Denmark, 18 m. W. Tondern. Pop. 1,000.

Mortagne, t. France, in Orne, 15 m. E. S. E. Seez, 18 E. N. E. Alencon. Pop. 5,800.

Mortagne, t. France, in La Vendee, 27 m. E. S. E. Nantes.

Mortagne, t. France, in Lower Charente, on the Gironde, 12 m. S. S. W. Pons. Pop. 1,300.

Mortain, t. France, in La Manche, 30 m. S. S. E. Coutances, 16 E. Avranches. Pop. 2,700.

Mortaro, t. Sardinian States, 7 m. N. Lumello, 25 E. W. Milan. Pop. 2,800.

Mortaro, or *Martero*, commonly called *Mortar*, small isl. of the Adriatic, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, N. W. of Sebenico. It is 13 miles in circumference. Lon. 15° 44′ E. Lat. 43° 57′ N.

Morteau, t. France, in Doubs, 12 m. S. E. Pontalier, 24 E. S. E. Besancon. Pop. 1,400.

Mortero, or *Mortori*, small isl. on the E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 36′ 26″ E. Lat. 41° 12′ 46″ N.

Mortier Bank, fishing bank, near the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 48′ W. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

Mortier's Rocks, rocks, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 55′ W. Lat. 47° N.

Mortizabad, district, Hind. in Bejapour. between 17° and 18° N. lat. and intersected by the river Krishna. Its chief towns are Merritch and Carrar.

Mortizanagur. See *Guntoor*.

Morton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. N. E. Keighley. Pop. 987.

Mortonsville, t. Woodford co. Ken. 6 m. from Versailles.

Mortori. See *Mortero*.

Mortree, t. France, in Orne, 13 m. N. Alencon. Pop. 1,000.

Morty, isl. Eastern seas, 25 m. from the N. E. part of the isl. of Gilolo. It is 65 miles long, and from 10 to 25 broad. Lon. 128° 27′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ N.

Morviedro. See *Murviedro.*

Morvilliers, t. France, in Lower-Seine, 20 m. E. Neufchatel, 6 E. by N. Aumale. Pop. 1,500.

Morung, district, Hind. tributary to Nepaul, in 27° N. lat. and bounded S. by Bengal.

Morungen. See *Mohringen.*

Morwara, t. Hind. in Gujerat, 30 m. S. S. W. Theraud.

Morz-zuschlag, or *Murz-zuschlag*, t. Austrian States, 20 m. E. N. E. Bruck. Pop. 800.

Mosalsk, t. Eu. Russia, 55 m. W. Kaluga. Pop. 1,300.

Mosambique, city and s-p. E. Africa, and cap. of all the Portuguese possessions in that quarter. These possessions were at one time truly extensive, at least as to the coast embraced by them, which might be estimated at two thousand miles, including the large and populous emporia of Sofala, Mosambique, Quiloa, Mombaca and Melinda. Most of these have been successively wrested from them, and their dominion is now bounded by Cape Delgado on the N. and Cape Corrientes on the S. and includes no places of importance except Mosambique and Sofala. Mosambique is built on an island of the same name. The settlement retains few traces of its former importance. The fort, however, is strongly built, of an octagonal form, furnished with six bastions, and defended by 80 pieces of cannon. The trade has much declined, and consists now chiefly in the export of gold, ivory and slaves. The last article has been greatly diminished by the laudable zeal with which the English have exerted themselves for the prevention of this traffic. The whole number now exported is not supposed to exceed 4,000. Lon. 40° 40′ E. Lat. 15° 1′ S. Pop. 2,800, of whom 500 are Portuguese, 800 Arabs, and 1,500 negroes.

Mosbach, t. Baden, 20 m. E. S. E. Heidelsberg, 16 N. by W. Heilsbronn. Pop. 2,200.

Mosburg, or *Mospurg*, t. Bavaria, on the Iser, 24 m. N. E. Munich, 9 S. W. Landshut. Pop. 1,400.

Moschenitza, t. Austrian States, in Istria, on the gulf of Flanati, 3 m. S. Laurana. Pop. 2,000.

Moscho, t. Dongola, in Africa, on the W. bank of the Nile, 100 m. N. W. Dongola.

Moscow, a government of Eu. Russia, lying between 35° 10′ and 38° 40′ E. lon. and 54° 40′ and 56° 30′ N. lat. Area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 1,126,000.

Moscow, (in Russian, *Moskva*,) a great city of Eu. Russia, and formerly the capital of the empire. Including the suburbs, it is more than 20 miles in circumference. The great extent of space thus occupied is owing partly to the width of the streets, but more to the number of spacious courts, gardens, and other open spaces. The river Moskva traverses the city from W. to E.

Moscow consists of four circular or semi-circular divisions, each surrounding the other. 1. The central part, containing the Kremlin and the Kitaigorod, or mercantile quarter. 2. The Bielogorod, or White town, extending around the central part like a half moon, and formerly encompassed with white stone walls. 3. The Semlianogorod, or Earthen town, much more extensive than either of the preceding, and surrounding them both in a circular form. It derived its name from the earthen ramparts by which it was formerly defended. 4. The Slobodes, or suburbs, which, to the number of nearly 30, surround the whole, and occupy a great extent of ground. The Kremlin stands on a height, and commands a pleasant prospect over almost the whole city. Here is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the the great conflagration of 1812, but was much damaged by mines sprung by the last French detachment, on their leaving Moscow. It is now, however, rebuilt, with improvements. Here is also the church of St. Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, and the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which the emperors are crowned. The Bielo-gorod contains several of the widest streets in Moscow; but has no remarkable public building, except the arsenal and cannon foundry. A considerable part of this quarter escaped the great conflagration. The Semliano-gorod has also wide streets, and contains from its magnitude, a large proportion of the population of Moscow. The Slobodes, or suburbs, are mean, and look like so many detached villages, with the exception of the German suburb, which is inhabited by a number of foreign mechanics. Fires are of very frequent occurrence in this wooden built city; and a large establishment of firemen and fire engines is connected with the police.

In September 1812, at the time of the French invasion, the Russians set fire to the city, and three-fourths of it were consumed; the Kremlin and Bielo-gorod being almost the only quarters preserved. For some time the rebuilding went on slowly: the years of 1813, and part of 1814, were years of war and heavy expense; but no sooner was peace concluded, than the greatest exertions were made to this effect, both by the government and individuals; and by the beginning of 1818, a new city seemed to have risen from the ruins. The Kitai-gorod, or quarter for the exchange and mercantile ware-houses; the more extensive quarter of the Semliano-gorod; and even the Slobodes or suburbs, were all rebuilt before, or in the course of, that year; and the population of Moscow was carried to nearly its former magnitude. The deficiency is in the palaces of the nobility; many of these have not been rebuilt, having been on a scale by far too large for the income of their owners, who are now contented to live at a reduced expense on their estates in the country.

The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings; but in its churches and public edifices, the Asiatic taste is still preserved. The university having been rebuilt in a magnificent form, by aid from the public treasury, was opened on the 11th November 1818, and the former course of study resumed. The Kremlin is the great depot of the antiquities and curiosities of Moscow. Here is the tower of Ivan, which formerly contained the largest bell in the known world, its weight being above 200 tons. It fell last century, in consequence of the tower being burned, and is now considerably sunk in the earth. Moscow is the seat of an archbishop: his palace is in the Kremlin, and contains the regalia of the empire. The churches and chapels, above 700 before the fire, are now less numerous. The population in summer does not much exceed 200,000, but in winter it is nearly 300,000, from the number of traders and the great resort of the Russian nobility. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton, silk, linen, paper, leather, and

sugar. In regard to trade, Moscow, though at a great distance from any sea, is the great entrepot for the interior of the empire. Moscow is in a direct line, 397 m. S. E. St. Petersburg, 1,042 E. by N. Vienna. Lon. 37° 33′ E. Lat. 55° 45′ 45″ N.

Moscow, t. Somerset co. Maine, 28 m. N. Norridgewock. Pop. 286.

Moscow, p-v. in Leicester, Genesee co. N. Y.

Moscow, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 22 m. S. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 100.

Mose, r. Eng. which falls into the Trent, near Croxall.

Mose, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 132° 2′ E. Lat. 6° 20′ S.

Moselle, department in the N. E. of France, bounded partly by the Netherlands, and partly by the departments of the Meurthe and the Meuse. Flax, hemp, and rapeseed, are produced in considerable quantities. The mineral productions are iron and coal. Extent, 2,600 square miles. Pop. 385,949, of whom two-thirds speak German. Metz is the capital.

Moselle, r. which rises in France, in Vosges, and after quitting the French territory, forms for a short distance the boundary between Prussia and the Netherlands, traverses the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Coblentz, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Moserada, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. N. E. Treviso.

Moses, Point, cape on the E. side of the entrance into Bonavista bay, 5 m. S. W. Cape Bonavista

Moskirch, t. Baden, 22 m. N. Constance, 56 S. Stutgard. Pop. 1,200.

Moskoe, one of the Loffoden isles, on the coast of Norway. On its coast is the well known whirlpool called the Malstrom.

Mosquito Key, small isle, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82° 25′ W. Lat. 14° 25′ N.

Mosquito Keys, inlets and rocks in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82° 45 W. Lat. 12° 47′ N.

Mosquitos, or *Mosquito Bank*, small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 82° 10′ W. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Mosquito Shore, a tract of country which extends for 1,200 miles along part of the northern and the eastern shore of Honduras, and has been claimed by the British. It is a healthy country, and remarkably fertile, inhabited by the Mosquito Indians, who are an indolent and ignorant race, but strongly attached to the British. The king is nominally a Christian, and has received an education at the expense of the British government.

Moss, t. Norway, on a large bay, 38 m. S. Christiana, 17 m. N. Frederickstadt. Pop. 3,000.

Mossalsk, or *Mosalsk*, t. Russia, 56 m. W. Kaluga. Pop. 1,300.

Mossel Bay, bay in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 22° 18′ E. Lat. 34° 10′ S.

Mossers, p-v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Mossula, or *Marsoula*, s-p. Congo, in Africa. Lat. 8° 10′ S.

Mostar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 m N. by W. Ragusa, 70 E. Spalatro. Lon. 16° 45′ E. Lat. 44° N. Pop. 9,000.

Moston, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. E. Manchester.

Mosty, t. Russia, in Grodno, 58 m. W. Novogrodek.

Mosul, pachalic, A. Turkey, on both sides of the Tigris, and surrounded by the pashalic of Bagdad. It is small but very fertile, producing cotton, wine, silk, fruits, &c. Pop. 200,000 Turks, Curds and Arabs.

Mosul, t. and cap. of the above pachalic, is on the W. bank of the Tigris. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of sheik Abdul Cassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazars are also handsome buildings. The city has a stone wall and seven gates, but is in a declining state; the wall is broken down in many places, and most of the good buildings are crumbling into ruins. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Curds, Jews, Armenians, Nestorians, and Arabs. Pop. 35,000. To the north, on the opposite side of the river, is the village of Nunia, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Nineveh*. Lat. 36° 21′ N.

Mossyn, t. Prussian Poland, 9 m. S. by W. Posen.

Motala, r. Sweden, which flows out of Lake Wetter, and joins the Baltic at Nortkioping, after a course of 65 miles.

Motapa, commonly called *Monopotapa*, called also Benomotapa and Mocaranga, a country of E. Africa, including all the country in the interior from Mosambique, and extending southward almost to the Cape of Good Hope. This territory, however, is divided into a great number of independent states, among which that of the Quiteve, or Sovereign of Motapa, ranks only as the most powerful. Very little is known about it.

Motatan, r. Caractas, which enters the E. side of Lake Maracaibo, in lat 9° 45′ N.

Mothe, La, or *La Motte*, t. France, in Vosges, 3 m. S. W. Bourmont.

Monthe-Montreval, t. France, in Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 22 m. W. Bergerac. Pop. 2,000.

Mothe St. Heraye, t. France, in Two Sevres, 18 m. E. Niort, 26 S. W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,600.

Mothone. See *Modon*.

Motiers, v. Switzerland, in Neufchatel, 16 m. S. W. Neufchatel.

Motir, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 24 m. S. Ternate. Lon. 127° 19′ E. Lat. 0° 26′ N.

Motrico, s-p. Spain, on the bay of Biscay, 18 m. W. St. Sebastian.

Motril, t. Spain, in Granada, with a harbor on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E. Malaga. Pop. 4,500.

Motta, t. Austrian Italy, 23 m. E. N. E. Treviso.

Motta, t. Austrian Italy, 3 m. S. Lodi.

Motte, Isle, isl. Vt. in Lake Champlain, 2 m. W. North Hero. It is 8 miles long and 2 broad.

Motte Canillac, t. France, in Upper Loire, on the Allier, 3 m. N. E. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.

Motte-Chalencon, t. France, in Drome, 20 m. S. Die. Pop. 1,200.

Mottegano, r. Austrian Italy, which runs into the Livenza at Motta.

Motte Landeron, t. France, in Gironde, 6 m. S. E. La Reolle, 32 S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,300.

Motter, r. France, which falls into the Rhine at Druzenheim. It is navigable for boats as far as Bischweiler.

Mottes Noires, promontory on the N.W. coast of France, 18 m. from Calais.

Mottlau, r. West Prussia, which flows through the town of Dantzic, and falls into the Rodaune.

Mottling, t. Austrian States, 13 m. S. E. Neustadtl.

Mottola, t. Naples, in Terra di Otranto. It is the see of a bishop. 15 m. N. W. Taranto, 60 W. N. W. Lecce.

Mouchamps, t. France, in La Vendee, 24 m. N. N. W. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 1,750.

Moudon, or *Milden*, t. Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 13 m. N. N. E. Lausanne.

Moilleron, t. France, in La Vendee, 17 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,200.

Moujghur, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 72° 20' E. Lat. 28° 57' N.

Moul, The, cape, Scotland, on the E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1° 10' W. Lat. 60° 24' N.

Moulins, t. France, cap. of Allier, on the right bank of the Allier. It has manufactures of hardware, in particular of scissars. 100 m. N.W. Lyons, 225 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 20' E. Lat. 46° 34' N. Pop. 14,000.

Moulins en Gilbert, t. France, in Nievre, 7 m. S. W. Chateau Chinon, 27 E. Nevers. Pop. 2,600.

Moulins La Marche, t. France, in Orne, 9 m. S. W. L'Aigle, 18 N. E. Alencon. Pop. 900.

Moulogne Islands, small islands in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 45' S.

Moultonborough, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. on the N. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 36 N. Concord. Pop. 1,279.

Moungwah, t. Birman empire, in Ava, near the W. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 20' E. Lat. 20° 28' N.

Mountain, t. Dundas co. Up. Canada.

Mount Airy, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Mountain Island, p-v. Scott co. Ken.

Mountain shoals, p-v. Laurens co. S. C.

Mount Bethel, t. Somerset co. N. J.

Mount Bethel, Lower, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 2,472.

Mount Bethel, Upper, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 2,182.

Mount Carmel, t. Edwards co. Illinois, on the Wabash, opposite the mouth of White river, 24 m. below Vincennes.

Mount Clemens, t. and cap. Macomb co. Michigan Territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair, 4 m. from its mouth, 25 N. Detroit.

Mount of Cocos, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 177° E. Lat. 16° S.

Mount Desert, isl. and t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 1,349. The island is 15 miles long, and 12 broad. 40 m. E. Castine, 84 W. Eastport. Lat. 44° 12' N.

Mount Dilly, hill on the Malabar coast of Hindostan. Lon. 75° 20' E. Lat. 12° 1' N.

Mount Felix, cape on the N. E. coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian gulf, 40 m. W. N. W. Cape Guardafui.

Mount Holly, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 20 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,157.

Mount Holly, p-t. and cap. Burlington co. N. J. on Ancocus creek, 12 m. S. E. Burlington, 23 E. N. E. Philadelphia. It contains a court-house and jail, a market-house, a bank, and 2 churches.

Mount hope, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Mount hope, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Mount hope bay, the N. E. arm of Narraganset bay, R. I. It sets up between Tiverton and Bristol in Massachusetts, and receives Taunton river.

Mount hope, hill, R. I. on the W. shore of Mount hope bay, famous as the former residence of the Indian king Philip.

Mount Horeb, p-v. Nelson co. Va.

Mount Joy, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 935.

Mount Joy, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,835.

Mount Morris, t. Livingston co. N. Y. Pop. 1,002.

Mount Mourne, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.

Mount Murray, seigniory, Northumberland co. Lowder Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 72 m. N. E. Quebec.

Mount Pilot, p-v. Sumner co. Ten.

Mount Pisgah, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.

Mountpleasant, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 14 m. S. W. Bedford, 33 above New York. Pop. 3,684. Here is an academy. In this town is the village of Sing-sing.

Mountpleasant, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,483.

Mountpleasant, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Mountpleasant, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa. 10 m. N. W. Washington. Pop 2,060.

Mountpleasant, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,254.

Mountpleasant, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 673.

Mountpleasant, p-t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 874.

Mountpleasant, v. Md. in Caroline and Queen Anne counties, 11 m. E. Churchill.

Mountpleasant, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Mountpleasant, t. Jefferson co. Ken. Pop. in 1816, about 500. It contains a church for Quakers.

Mountpleasant, p-t. Jefferson co Ohio, 20 m. S. W. Steubenville, 10 N. E. St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,421. It is a flourishing town, and contains a bank, a printing-office, and 3 churches. In the vicinity there are several flouring mills and saw mills, a paper mill, a cloth factory, and 2 fulling mills.

Mountpleasant, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 10 m. fr. Cincinnati, 12 fr. Hamilton.

Mountprospect, p-v. Edgecomb co. N. C.

Mount Richardson, p-v. Jackson co. Ten.

Mount St. Bernard. See *St. Bernard.*

Mounts Bay, an extensive bay in the English channel, near Penzance, Cornwall.

Mount Sorrell, t. Eng. in Leicester, 7 m. N. Leicester, 102 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 9' W. Lat. 52° 8' N.

Mount Stephen's, p-v. Rockingham co. Va.

Mount Sterling, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ken. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and academy.

Mount Tabor, t. Rutland co. Vt. 26 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 222.

Mount Tirzah, p-v. Person co. N. C.

Mount Tom, mt. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, near Northampton.

Mount Upton, p-v. Shenango co. N. Y.

Mount Vernon, p-t. Kennebock co. Maine, 18 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,293.

Mount Vernon, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 23 m. S. Concord. Pop. 729.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first President of the United States. It is pleasantly situated on the S. side of the Potomac, in Fairfax co. Va. where the river is nearly two miles wide; 9 m. below Alexandria. The mount is elevated 200 feet above the level of the river, and affords a beautiful site for the mansion house and gardens.

Mount Vernon, p-t. Boone co. Ken. on the Ohio, 24 m. fr. Cincinnati.

Mount Vernon, p-t. and cap. Knox co. Ohio, on the N. bank of Owl creek, 20 m from its mouth. It contains a brick court-house and jail, a printing office, and several manufactories. Pop. 403. 50 m. N. W. Zanesville.

Mountville, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Mount Vintage, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.

Mount Washington, the highest of the White mountains, N. H. According to the measurement of Capt. Partridge, it is 6,634 feet above the level of the sea. See *White Mountains*.

Mount Washington, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. S. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 467.

Mount Zion, Geo. See *Sparta*.

Mount Zion, p-v. Union co. Ken.

Mountain del Buchon, promontory on the coast of New California, which forms the S. point of the bay of Los Esteros. Lon. 230° 28′ E. Lat. 35° 21′ N.

Moura, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 37 m. S. S. E. Evora, 98 E. S. E. Lisbon. Lon. 7° 21′ W. Lat. 38° 7′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Mourao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 m. N. N. E. Moura, 96 m. E. by S. Lisbon, 32 E. Evora. Lon. 7° 8′ W. Lat. 38° 20′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Mouree, t. Gold coast of Africa, 5 m. N. E. Cape Coast Castle.

Mouron, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 3 m. W. Coulomiers. Pop. 1,400.

Moursouk, city, Africa, cap. of the kingdom of Fezzan. It is one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of this continent, and the rendezvous of most of the intercourse which takes place between its northern and central regions. All this trade is carried on by caravans, the frequent arrival of which between October and February, render Mourzouk then a scene of perpetual bustle. It keeps up the communication of Egypt and Tripoli on the one hand, with the great southern empires of Bornou and Cassina on the other. The number of slaves brought to Mourzouk from the interior of Africa in 1819, was 5,000. It is the state of society growing out of the slave trade, which makes travelling in Africa so dangerous. Lon. 15° 35′ E. Lat. 27° 28′ N.

Mouse, r. which rises in Missouri ter. within a mile of the banks of the Missouri, and flowing into the British possessions joins the Assiniboin.

Moush, t. Turkish Armenia, on a river of the same name, 84 m. S. S. E. Erzerum.

Mousum, r. Maine, which flows into Wells bay, between the towns of Wells and Arundel.

Moutahora, small isl. near the E. coast of New-Zealand. Lon. 193° 7′ W. Lat. 37° 59′ N.

Mouthe, t. France, in Doubs, 13 m. S. W. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,000.

Moutiers, or *Moustiers*, t. France, in Lower Alps, 15 m. S. Digne. Pop. 1,900.

Moutiers en Tarantaise, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, on the Isere. Near the town there is a considerable salt work. Pop. 1,900. 18 m. N. N. E. St. Jean de Maurienne, 28 S. E. Chamberry.

Mouy, t. France, in Oise, 15 m. S. E. Beauvais. Pop. 3,600.

Mouzon, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Maese, 14 m. N. W. Montmedy. Pop. 2,200.

Mow, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 83° 37′ E. Lat. 25° 57′ N.

Mowah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 51′ E. Lat. 25° 33′ N.

Mowah, t. Birman empire, in Ava, on the N. bank of the Irrawuddy river. Lon. 95° 25′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ N.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 miles in circumference, containing 600 sq. miles. 30 m. N. W. Owhyhee. Lon. 203° 40′ E. Lat. 20° 49′ N. See *Sandwich Islands*.

Moxahala, creek, Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 3 m. below Zanesville.

Moxos, an extensive province and country of Buenos Ayres, bounded by the Portuguese government of Matto Grosso on the E. Cuzco and the Peruvian provinces on the W. and Chiquitos and Santa Cruz on the S. It is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians, who forbid access to its interior. The climate is moist and unhealthy, owing to the inundations of the rivers and lakes with which the country is covered, and epidemic fevers are frequent, which sometimes destroy whole settlements.

Moy, t. France, in Aisne, 9 m. S. E. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,000.

Moya, t. Spain, in Cuenca, 42 m. E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,400.

Moyardensing, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 3,963.

Moyaux, t. France, in Calvados, 6 m. N. E. Lisieux. Pop. 1,300.

Moyenneville, t. France, in Somme, 5 m. S. S. W. Abbeville, 25 N. E. Amiens. Pop. 1,000.

Moyenvic, t. France, in Meurthe, 20 m. N. E. Nancy. Pop. 1,400.

Moyeuvre, t. France, in Moselle, 8 m. N. W. Metz.

Moyobambo, or *Santiago de los Valles*, t. Peru, 310 m. N. N. E. Lima. Lon. 75° 51′ W. Lat. 7° S.

Moyoula, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.

Mozambique. See *Mosambique*.

Mozdok, t. Russia, in Caucasus, 8 m E. of Ekaterinograd. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 43° 49′ E. Lat. 43° 43′ 40″ N.

Mozgurrah, t. Hind. in Mooltan. Lon. 71° 51′ E. Lat. 29° 48′ N.

Mozingen, t. Wirtemberg, 5 m. N. N. E. Reutlingen. Pop 900.

Mozyr, t. Russian Lithuania, 150 m. S. S. E. Minsk.

Mrotzen, t. Prussian Poland, 17 m. W. by N. Bromberg. Pop. 900.

Mrzyglod, t. Austrian states, in Galicia, 6 m. N. N. W. Sanok.

Mscheno, t. Bohemia, 11 m. W. Jung Bunzlau. Pop. 1,900.

Msta, r. Eu. Russia, in Novgorod, which runs into the lake Ilmen, near Lipinskoi.

Mstislavl, t. Russia, 60 m. N. E. Mohilev. Lon. 31° E. Lat. 53° 54′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Mszczonow, t. Poland, 23 m. S. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

Mtzensk, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, 32 m. N. E. Orel. Pop. 5,600.

Muchawiea, r. Russia, in Grodno, which falls into the Bog at Brzesc.

Munchundgunge, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 34′ E. Lat. 23° 57′ N.

Mucidan, t. France, in Dordogne, 18 m. S. S. W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,200.

Mucillac, t. France, in Morbihan. Pop. 1,800.

Muck, small isl. near the E. coast of Ireland, in the north Channel. Lon. 5° 36′ W. Lat. 54° 51′ N.

Muckealah, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 72° 43′ E. Lat. 32° 33′ N.

Muckensturm, t. Baden, 2 m. N. E. Rastadt. Pop. 1,100.

Muckondabad, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 81° 24′ E. Lat. 24° 15′ N.

Muckris Point, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of Donegal, 6 m. W. S. W. Killybegs.

Muckud, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the Indus. Lon. 70° 51′ E. Lat. 32° 22′ N.

Muckundra, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 76° 12′ E. Lat. 24° 48′ N.

Muckwany, district, Hind. between 26° and 27° N. lat. and bounded S. by Bahar.

Mud creek, r. Ontario co. N. Y. which joins Canandaigua creek in Phelps.

Muda, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. N. Feltre.

Mudania. See *Modania*.

Muddie, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 69° 22′ E. Lat. 22° 5′ N.

Muddy creek, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 868.

Muddy river, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi. It is navigable 40 miles.

Mud Island, small isl. Pa. in Delaware river, 7 m. below the city of Philadelphia. It is well fortified.

Muddy Point, cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11° 40′ S.

Mudge, Point, cape on an island in the gulf of Georgia, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 235° 9′ E. Lat. 50° N.

Muela, t. Spain in Arragon, 12 m. S. S. W. Saragossa.

Muganayana, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 58′ E. Lat. 13° 8′ N.

Mugeln, t. Saxony, 25 m. E. Leipsic. Pop. 1,200.

Mugeres, or *Mohair Key*, or *Man Eaters' Island*, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87° 35′ W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, t. Austrian states, in Istria, on the Adriatic, 2 m. N. Capo d'Istria. Pop. 1,100.

Mugia, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, N. E. of Cape Finisterre, and 56 m. W. S. W. Ferrol. Pop. 2,000.

Mugley, pass, Hind. in the mountains which divide Mysore from the Carnatic, 95 m. fr. Madras. Lon. 79° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 10′ N.

Muglitz, r. Saxony, which falls into the Elbe, below Pirna.

Muglitz, or *Mohelnitz*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 19 m. N. N. W. Olmutz. Lon. 6° 46′ E. Lat. 49° 49′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Mugnano, t. Italy, near Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 4,000.

Mugron, t. France, in Landes, 6 m. S. Tartas. Pop. 1,600.

Muhl, Kreis, or *Viertel*, i. e. Circle or Quarter of the Muhl, one of the divisions of Lower Austria, comprising all that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia. Extent, 1,670 sq. miles. Pop. 160,000.

Muhl, r. Austria, which rises on the confines of Bohemia, flows S. and falls into the Danube.

Muhlberg, t. Prussian Saxony, 12 m. S. W. Erfurt.

Muhlberg, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 34 m. N. N. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,600.

Muhlburg, t. Baden, 6 m. W. Durlach. Pop. 800.

Muhldorf, t. Austria, on the Danube, 46 m. W. Vienna.

Muhldorf, t. Bavaria, on the Inn, 41 m. E. by N. Munich. Pop. 1,300.

Muhlenbach, or *Szasz-Sebes*, t. Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 48 m. W. Hermannstadt. Pop. 4,000.

Muhlenbach, v. Baden, 2 m. S. S. E. Hasslach, 11 E. S. E. Lahr. Pop. 800.

Muhlenburg co. Kentucky. Pop. 4,979. Slaves 675. Engaged in agriculture 1,292, in commerce 22, in manufactures 53. Chief town, Greenville.

Muhlhausen, t. Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt, at the confluence of the Unstrutt and Schwemotte. It is surrounded by high walls, flanked with towers. It has breweries, distilleries, and several manufactures, particularly the weaving of cloth, both linen and woollen, and the spinning of yarn. 29 m. N. W. Erfurt, 43 E. S. E. Cassel. Lon. 10° 28′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ 59″ N. Pop. 9,400.

Muhlhausen, t. East Prussia, in Konigsberg, 13 m. E. by N. Elbing. Pop. 1,600.

Muhlhausen, or *Mitirzko*, t. Bohemia, 46 m. S. Prague. Pop. 960.

Muhlhausen. See *Mulhausen*.

Muhltrop, t. Saxony, in Vogtland, 10 m. W. by N. Plauen. Pop. 1,200.

Muiden, or *Muyden*, t. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 7 m. E. by. S. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 4′ 15″ E. Lat. 52° 19′ 48″ N. Pop. 1,000.

Muirkirk, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire, 30 m. S. Glasgow. Pop. 1,000.

Mujazar, t. Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean, 39 m. N. E. Almeria, 97 E. Granada. Pop. 2,000.

Muju, r. Brazil, which falls into the Amazon in the bay of Para, in lat. 1° 33′ S.

Mulatas, small islands in the Spanish Main, near the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 78° 5′ to 78° 30′ W. Lat. 9° 20′ to 9° 35′ N.

Mulatre, Point, cape, Dominica, on the east coast. Lon. 61° 17′ W. Lat. 15° 25′ N.

Mulassano, t. Piedmont, 18 m. S. by E. Alba. Pop. 2,250.

Mulberry, t. Arkansas Territory, on the N. side of the river Arkansas, bordering on the country of the Osage Indians.

Mulda, r. Germany, which rises among the Sudetic mountains, and joins the Elbe between Dessau and Zerbst.

Muldau. See *Moldau*.

Mulgrave, Point, point on the N. W. shore of America. Lon. 194° 51′ E. Lat. 67° 45′ N.

Mulhausen, or *Muhlhausen*, t. France, in Upper Rhine, near the river Ill. The manufactures are very considerable, comprising printed cottons to a large extent; also woollen and linen. 22 m. N. W. Bale, 28 S. Colmar. Pop. 9,500.

Mulheim, t. Prussian states, in Cleves-and-Berg, on the Roer, which here becomes navigable. 15 m. N. N. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,100.

Mulheim, t. Prussian states, at the influx of the Strouderbach into the Rhine. 3 m. N. of Cologne. Pop. 3,200.

Mulheim, or *Mullheim*, t. Baden, 3 m. W. Badenweiler. Pop. 1,700.

Mull, anciently called *Dreolin*, isl. of the Hebrides, 35 miles long, and containing 420 square miles. The island is for the most part rugged and mountainous. Grain is not cultivated to an extent sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, but the land is well adapted to grazing. The total stock of sheep is calculated at 15,000. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 56° 30′ N. Pop. in 1810, 9,303.

Mull, Sound of, arm of the sea, lying between the island of Mull and the mainland of Argyll and Inverness-shires.

Mull of Galloway. See *Galloway*.

Mullahpore, t. Hind. in Oude, on the Gogra. Lon. 81° 16′ E. Lat. 27° 40′ N.

Mullen's Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 28° 1′ N.

Mullet, peninsula, Ireland, in the county of Mayo, about 9 miles long, and 2 wide.

Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Munster, p-t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 84.

Munsterberg, t. Prussian states, 36 m. S. W. Breslau. Pop. 2,600.

Munster, Eiffel, t Prussian states, 24 m. S. E. Juliers, 34 N. W. Coblentz. Pop. 1,400.

Munstendam, v. Netherlands, in Groningen, 8 m. W. Winschoten. Pop. 1,100.

Munzesheim, t. Baden, 5 m. E. Bruschal. Pop. 1,000.

Muonio, r. Lapland, which joins the Tornea. By the treaty of 1809, it forms the boundary between Russian and Swedish Lapland.

Muonioniska, Oevre and Nedre, 2 villages of Russian Lapland, 150 m. N. Tornea. Lat. 68° N.

Mur, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 9 m. W. Loudeac. Pop. 2,100.

Murach, t. Bavaria, 7 m. E. Nabburg. Pop. 2,500.

Murano, t. Austrian Italy, on an island in the Lagunes, a little E. of Venice. It is the place where the celebrated Venetian glasses and mirrors are made. Pop. 4,300.

Murano, t. Naples, in Calabria, 11 m. S. W. Cassano.

Muraon. See *Mouvao*.

Murat, t. France, in Cantal, 15 m. N. W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,600.

Murat, t. France, in Tarn, 9 m. E. La Caune. Pop. 3,100.

Murau, t. Austrian states, 28 m. W. by S. Judenburg, 63 W. Gratz. Pop. 900.

Murazzano, t. Piedmont, 25 m. N. W. Savona. Pop. 2,300.

Murcia, province, Spain, on the Mediterranean, between Valencia on the E. and Andalusia on the W. Area, 8,000 sq. miles. Pop. 384,000. Its aspect is in general mountainous; its climate is very fine. The soil is in general fertile, producing wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron; also citrons, pomegranates, and almonds.

Murcia, t. Spain, and capital of the above province, on the Segura, in the midst of a large and beautiful valley. It is the see of a bishop, whose revenue is said to exceed £20,000 sterling a year. The cathedral is magnificent. Here is a refinery of saltpetre, and near the town, several powder mills, worked for account of government. The establishment for twisting silk is extensive. 106 m. S. S. W. Valencia, 140 E. by N. Jaen. Lon. 1° 5′ W. Lat. 37° 58 N. Pop. 35,000.

Murderer's Bay, bay on the W. coast of New Zealand, between Cape Farewell and Rocky Point. Lat. 40° 49′ S.

Murderkill, hundred, Kent co. Del. Pop. 7,558.

Mure, t. France, in Isere, 18 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,100.

Mureck, t. Austrian states, S. S. E. Gratz. Pop. 900.

Muret, t. France, at the confluence of the Rheze and Garonne, 9 m S. Toulouse. Pop. 3,200.

Murfreesborough, p-t. Hertford co. N. C. at the head of navigation on Meherrin river, 50 m. N. W. Edenton. It is a place of considerable trade. The public buildings are an academy and a Methodist church, both of brick.

Murfreesborough, p-t. Rutherford co. Tennessee, and capital of the state, 32 m. S. E. Nashville, 160 W. Knoxville. Lat. 35° 52′ N. Lon. 86° 35′ W. The surrounding country is level and very fertile, abounding with wheat, cotton and tobacco. The town was made the seat of government in 1817, and contains a court-house, jail, academy, bank, meeting-house, and about two hundred houses; and, in 1818, more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Murg, r. Germany, which rises near Oppenau, and after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Rhine at Rastadt.

Murg, one of the ten circles of the grand dutchy of Baden, on the river Murg.

Murg, v. Baden, near the Rhine, 3 m. W. Klein Laufenburg. Pop. 1,200.

Murialto, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida, 15 m. S. E. Mondovi.

Murichom, t. Hind. in Bootan. Lon. 89° 23′ E. Lat. 27° 6′ N.

Murindo, r. New Granada, which joins the Atrato, 150 m. from the sea, in lat. 7° 6′ N.

Murkutchoe, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 45′ E. Lat. 24° 23′ N.

Murnau, t. Bavaria, 10 m. S. Weilheim, and 14 E. Schongau. Pop. 1,100.

Muro, t. Italy, 70 m. E. Naples. Pop. 1,500. It is the see of a bishop.

Muro, t. Naples, in Terra di Otranto, 6 m. N. N. E. Alessano. Pop. 1,500.

Murom, t. Russia, at the confluence of the Muromka and the Oka, 62 m. E. S. E. Vladimir. Lon. 42° 16′ E. Lat. 55° 7′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Muros, t. Spain, in Galicia, 31 m. W. Compostella. Pop. 2,400.

Murowana Goslina, t. Prussian states, 12 m. N. Posen. Pop. 1,000.

Murphy's Settlement, p-v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers.

Murr, r. Wirtemberg, which falls into the Neckar, near Marbach.

Murr Islands, small Islands near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59° 8′ W. Lat. 50° 32′ N.

Murray, t. Northumberland co. Up. Canada, on the bay of Quinti, at the mouth of the river Trent.

Murray, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 18 m. N. E. Batavia. Pop. 1,561.

Murray bay, or *Malbay*, seigniory, Northumberland co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 66 m. N. E. Quebec.

Murray Harbour, harbour on the E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62° 20′ W. Lat. 46° N.

Murray's ferry, p-v. Williamsburg co. S. C.

Murray's Islands, three islands in Torres straits, between the coast of New Guinea and New Holland. The largest is nearly two miles long. Lon. of the largest, 144° 2′ E. Lat. 9° 54′ S.

Murray's mills, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Murraysville, t. Alleghany co. Pa. 12 m. from Greensburg, 17 E. Pittsburg.

Murraysville, p-v. Buncombe co. N. C.

Murrhard, t. Wirtemberg, on the Murr, 22 m. N. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,900.

Murten, in French, *Murat*, t. Switz. 12 m. W. Berne. Pop. 1,500.

Murton, v. Eng. in Westmoreland, 3 m. E. N. E. Appleby.

Murriedro, or *Morviedro*, t. Spain, in Valencia, 13 m. N. E. Valencia, and 25 S. E. Segorbe. Lon. 0° 10′ W. Lat. 39° 47′ N. Pop. 5,100.

Murviedro, r. Spain, in Valencia, which runs into the sea below the town of Murviedro.

Murviel, v. France, in Herault, 9 m. N. E. Beziers, 40 W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,400.

Mury, t. Switz. in Aargau, 4 m. S. by W. Bremgarten.

Murznuschlag, t. Austrian states, 20 m. E. N. E. Bruck. Pop. 800.

Musa or *Moosa*, v. Yemen, in Arabia, 20 m. E. Mocha.

Musberg, v. Wirtemberg, near Stutgard. Pop. 1,400.

Musbury, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 8 m. N. N. W. Bury. Pop. 589.

Muscat. See *Mascat*.

Muscle Canal, strait on the N.W. coast of America, leading into Carter's bay.

Muscle shoals, in Tennessee river, 250 m. above its mouth, and the same distance below the Suck. They extend about 25 miles; the river spreads to the width of 3 miles, and is full of islands. The passage of the shoals is difficult, except when the river is high. Congress passed an act during the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the river at this place.

Mushanan, r. Pa. which forms the boundary between Centre and Huntingdon counties, and falls into a branch of the Susquehannah.

Muska, or *Muskau*, t. Prussian states, 52 m. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,400.

Muskingum, co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 17,824. Engaged in agriculture 2,775, in commerce 59, in manufactures 454. Chief town, Zanesville.

Muskingum, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 872.

Muskingum, r. Ohio which rises in Portage co. and running S. 200 miles, joins the Ohio at Marietta. At its mouth, it is 250 yards wide. It is navigable 100 miles to Coshocton for large boats, and for small boats, to its source, whence there is a portage of only one mile to the Cuyahoga, which runs into Lake Erie. At Zanesville, there are considerable rapids in the river. A company is formed for the purpose of constructing a canal around them. They intend also erecting on the canal extensive iron works.

Muskogulges, or *Muskogees*. See *Creeks*.

Muso, t. New Granada, 70 m. N. Sante Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73° 30′ W. Lat. 5° 16′ N.

Musquito creek, p-v. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Mussafurpore, or *Mujafurpore*, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 10′ N.

Musselburgh, t. Scotland, in Edinburgh co. at the mouth of the Esk. Betwixt the sea and the town lie the extensive downs called the Musselburgh links, where the Edinburgh races were held for the first time in October 1816. 5 m. E. by S. Edinburgh. Pop. 5,500.

Mussendoon, or *Mussledoon*, cape, Arabia, at the mouth of the Persian gulf.

Musser's mills, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Mussy l'Eveque, t. France, in Aube, on the Seine, 15 m. S. Troyes. Pop. 1,700.

Mustapha Pacha Kiupri, t. Eu. Turkey, 18 m. N. W. Adrianople.

Mustapha Pacha Palanka, fort, Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 56 m. W. N. W. Sophia, 22 S. E. Nissa.

Mustaphabad, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 76° 47′ E. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

Mustyganim, s-p. Algiers, in the province of Tlemsan. It is defended by three castles. Lon. 0° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Musumelli, t. Sicily, 10 m. N. E. Castro Novo, 26 N. by E. Girgenti.

Muttonde, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 25′ E. Lat. 13° 39′ N.

Mutterstadt, t. Bavaria, 11 m. N. W. Speri, 14 S. Worms. Pop. 1,450.

Mutton Bay, bay on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada. Lon. 69° W. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

Muttra, t. Ommon, in Arabia, 3 m. W. Mascat.

Mutuales, or *Metuales*, an independent people of Syria, inhabiting an extensive valley between the mountains of Libanus and Anti Libanus. They derive their name from Mutual, a celebrated Saracen chief, who destroyed the ancient Persian religion, and substituted the worship of Mahomed. Balbec is in their territory.

Mutzig, t. France, 12 m. W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,500.

Muy, v. France, in Var, 9 m. W. Frejus. Pop. 1,500.

Muzillac, t. France, in Morbihan, 14 m. S. E. Vannes. Pop. 3,600.

Muzufirabad, t. Cabul, and cap. of a district. Lon. 72° 22′ E. Lat. 34° 4′ N.

Muzza, r. Austrian Italy, which falls into the Adda, 8 m. S. E. Lodi.

Mycenæ, once a city of Greece, in the N. E. of Peloponnesus. Its ruins remain exactly as described by Pausanias. 8 m. N. E. Argos, 22 S. Corinth.

Mycondah, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 10′ E. Lat. 14° 16′ N.

Myconi, or *Myconc*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, between Naxos and Tino, in lon. 25° 23′ E. Lat. 37° 27′ N. 21 miles in circumference. The inhabitants, amounting to 1,000. are Greek Christians.

Mydan, district, Cabul, between 33° and 34° N. lat.

Mydrecht, t. Netherlands, 12 m. W. S. W. Utrecht. Pop. 1,800.

Myer, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 80° 50′ E. Lat. 24° 21′ N.

Myerstown, p-t. Lebanon co. Pa.

Myku, t. Saxony, 9 m. N. E. Plauen. Pop. 1,650.

Mymunsing, district, Bengal, between 24° and 25′ N. lat. The chief town is Bygonbarry, which is the residence of the judge and collector.

Mynatpore, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 15′ E. Lat. 26° 38′ N.

Mynow, r. Eng. which runs into the Wye at Monmouth.

Myo Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, in the Molucca passage, which separates Celebes and Gilolo. Lon. 126° 15′ E. Lat. 1° 23′ N.

Myrtle Island, one of the Chandeleur islands.

Myslenice, the most western circle of Austrian Poland, separated from the territory of Cracow by the Vistula. Extent, 1,230 square miles. Pop. nearly 160,000. Myslenice, the chief town, is on the Baba, 16 m. S. Cracow.

Mysol Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, midway between Ceram and Papua. It is 50 miles long by 15 broad. Lat. 2° S.

Mysore, properly *Maisoor*, province of the S. of India, between 11° and 15° N. lat. and surrounded by the British territories, subject to the presidency of Madras. This province consists of high table land, elevated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. Its soil produces not only all the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits of Europe.

The cultivation is also much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, from which the farmers irrigate their fields and gardens. The inhabitants are in general Hindoos. Under Hyder Aly, and Tippoo Sultan, this country was at war with the British, but it is now united in the firmest alliance. The present rajah was placed on the throne by the British, who secured to him a revenue of 1,030,000*l.* sterling, with the entire management of the country, by his own officers, but subject to the general superintendance of a British resident.

Mysore, t. India, and cap. of the province of Mysore, is about 9 miles from Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill. It is well supplied with water and provisions, and is considered much more healthy than Seringapatam. Lon. 76° 52′ E. Lat. 12° 16′ N.

Mystic, r. Mass. which flows into Boston harbor. It is navigable for sloops 4 miles, to Medford.

Mystic, p-v. New-London co. Ct.

Myssiniec, t. Poland, 80 m. N. by E. Warsaw. 83 E. N. E. Plock. Pop. 800.

Mytilene, or *Metelin*, isl. of the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of Asia Minor, about 36 miles long and 12 broad. It was the ancient *Lesbos*, celebrated as the abode of voluptuousness. It is fertile, and exports oil, figs, and wool. There are several fine ports. The population, consisting of Greeks and Turks, is variously estimated from 40,000 to 100,000.

Mytilene, town of. See *Castro*.

Mzensk, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, 32 m. N.E. Orel. Pop. 5,000.

N.

Naaldwyk, v. Netherlands, in South Holland. 14 m. W. N. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,300.

Naaman's Creek, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware river, at Marcus hook.

Naarden, or *Naerden*, s-p. Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee, 11 m. E. S. E. Amsterdam, 14 N. Utrecht. Pop. 1,800.

Naas, t. Ireland, in Kildare co. 26 m. N. W. Wicklow, 17 S. W. Dublin. Lon. 6° 42′ W. Lat. 53° 13′ N.

Nab or *Naab*, r. Bavaria, is formed by the union of three streams at Au, and falls into the Danube below Ratisbon.

Nabajoa, Rio, r. New Mexico, which falls into the Rio Colorado of California.

Nabal, t. Tunis, in Africa, 32 m. S. S. E. Tunis.

Nabburg, t. Bavaria, 11 m. E. Amberg. Pop. 1,600.

Nabejou, small isl. in the Persian gulf, 50 m. S. Congo.

Nablous. See *Naplous*.

Nabon, s-p. Laristan, in Persia, 70 m. W. Lar.

Nachego, large lake of Quito, which flows by a narrow channel into the river Cahuapanas, in lat. 5° 23′ S.

Nachelo, s-p. Laristan, in Persia, at the mouth of a river which falls into the Persian gulf. It is defended by a fort, and is under the dominion of the Wahabi. 50 m. S. S. W. Lar.

Nachitschevan, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Don. Pop. 4,000.

Nacho, or *Puerto de Calvados*, t. Mexico, in Honduras, 100 m. W. N. W. Comayagua, 30 N. Gracias a Dios. Lon. 89° 36′ W. Lat. 15° N.

Nachod, t. Bohemia, on the Metau, 20 m. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,400.

Nackshievan, or *Nuckshievan*, t. Persian Armenia, 85 m. S. E. Erivan.

Nacogdoches, t. Mexico, in Texas. Lon. 94° 17′ W. Lat. 31° 27′ N.

Nacongo, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 15′ S.

Nadder, r. Eng. which runs into the Willy, at Wilton.

Nadegadoo, district, on the E. side of Ceylon, between 7° and 8° N. lat.

Nadelburg, v. Austria, at the confluence of the Leitha and the Fischa, 5 m. E. Wienerisch-Neustadt.

Nadernseg. See *Dammische See*.

Nadimskoi, t. Russia, on the gulf of Obi, at the mouth of the river Nadim. Lon. 73° 44′ E. Lat. 66° 25′ N.

Nadir, v. Lower Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 28 m. N. N. W. Cairo.

Nadone, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 47′ E. Lat. 31° 59′ N.

Nadudvary, t. Hungary, 21 m. W. S. W. Debreczin.

Naefels, t. Switz. in Glaris, 4 m. N. Glaris.

Naff, r. Hind. which divides Behgal from Arracan.

Nag's Head, cape, on the S. end of the W. coast of St. Christopher. Lon. 63° 33′ W. Lat. 17° 20′ N.

Nagal, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the E. side of the Ganges. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 29° 43′ N.

Nagamangalam, fort, India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 57′ E. Lat. 12° 49′ N.

Nagera. See *Naxera*.

Nagercote. See *Bime*.

Nagerilla, Laglera, or *Aglera*, r. Spain, in Old Castile, which runs into the Ebro, 6 m. N. Calzada.

Naghery, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 45′ E. Lat. 13° 19′ N.

Nagjery, t. Hind. in Khandesh, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 21° 25′ N.

Nagold, t. Wirtemberg, 24 m. W. S. W. Stutgard. Pop. 1,800.

Nagold, r. Wirtemberg, which falls into the Enz at Pfortzheim.

Nagore, s-p. India, in Tanjore. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 10° 49′ N.

Nagore, district, Hind. in Ajmeer. Nagore, the capital, is in lon. 74° 15′ E. lat. 27° N.

Nagore, or *Nagorcote*, fort, Hind. in the mountains of Sewalic. It is mentioned in history as ear-

about 920 square miles. Pop. 115,000. The chief manufactures of the province are of iron, copper, paper, leather, and woollens.

Namur, t. Netherlands, cap. of the foregoing province, is at the conflux of the Sombre and the Maese. It is defended by a citadel, built on the summit of a craggy rock. Here are extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. It is noted in history for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV. 30 m. S.W. Liege. Lon. 4° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 28′ N. Pop. 15,085.

Nanas, t. Hungary, 23 m. N. by W. Debreczin. Pop. 4,000.

Nanay, r. Quito, which enters the Amazon in lat. 3° 37′ S.

Nancay, v. France, in Cher, 20 m. S. Bourges. Pop. 900.

Nanceville, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana.

Nancowry, one of the Nicobar islands, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 93° 43′ E. Lat. 7° 57′ N.

Nancy, city, in the N. E. of France, cap. of Meurthe. It is in a beautiful plain, on the left bank of the Meurthe; is large and well built, and accounted one of the most pleasant towns in France. The chief objects of its trade are corn and wine. Its fortifications, formerly considerable, were dismantled after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. 30 m. S. Metz, 16 W. Strasburg, 230 E. Paris. Lon. 6° 10′ E. Lat. 48° 41′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Nandaprayaga, place of pilgrimage, Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79° 22′ E. Lat. 30° 22′ N.

Nandere, district, Hind. about 19° N. lat. and intersected by the river Godavery. It is 150 miles long, by about 35 broad, and was formerly denominated Sircar Telinganeh. *Nandere*, the capital, is in lon. 77° 35′ E. lat. 19° 6′ N.

Nandore, t. India, in Circars. Lon. 82° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 27′ N.

Nangasacki, a large seaport of Japan, at the S. W. extremity of the isl. of Ximo. It is the only point of the empire at which Europeans are permitted to carry on any trade. This permission is now entirely confined to the Dutch, who are allowed moreover to traffic only on a small scale, and under the most rigorous restrictions. They are confined to the island of Desima, only 600 feet long and 120 broad, immediately adjoining the town of Nangasacki. It has two gates, one of which, looking to the town, is always well guarded by the Japanese, and locked at night; the other looks to the harbour, and is open only when vessels are discharging or taking in their cargoes. The Dutch company pay 15 per cent. and private traders 75 per cent. on all goods imported. The Japanese town has neither walls nor fortifications. Lon. 130° 12′ E. Lat. 32° 48′ N.

Nan-gesu, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119° 24′ E. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

Nangihan, Point, the S. extremity of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124° 57′ E. Lat. 10° 2′ N.

Nangira, or *Neonjee*, r. Missouri, a S. branch of the Osage. About 20 miles from its mouth, there is a perpendicular fall of 90 feet.

Nanheim, t. Hesse-Cassel, 2 m. N. Friedberg, 16 N. N. W. Hanau.

Nanjemoy, p-t. and port of entry, Charles co. Md. near the river of the same name, which flows into the Potomac. It is a place of some trade. 44 *m.* from Washington.

Nanjis, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 12 m. W. Provins. Pop. 2,000.

Nanka Islands, 3 small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 105° 41′ E. Lat. 2° 22′ S.

Nankang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiangsee, on a branch of the Poyang lake. Lon. 115° 39′ E. Lat. 29° 33′ N.

Nanking, a large city of China, not equalled perhaps by any in the world for the extent of ground inclosed within its walls. Nanking was at one time the imperial city and capital of Southern China; but since the seat of government, and the six great tribunals, were transferred to Pekin, it has lost its importance, and a considerable share of its population. About a third of its area is now supposed to be unoccupied. Its situation, however, is highly advantageous for commerce, being on the S. bank of the river Yang-tse-Kiang, the largest in the empire; and vessels of great burden were once accustomed to sail up to it; and it still enables Nanking to communicate by barks with all the interior of the empire, while the great canal affords a navigation to Pekin. This city is distinguished by its manufactures, above the rest of the empire. The staple one is silk, particularly that of plain and flowered satins. Its principal ornaments are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, and the porcelain tower. This celebrated pagoda is of an octagonal form, 9 stories high, and mounted by 884 steps. Lon. 118° 34′ E. Lat. 32° 4′ N.

Nan-ning, city of China, of the first rank, in Quangsee. Lon. 107° 44′ E. Lat. 22° 44′ N.

Nannuckloo, small isl. near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 56° 20′ N.

Nansan, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119° 29′ E. Lat. 26° 50′ N.

Nansemond, co. in the S. E. part of Va. Pop. 10,494. Slaves, 4,526. Engaged in agriculture 3,267, in commerce 66, in manufactures 192. Chief town, Suffolk.

Nansemond, r. Va. which rises in Dismal swamp, and falls into James river, a little W. of Elizabeth river. It is navigable to Sleepy hole for vessels of 250 tons; to Suffolk for those of 100 tons; and to Milners for those of 25 tons.

Nant, t. France, in Aveyron, 10 m. S. E. Milhaud, 18 N. Lodeve. Pop. 1,000.

Nantasket Road, the entrance into Boston, harbour Mass. S. of the lighthouse. It affords safe anchorage in from 5 to 7 fathoms water.

Nantchang, or *Nanchang*, city, China, capital of Kiangsee. It carries on a considerable trade in porcelain. Lon. 115° 30′ E. Lat. 28° 36′ N.

Nanterre, t. France, 5 m. W. Paris.

Nantes, a large commercial city in the W. of France, cap. of Loire Inferieure, on the right bank of the Loire, 27 m. from its mouth. It contains a number of manufactures. The principal are for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton; also for making woollens and linens of various qualities. Here are likewise manufactures of cordage, earthenware, of glass, of hardware, and of spirituous liquors. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade, though not great, extends to a number of different countries. The intercourse with America is active and increasing. From the West Indies the chief import is sugar, for which there are fifteen refineries in the town. By means of the Loire and its tributary streams, it sends its merchandise into the in-

terior of the kingdom. Nantes is the see of a bishop. It has been the seat of several ecclesiastical councils, and is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued there in 1598, by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants, the recal of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV. is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable region. The environs of Nantes, are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Loire. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 47° 13′ N.

Nanteuil en Vallee, t. France, in Charente, 30 m. N. by E. Angouleme. Pop. 1,200.

Nanteuil le Haudouin, t. France, in Oise, 36 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,400.

Nantial, t. France in Upper Vienne, 16 m. N. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,600.

Nanticoke, r. Eastern shore of Md. which rises in Delaware and runs into Fishing bay in the Chesapeake.

Nanticoke, hundred, Sussex co. Del. Pop. 2,335.

Nanticoke, p-t. Broome co. N. Y.

Nantmill, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,873.

Nantmill, West, t. Chester co. Pa. on the Brandywine. Pop. 1,443.

Nantua, t. France, 36 m. W. Geneva. Pop. 2,800.

Nantucket, island, Mass. about 10 m. E. Martha's Vineyard, and 24 S. of Cape Cod. It lies between 41° 13′ and 41° 22′ N. lat. and between 69° 56′ and 70° 13′ W. lon It is 15 miles long, and contains about 50 sq. miles. The climate is mild compared with that of the adjacent continent. The soil is light and sandy, but in some parts is rich and productive, particularly in hay. It was formerly well wooded, but there is not now a single tree of native growth. The land is chiefly held in common by the inhabitants. All the cows amounting to about 500, feed together in one herd; all the sheep, 14,000, in one pasture. The inhabitants are principally robust, enterprising seamen, extensively engaged in the whale fishery, and they have the reputation of being the most skilful and adventurous seamen in the world. They suffered severely both in the revolutionary and late war, a large portion of their shipping being captured by the British. Since the peace, however, the whale fishery has revived, and they had in 1818, 45 ships, averaging more than three hundred tons, employed in this business. There are 30 spermaceti works on the island, employing a capital of $600,000. In 1820, there were belonging to Nantucket 72 ships employed in the whale fishery, whose burthen together exceeded 21,600 tons. Pop. 7,266. Engaged in agriculture 64, in commerce 809, in manufactures 399.

Nantucket, p-t. and port of entry on the above island, 30 m. S. E. Falmouth. 60 S. E. New-Bedford, 123 S. S. E. Boston. It is on a harbor, included within a large bay, which stretches along the whole northern side of the island, from Sandy point on the N. E. to Eel point on the W. The bay makes a fine road for ships, except with the wind at N. W. when there is a heavy swell. The harbor is completely safe from all winds, being almost land-locked, the points at its entrance approaching within a mile of each other. There is a bar of sand at the mouth of the harbor on which there is only 7½ feet water at low tide. Nantucket is the only town on the island, and contains 2 banks, 2 insurance companies, 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Methodists.

Nantucket Shoal, a bank about 50 miles long, and 45 broad, extending S. E. from the island of its name.

Nantucket Bay, N. J. in Delaware bay, opposite Bombay Hook.

Nantwick, or *Namptwick*, t. Eng. in Chester co. a considerable trading and manufacturing town. The chief business is the manufacture of salt and shoes. 20 m. S. E. Chester, 165 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 31′ W. Lat. 53° 4′ N. Pop. 3,990.

Nan-Yang, t. China, of the first rank, in Honan. Lon. 112° 14′ E. Lat. 33° 36′ N.

Nao, Cape, promontory of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0° 11′ 10″ E. Lat. 38° 44′ 40″ N.

Naours, t. France, in Somme, 9 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 1,500.

Napagedl, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, on the March, 38 m. E. Brunn. Pop. 2,300.

Napakiang, s-p. great Loochoo island, about 5 m. from the capital. Lon. 127° 37′ E. Lat. 26° 13′ N.

Napier, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,764.

Napipi, r. New Granada, which approaches within 6 miles of the Pacific ocean and after a source of about 120 miles, joins the Atrato in lat. 6° 33′ N.

Naples, country in the S. of Italy, forming the continental part of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, bounded N. W. by the States of the Church, N. E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. It extends from 13° 16′ to 18° 50′ E. lon. and from 37° 46′ to 42° 55′ N. lat. It is of an irregular shape, and in comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, it forms the foot and lower part of the leg. Extent, 30,000 sq. miles. Pop. above 5,000,000 by the returns of 1818. It is divided into the 15 following provinces:

Napoli or Naples.	Molise.
Terra di Lavoro.	Terra di Bari.
Principato Citra.	Terra d'Otranto.
Principato Ultra.	Basilicata.
Abruzzo Ultra I.	Calabria Citra.
Abruzzo Ultra II.	Calabria Ultra I.
Abruzzo Citra.	Calabria Ultra II.
Capitanata.	

The surface of this kingdom is mountainous, but it contains also a number of beautiful plains and extensive vallies, which, under the influence of an invariably mild climate, present a luxuriance of vegetation, and a beauty of scenery, hardly to be met with in any other part of Europe. The kingdom is traversed by the great chain of the Appenines. The southern part of the kingdom of Naples is subject to volcanoes and earthquakes, which are sometimes so violent as to bury whole cities in their ruins. Marshes are found on various parts of the sea coast, and by their insalubrity, render some of the most fertile tracts almost uninhabitable. The soil is light, and in some parts volcanic, but in general fertile. The most common products are wheat, Indian corn, barley, and in the colder situations rye. Nothing can be ruder than the agricultural implements. In many parts the grain is still separated from the straw by the trampling of cattle; in other parts by two oxen dragging a rough and heavy stone, which breaks the sheaves, and shakes out the ears of the corn. The other products are rice in the marshy tracts, cotton, tobacco, olives, flax, and hemp.—Manufactures in this country are still in their infancy, which arises from injudicious taxa-

tion, and the insecurity of property. The capital has a great manufacture of porcelain, and another of fire-arms. The navigation and commerce of the kingdom are limited. The exports are confined to raw produce, such as oil, silk, wool, fruit; to which are added, in smaller quantities, corn, cotton, and wine. The imports are principally brought from Britain, or in British vessels. A commercial treaty concluded in February 1816, placed British subjects on a similar footing, as to privileges and taxation, with the natives. In January 1799, the city of Naples was entered by the French; but was evacuated in June following, and the country was governed by its own sovereign till the spring of 1806, when the city was again occupied by the French, and Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. After the final defeat of the Neapolitan army by the Austrians in the spring of 1815, the city of Naples was surrendered early in May to a British squadron; and on the 17th June, king Ferdinand, after an absence of 9 years, made his entrance into his capital, where he was received with enthusiastic acclamations. In 1820 a revolution took place in imitation of that of Spain, and the people and army obtained from the king, a proclamation of the Spanish constitution. The emperor of Austria, however, fearing that his Italian subjects might catch the revolutionary spirit, in March 1821 sent a powerful army into the country which occupied the capital and other principal places, and terminated the revolution without much opposition.

Naples, a very large city in the S. W. of Italy, and cap. of the kingdom of Naples. The situation is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. Seated partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, it spreads its population along the shore, and covers the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences, with its villas and gardens. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. In point of size and population, Naples ranks after London, Paris, and Constantinople, being the fourth city of Europe. The circumference is commonly computed at 9 miles; but including all the suburbs, it is upwards of 18. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight, and tolerably regular: they are handsomely paved with large flags of lava; and, since the French occupied the city, and introduced improvements, most of them have been lighted with lamps, suspended, as in Paris, across the middle of the street. The Strada di Toledo is the finest street in Naples, and one of the best in Europe. It is broad, straight, well paved, and bordered in its whole length with elegant buildings. The houses are in general six or seven stories high, flat roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco.—The fortifications of Naples are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a number of towers, as well as by three large castles.—Of the public edifices of Naples, the churches are the most conspicuous; but their splendor consists less in elegance of architecture, than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The university was founded in 1224. The building is divided into several compartments, and contains, 1st, the library, with 90,000 volumes; 2d the cabinet of manuscripts of Herculaneum, with the various machines for unfolding them; 3d, the museum of paintings; 4th, that of sculpture; 5th, a collection of bronzes of Herculaneum and Pompeii; and 6th, a collection of Etruscan vases. The charitable establishments are numerous and well endowed. The total number is above sixty; of these, seven are hospitals; above thirty are schools for poor children of both sexes, who are boarded and educated.

The trade of Naples, though great for so inactive a country as the south of Italy, is small when compared to the crowded seaports of England and Holland. Its exports are confined to the products of the adjacent country, such as silk, wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and fruit. The imports are various, consisting both of articles of necessity and luxury, of colonial produce, and of manufactures.

The population amounts to 330,000, of whom, according to a recent estimate, 155,000 are males, and 175,000 females. The higher ranks are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated, while the lower orders are indolent and superstitious. The Lazzaroni are a part of the populace without either dwellings or regular occupation. They may be said to spend their life in the streets sauntering about during the day, and sleeping at night under a public portico, on the pavement, or on the steps of a church. Their number is said to have been formerly between 30,000 and 40,000, and is still considerable. Naples literally swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. The charge of want of cleanliness is unfortunately nearly as applicable here as at Rome, the rooms being infested with fleas and other vermin. Sea-bathing, though so easily within reach, is very little resorted to by the inhabitants. The environs of Naples are fertile, picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. Vesuvius, the Solfatara, the curious cavern called the Grotta del Cane, the baths of Nero, the tomb of Virgil, the remains of the baths of Lucullus, ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, are all in its vicinity. In 1803, the city suffered severely from an earthquake. 110 m. S. E. Rome, 380 S. S. E. Milan, and nearly 1,000 S. E. Paris. Lon. 14° 15′ E. Lat. 40° 50′ N.

Naples, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 18 m. S. Canandaigua, 216 W. Albany. Pop. 1,038.

Naples Bay, bay of Lake Ontario, in Henderson, N. Y.

Naplous, or *Napolose*, city, Palestine, the ancient *Sichem*, capital of the Samaritans. It is frequented by caravans from Egypt. The chief objects here venerated and visited, are the tombs of Joseph and Joshua, which seem to be fixed at Sichem by the unquestionable statement of sacred writ. Still greater reverence, however, is attached by the inhabitants to the spot called Jacob's Well, about three miles on the road to Jerusalem. 24 m. N. Jerusalem. Lon. 35° 22′ E. Lat. 32° 16′ N.

Napo, r. Quito, which joins the Amazon on the N. shore, in lat. 3° 26′ S.

Napoli di Malvasia, *Monembasia*, or *Mengesche*, t. Eu. Turkey, on a peninsula in the E. of the Morea, 55 m. S. by E. Napoli di Romania. Pop. 6,000.

Napoli di Romani, t. Eu. Turkey, in the E. of the Morea, on a bay of the same name, on a rocky promontory, which forms an excellent harbor capable of containing 150 ships of war. It is the best built place in the Morea, and is tolerably for-

Slaves 3,445. Engaged in agriculture 2,527, in commerce 12, in manufactures 102. At the court-house is a post-office.

Nashuan, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass. at the mouth of Buzzard's bay, and north-west of Martha's Vineyard.

Nashua, r. which rises in Worcester co. Mass. and runs into the Merrimack at Dunstable. N. H. Its course is N. N. E. 40 miles.

Nashville, p-t. and cap. Davidson co. Tennessee, on the S. side of Cumberland river, 275 m. S. W. Lexington, 620 S. W. Pittsburg, 200 W. Knoxville; 580 N.W. Charleston; 430 N. N. E. Natchez, 480 by Gen. Jackson's road N. N. E. New-Orleans. Lat. 36° 4′ N. Lon. 87° W. It is situated in the midst of a very fertile and populous country, and is the largest and most flourishing town in the State. In 1810, more than one third of the population of Tennessee was included within a circle of 30 miles around Nashville. The steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons during the greater part of the year, and in the highest floods, for vessels of 400 tons. In 1818, the town contained a court-house, jail, market-house, 2 banks, 2 printing-offices, several manufactories, and upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. Cumberland college, at this place, is under the direction of a president assisted by one tutor. The funds amount to $50,000. A brick building is erected, 3 stories high, containing 22 rooms for students.

Nashwack, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the E. side of St. John, in lon. 66° 46′ W. lat. 46° 4′ N.

Nasielsk, t. Poland, 27 m. N. by E. Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

Nassau, formerly the name of several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent dutchy in the Germanic confederation. Its boundaries are the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine, and the different states of the princes of Hesse. It lies in the W. of Germany, between 49° 55′ and 50° 49′ N. lat. Area, 2,225 square miles. Population in 1818, 302,767. Revenue, 176,000*l*. Army, between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The rivers are the Rhine to the W. the Maine to the S. and the Lahn in the interior. In 1814, there were 120 Lutheran, 97 Calvinist, and 152 Catholic churches. The prince himself was a Calvinist, but the two protestant parties have long professed the greatest liberality of sentiment; and in August 1817, they agreed to lay aside their distinctive appellations, and to unite in one body under the title of Evangelical Christians.

Nassau, t. in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Lahn. This is the only place that belongs in common to the king of the Netherlands and the duke of Nassau. 10 m. W. S. W. Limburg.

Nassau, or *Poggy Islands*, chain of islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues, extending from lat. 2° 18′ to 3° 16′ S. Pop. about 1,400.

Nassau, p-t. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 15 m. S. E. Albany. Pop. 2,510.

Nassau, r. Florida, which is formed by the union of several small streams, and flowing E. 25 miles, enters the Atlantic 18 m. S. St. Mary's river. The bar at the mouth has 8 feet water at low tide. Lat. 30° 44′ N. Lon. 81° 42′ W.

Nassau, the capital of the island of New-Providence, one of the Bahamas, on the N. part of the island.

Nassau Bay, bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 39′ S.

Nassau, Cape, cape on the coast of Surinam. Lon. 59° 30′ W. Lat. 7° 40′ N.

Nassau, Fort, fort, Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Bergen-op-Zoom.

Nassenfuss, t. Austrian States, 5 m. N. Rudolfswerth.

Nassogne, t. Netherlands, in Liege, 21 m. S. E. Dinant. Pop. 900.

Nasruck, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 73° 53′ E. Lat. 19° 49′ N.

Nastede, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, 15 m. S. E. Coblentz.

Nata, or *Santiago de los Caballeros*, city, S. America, 73 m. S. W. Panama. Lon. 80° 17′ W. Lat. 8° 21′ 50″ N.

Nata Point, or *Chaumu, Cape*, the W. point of the gulf of Panama.

Nataama, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 78° 48′ E. Lat. 20° 7′ N.

Natachquoin, r. Labrador, which runs into the sea, lon. 60° 45′ W. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Natal, or *Natar*, a Malay settlement on the S. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 57′ E. Lat. 32′ N.

Natal, r. E. Africa, with a town at its mouth, in the country of the Tambookies. The town is in lon. 31° 30′ E. Lat. 29° 56′ S.

Natal, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 47° 5′ E. Lat. 8° 30′ S.

Natchaug, r. Ct. which joins the Shetucket in Windham.

Natches, city, in Adams co. Mississippi, on the E. bank of Mississippi river, more than 300 miles above New-Orleans by the course of the river, and 156 by land; 430 S. S. W. Nashville. Lat. 31° 33′ N. Lon. 91° 20′ W. Pop. 2,184. The greater part of the town stands on a bluff, upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river. The houses have an air of neatness, though few are distinguished for size or elegance. There is a considerable inequality in the surface of the hill, which prevents handsome streets. Natchez is finely situated for a commercial depot, and its trade is rapidly increasing. The country in its rear consists of excellent cotton lands, and is laid out in extensive plantations. The income of the first planters is princely; from 5,000 to 40,000 dollars per annum. Labour is performed almost exclusively by slaves. The town contains a court-house, a bank, with a capital of 3,000,000, a hospital, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists.

Natchitoches, co. Louisiana Pop. 7,486. Slaves 2,326. Engaged in agriculture 2,701, in commerce 37, in manufactures 157. Chief town, Natchitoches.

Natchitoches, pronounced *Nakitosh*, p-t. Natchitoches co. Louisiana, on the W. bank of Red river, 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, 80 above Alexandria, 200 N. W. New-Orleans, in a direct line, and 358 by the road, 722 S. S. W. St. Louis. Lat. 31° 46′ N. Lon. 93° W. It is the largest town in Louisiana west of the Mississippi. The French established it as a military post in 1717, and about one-third of the inhabitants at present are of French origin. Before the revolution in Texas in 1811, it was the centre of a considerable trade carried on between Louisiana

and the Spanish provinces. The population in 1818, was estimated at more than 600, exclusive of the garrison.

Naters, v. Swiss canton of the Valais, 32 m. E. by N. Sion.

Natick, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, 18 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 849.

Natistageet Harbour, harbour on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° 55′ W. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

Natividad, t. Brazil, in Goyas. Lon. 31° 20′ W. Lat. 13° 30′ S.

Natividad, small isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 244° 50′ E. Lat. 27° 57′ N.

Natolia, or *Anatolia*, province, Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by Caramania, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It is about 400 miles long from E. to W. and 350 in its greatest breadth. The soil is fertile, producing corn, tobacco, cotton, and fruits of various kinds. The majority of the inhabitants are Mahometans, but there are many Greek Christians. Natolia, in a more extensive sense, includes Aladulia and Caramania; and with this extent its population is estimated at 6,000,000. Chief towns, Smyrna, Angora and Kiutayeh.

Natradacotta, t. India, in Tinnevelly. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 8° 46′ N.

Nattore, t. Bengal, on the N. bank of the Attri river. Lon. 88° 55′ E. Lat. 24° 25′ N.

Natuna Isle, Great, isl. in the China sea, off the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 4° N.

Natunas Isles, North, small islands in the China seas. Lon. 109° E. Lat. 4° 45′ N.

Natunas Isles, South, small islands off the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° E. Lat. 3° N.

Natural Bridge. See *Cedar Creek*.

Natza, v. Germany, in Saxe-Gothe, 10 m. S. by W. Muhlhausen.

Nava, Cape, cape of Naples, on the E. coast of Calabria, 4 m. S. S. W. Cape Colona. Lon. 17° 28′ E. Lat. 39° 2′ N.

Navace, La, small isl. in the West Indies, between Jamaica and Hispaniola. Lon. 74° 50′ W. Lat. 18° 23′ N.

Navacott, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 83° 27′ E. Lat. 28° 57′ N.

Narakara, district, Ceylon, on the W. coast, about 8° N. lat.

Naval, t. Spain, in Arragon, 14 m. N. Balbastro.

Navalaise, t. Savoy, 6 m. W. Chamberry.

Navan, t. Ireland, in Meath, 7 m. N. E. Trim, 23 N. W. Dublin. Lon. 6° 41′ W. Lat. 53° 39′ N.

Navarin, or *Avarin*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the S.W. coast of the Morea. It is a place of considerable trade. Its port is the largest in the Morea, and is even said to be capable of containing 2,000 sail. 72 m. S. W. Argos, 88 S. W. Corinth. Lon. 21° 25′ E. Lat. 37° 5′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Navarre, province, Spain, bounded by France on the N. E. and Old Castile on the S. W. Area, 2,474 square miles. Pop. about 230,000. The chief town is Pampeluna. There are ten passes between this province and France, but only two or three are exempt from difficulty. The wine of Navarre is in general of good quality. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil. The liquorice called Spanish in England, is chiefly the produce of Navarre.

Navarre, New, formerly a province of Mexico, bounded N. by a country unknown, E. by New Mexico and New Biscay, S. by Culiacan, and W. by the gulf of California. The country is now divided into intendancies.

Navarreins, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 9 m. N. W. Oleron. Pop. 1,300.

Naucelle, t. France, in Aveyron, 18 m. S. E. Rhodez. Pop. 1,200.

Naudersberg, or *Nodrio*, v. Tyrol, near the Inn, 15 m. N. Glurentz. Pop. 1,100.

Nave, Cape, Spain, on the W. coast of Galicia, a little N. of Cape Finisterre. Lon. 9° 20′ W. Lat. 42° 58′ N.

Naveille, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 3 m. S. W. Vendome. Pop. 1,300.

Nauen, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, 22 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 2,700.

Nauenhof, t. Saxony, 8 m. E. Leipsic.

Naver, r. Scotland, in Sutherland, which runs into the ocean at the bay of Torisdale.

Naves, t. France, in Correze, 3 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,000.

Naugardt, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 m. N. Stargard. Pop. 1,000.

Naugatuck, r. Ct. which rises in the Green mountains, in Norfolk, and flowing S. 50 miles, joins the Housatonnuc, at Derby, to form Stratford river. It affords many good mill seats.

Navia, t. Spain, in Asturias, 46 m. W. N. W. Oviedo.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, about ten in number, between 169° and 172° 30′ W. lon. and below lat. 11° 25′ S. The inhabitants of these islands are represented by Perouse as remarkably stout and well made. The fruit trees and nutritious roots which grow spontaneously around them, ensure them subsistence without labor.

Naumburg, t. Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Saale. The inhabitants carry on several manufactures, particularly of stockings, gloves, caps, leather, soap, starch, and gunpowder. 18 m. S. S. W. Merseburg, 28 W. S. W Leipsic. Lon. 11° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 8′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Naumburg, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 16 m. W. S. W. Cassel. Pop. 1,500.

Naumburg on the Queiss, t. Prussian States, 11 m. N. W. Lauenburg. Pop. 1,000.

Nautpore, t. Bengal, in Purneah. Lon. 86° 58′ E. Lat. 26° 17′ N.

Navy, t. Orleans co. Vt. 48 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 90.

Navy Island, small isl. off the N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 10′ W. Lat. 18′ 13′ N.

Navy Island, isl. Upper Canada, in the river Niagara, about 3 miles in circumference, 1½ m. above the falls.

Naxera, t. Spain, in Burgos, near the Ebro, 44 m. E. by N. Burgos. Pop. 3,000.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, isl. Eu. Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago. Extent, 170 square miles. Pop. about 10,000, mostly Greeks. 5 m. E. of the isl. of Paros. Lon 23° 2′ to 23° 19′ E. Lat. 36° 56′ to 37° N. *Naxia*, the chief town, is on a small bay of the S. coast. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Catholic archbishop.

Nay, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 9 m. S. S. E. Pau. Pop. 2,400.

Nay, t. France, in Auvergne, 6 m. W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,300.

Nay, or *Ne*, r. France, which falls into the Charente, opposite Cognac.

Nayemou, t. Bondou, in W. Africa, 12 m. S. W. Fatteconda.

Nayland. See *Neyland*.

Naye, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124° 24′ E. Lat. 1° 24′ N.

Nazaire, t. France, near the mouth of the Loire, 33 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 3,000.

Nazareth, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, near the Scheldt, 9 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,300.

Nazareth, village of Palestine, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour, during the first thirty years of his life. The reverence justly claimed by this circumstance, has been improved by superstition into the means of extorting large sums of money from the pilgrims to the Holy Land. A convent has been founded, containing about 14 friars of the Franciscan order. The church attached to it is erected over a cave, which is asserted to have been the residence of the Virgin Mary. In this cave are shewn her kitchen and fire-place. The monks shew also the workshop of Joseph, and the precipice where Christ saved himself from the fury of the multitude. Nazareth now forms part of the pachalic of Acre; and the oppression of Djezzar Pacha has reduced it to a wretched state of indigence and misery. It now contains about 3,000 souls, of whom 500 are Turks and the remainder Greeks, chiefly schismatics. 50 m. N. Jerusalem.

Nazareth, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic near Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

Nazareth, p-t. Northampton co. Pa. 10 m. N. Bethlehem, 63 N. by W. Philadelphia. It is regularly built, and contains a Moravian school.

Nazareth, Upper and *Lower*, two towns, Northampton co. Penn. Pop. 535, and 748.

Nazelles, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 3 m. N. Amboise. Pop. 1,000.

Nazim, r. A. Russia, in Tobolsk, which falls into the Obi after a course of 160 miles.

Nazook, large lake in the mountainous part of Armenia, 3 miles long, and 5 broad.

Ne See *Nay*.

Neamutserai, t. Cabul. Lon. 71° 50′ E. Lat. 33° 30′ N.

Neapolis, in Thrace. See *Cavala*.

Neas. See *Nias*.

Neath, borough t. Wales, in Glamorgan co. a place of considerable trade, on the E. bank of the Neath, about three miles from the Bristol channel. In the neighbourhood are some iron forges, extensive tin works, and smelting works for copper. 8 m. N. E. Swansea, 197 W. London. Lon. 3° 46′ W. Lat. 51° 39′ N. Pop. 2,740.

Neauphle le Chateau, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 23 m. W. Paris. Pop. 1,000.

Nebel, r. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg, which falls into the Warnow near Schaen.

Nebra, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N.W. Naumburg, 4 S. Querfurt. Pop. 900.

Nechori, t. Greece, in Magnesia, 9 m. E. Meliais.

Neckar, r. of the S. W. of Germany, which rises in Wirtemberg, at the foot of the Black Forest, near the source of the Danube, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim.

Neckar, one of the ten circles into which the grand dutchy of Baden is divided.

Neckar, Lower, Middle, and *Upper*, three departments in the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

Neckarau, v. Germany, on the Rhine, 4 m. S. Baden. Pop. 1,000.

Neckar-gardach, v. Wirtemberg, near Heilbron. Pop. 900.

Neckar-gemund, t. Baden, on the Neckar, 5 m. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,100.

Neckar-steinach, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar, 9 m. E. by N. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,100.

Neckar-sulm, t. Wirtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Sulm, 6 m. N. Heilbron. Pop. 2,050.

Neckar-Walhingen, v. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 900.

Necker Islands, islands near the N. W. coast of America, 3 m. from Cape Blanco. Lat. 42° 50′ N.

Necker Isles, small islands in the Pacific. Lon. 164° 32′ W. Lat. 23° 31′ N.

Neda, t. Spain, in Galicia, 5 m. E. Ferrol.

Neddeck, a mountainous tract in N. Africa, 70 m. W. Augila.

Neddick, Cape, cape on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 34′ W. Lat. 43° 8′ N.

Nederbrakel, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 8 m. E. S. E. Oudenarde, 22 S. Ghent. Pop. 3,500.

Nederkruchten, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 14 m. E. S. E. Ruremonde. Pop. 3,500.

Nederweert, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 m. N.W. Ruremonde. Pop. 3,600.

Nedrigailow, t. Eu. Russia, in Charkow, 114 m. N.W. Charkow. Lon. 34° 20′ E. Lat. 50° 54′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Nedjed, an extensive division of Arabia, including nearly all the central parts of that region, and having on the W. Hedjas and Yemen, on the S. Hadramaut, on the E. Lahsa and Ommon. It is composed chiefly of vast mountains and deserts. Many parts of it, however, are habitable, and covered with numerous hordes of Bedouins.

Nedjeran, a little principality of Yemen, in Arabia, three days journey E. N. E. of Saade. It is well watered, abounds in corn and pasturage, and particularly in dates. It has a capital of the same name.

Ned Thomas' Shoals, rocks in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82° 14′ W. Lat. 14° 4′ N.

Neede, v. Netherlands, in Gelderland, 20 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,000.

Needham, t. Norfolk co. Mass. on Charles river, opposite Newtown. 11 m. W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,227. Here is a perpendicular fall in the river of 20 feet, at which several valuable mills are erected.

Needham Market, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 7 m. N. N. W. Ipswich, 74 N. E. London. Pop. 1,301.

Needles, cluster of pointed rocks on the coast of England, 18 m. from Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Neeheechow. See *Onehow*.

Neelab, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the E. side of the Indus, belonging to the Afghans. Lon. 70° 53′ E. Lat. 32° 50′ N.

Neelacunda, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the E. side of the Indus, belonging to the Afghans. Lon. 71° 49′ E. Lat. 32° 38′ N.

Neelgound, fort and district, India, in Bejapore, belonging to the British.

Neelgunge, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 70° 53′ E. Lat. 26° 47′ N.

Neelgur, t. Hind. in Orissa. Lon. 87° 10′ E. Lat. 21° 30′ N.

Neembucu, t. Paraguay, on the E. bank of the Paraguay. Lon. 58° 11′ W. Lat. 26° 52′ S. Pop. 1,730.

Neembucu, lake of Paraguay, in 27° S. lat.

Neermul, t. Hind. in Dowletabad. Lon. 79° 5′ E. Lat. 19° 5′ N.

Neerwinden, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 16 m. E. Louvain. Pop. 300.

Nefta, t. Africa, in Tunis, 60 m. S. Gafsa.

Negada, or *Anegada*, one of the Caribbee islands in the West Indies. 50 m. N. W. Anguila. Lon. 63° 5′ W. Lat. 18° 6′ N.

Negapatam, s-p. India, in Tanjore, and formerly capital of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Coromandel. In 1783, it was ceded to the British; since which period the fortifications have been neglected, and the trade transferred to other places; but ships frequently stop here for provisions and water. 48 m. E. Tanjore. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 10° 43′ N.

Negelstadt, t. Prussian Saxony, 10 m. S. E. Muhlhausen. Pop. 800.

Negombo, a populous t. on the W. coast of Ceylon, very advantageously situated for carrying on the inland trade. The vicinity produces a great quantity of cinnamon and rice. It was taken without opposition by the British in 1796. 20 m. N. Colombo. Lon. 79° 49′ E. Lat. 7° 19′ N. Pop. 15,000, consisting of Malabars, Cingalese, and Portuguese, chiefly Mahometans and Roman Catholics. The Wesleyan Methodists have a Missionary here.

Negracka River. See *Nagracka*.

Negrais Isle, isl. with an excellent harbour, at the W. mouth of the Irrawuddy river, in the Birman empire. The W. point of the island, called Cape Negrais, is in lon. 94° 14′ E. lat. 16° 1′ N.

Negrar, t. Austrian Italy, near the Adige, 6 m. N. Verona. Pop. 1,700.

Negrepelisse, t. France, on the river Aveyron, 8 m. N. E. Montauban. Pop. 3,200.

Negril, the W. head of the island of Jamaica, consisting of two points, the North and South, 3 leagues apart, between which is a semicircular bay, called Ling bay. Lon. 78° 17′ W. Lat. 18° 27′ N.

Negrillos, small islands near the coast of Peru. Lat. 4° 40′ S.

Negro, Cape, cape on the E. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4° 18′ E. Lat. 39° 53′ N.

Negro, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Corsica. Lon. 8° 39′ E. Lat. 41° 45′ N.

Negro Cape, Africa, the S. extremity of Angola. Lat. 16° 5′ S.

Negro creek, r. Illinois, which flows into the E. side of Illinois river, about 80 m. above its mouth.

Negro fork, r. Missouri, a branch of the Merrimack.

Negro, Rio, a large and navigable r. South America, which rises in the Andes, in New Granada, and, after a long course, falls into the Amazon, in lat. 3° 16′ S. It communicates with the Cassiquiari, a tributary of the Orinoco.

Negro, Rio, r. S. America, which rises in the Chilian Andes, and, running S. E. falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 41° S.—2d. A river of Buenos Ayres, which runs S. W. and joins the Uruguay. There are several other rivers of this name in S. America.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, an appellation by which early European geographers designated almost the whole of the interior and southern parts of Africa, inhabited by the race called negroes. As a more accurate and detailed knowledge, however, has been obtained, this vague term has fallen into disuse.

Negroponte, or *Egribos*, the ancient *Eubœa*, a long and narrow isl. of Greece, extending along the E. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Euripus. Pop. 60,000, of whom more than three-fourths are Greeks. Its surface is covered with mountains, which are highest towards the centre of the island. They are in general barren, but the vallies and plains are highly productive. Corn, wine, fruit, and oil are all cultivated here. The pasturages of Eubœa have been in repute since the time of the ancients. The chief minerals are marble and copper. Lon. 23° 10′ to 24° 44′ E. Lat. 38° to 39° 10′ N.

Negroponte, the ancient *Calchis*, the capital of the foregoing island, and a place of considerable size, is on the W. coast, and connected with the continent by a bridge, the strait at this place being only 200 feet wide. The town is fortified, and has on the S. side a port, capable of containing several hundred vessels in perfect safety. 28 m. N. Athens. Lon. 23° 39′ E. Lat. 38° 31′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Negros, one of the Phillippine islands, about 145 miles long, by 25 broad. It is fruitful in rice. Lon. 122° 30′ E. Lat. 10° 10′ N.

Neguada, or *Nekkade*, t. Upper Egypt, 4 m. S. W. Kous.

Nehavend, or *Nehanud*, t. Irak, in Persia, 60 m. S. Hamadan.

Neheim, t. Prussian states, in Westphalia, 10 m. N. N. W. Arensberg. Pop. 1,050.

Neheim, t. Prussian states, in Westphalia, 14 m. N. E. Paderborn. Pop. 800.

Nehrwalla, t. Hind. and formerly capital of Gujerat. It now belongs to the Mahratta chief called Guicowar. Lon. 72° 30′ E. Lat. 24° 25′ N.

Nehumikeag, isl. Maine, in Kennebec river, 14 m. above Merrymeeting bay.

Neiba, bay on the S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 70° 56′ W. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Neibsheim, v. Baden, 14 m. E. by N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 900.

Neidenau, t. Baden, on the Jaxt, 11 m. N. by E. Heilbron. Pop. 1,150.

Neidenburg, t. East Prussia, 90 m. S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20° 25′ 45″ E. Lat. 53° 19′ 55″ N. Pop. 1,800.

Neipperg, v. Wirtemberg, near Heilbronn.

Neira, one of the Banda islands, immediately N. of Great Banda. Lon. 130° E. Lat. 4° 31′ S.

Neisapoor. See *Nishapour*.

Neisse, t. Prussian states, in the government of Oppeln, on the river Neisse, and the chief place of a principality of the same name. It is one of the chief fortresses of the Prussian states. 46 m. S. by E. Breslau, 30 W. Oppeln. Pop. nearly 8,000.

Neisse, r. Germany, which rises in Bohemia, and falls into the Oder.

Neithorpe, v. Eng. in Oxfordshire, ½ mile W. N. W. Banbury. Pop. 1,332.

Neitra. See *Neutra*.

Neitsersoak, isl. near the W. coast of Greenland. Lon. 49° 10′ W. Lat. 63° 22′ N.

Neiva, province of New Granada, extending 80 leagues from N. to S. on both sides of the river Magdalena. Neiva, the capital is 120 m. N. E. Popayan, and 107 S. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 74° 16′ W. Lat. 3° 10′ N.

Nekouban, Lake, lake, Canada, 24 m. N. W. Quebec. Lon. 75° W. Lat. 49° 55′ N.

Nellenburg, formerly the name of a district in Suabia, with the title of a landgraviate, belonging to Austria. In 1806 it was ceded to Wirtemberg,

and came afterwards to Baden by an exchange. Area, 340 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 30,000.

Nelliseram, t. India, on the W. coast of Canara. Lon. 75° 12′ E. Lat. 12° 16′ N.

Nelloor, t. India, in Carnatic. Lon. 79° 55′ E. Lat. 14° 26′ N.

Nelson, t. York co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario, S. W. of York.

Nelson, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 32 m. S. by W Quebec.

Nelson, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 33 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 907.

Nelson, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 35 m. S. W. Utica. Pop. 2,329.

Nelson, co. Va. Pop. 10,137. Slaves 5,660. Engaged in agriculture 3,174, in commerce 47, in manufactures 162. Chief town, Lovingston.

Nelson, co. Ken. Pop. 16,273. Slaves 3,875. Engaged in agriculture 4,160, in commerce 142, in manufactures 347. Bairdstown is the chief town.

Nelson, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Ravenna. Pop. 444.

Nelson Ferry, p-v. S. Carolina, 50 m. N. Charleston.

Nelson Fort, settlement, N. America, on the W. shore of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Nelson river, 250 m. S. E. Churchill Fort, and 600 N. W. Rupert's Fort. Lon. 92° 42′ W. Lat. 57° 12′ N.

Nelson, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, in Behm's canal. Lon. 229° 27′ E. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Nelson's river, one of the largest rivers of North America. It forms the principal outlet of Lake Winnipeg, and runs into Hudson's bay in lon. 92° 46′ W. lat. 57° 2′ N. Its most distant source is the Saskashawin, which falls into Lake Winnipeg. The whole length is about 1,500 miles.

Nelsonville, t. Athens co. Ohio, on the Hockhocking, 14 m. W. Athens.

Nelway, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 75° 35′ E. Lat. 23° 14′ N.

Nemaar, district, Hind. in Khandesh, between 21° and 22° N. lat. It belongs to the Mahrattas.

Nemæa, village, Greece, in the N. E. of the Morea, near which the Nemæan games were celebrated.

Nemahaw, r. Missouri Territory, which falls into the Missouri in lat. 39° 55′ 56″ N.

Nembro, t. Austrian Italy, 4 m. N. E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,400.

Nemea. See *St. George*.

Nemerau, or *Nemerow*, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 6 m. S. W. Stargard.

Nemi, v. Italy, in the states of the Church, 14 m. S. S. E. Rome.

Nemours, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the river Loing and the canal of Briare. It has a castle. Pop. 3,800. Leather is manufactured here in considerable quantities. It was the scene of an action between the French and Austrians, February 16th 1814. 11 m. S. Fountainbleau, 52 S. E. Paris.

Nen, r. Eng. in Northamptonshire, which falls into the Lincolnshire Washes. It communicates by several channels with the river Ouse.

Nenagh, t. Ireland, in Tipperary, 19 m. N. E. Limerick.

Nenortolik, isl. on the S. W. coast of Greenland. Lon. 45° W. Lat. 59° 54′ N.

Nenslingen, t. Bavarian states, 26 m. S. E. Anspach. Pop. 800.

Neograd, or *Nograd-Varmegye*, county in the N. W. of Hungary. Pop. 164,000.

Neola, kingdom of W. Africa, on the N. of the Gambia, having Tenda on the W. Dentila on the E. and Bambouk on the N.

Neola Koba, r. Africa, which falls into the Gambia, in lon. 12° 25′ W. lat. 12° 40′ N.

Neominas, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific, in lat. 4° 30′ N.

Neoundah, t. Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Neosho. See *Grand River*, Arkansas.

Nepaktos. See *Lepanto*.

Nepanose, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehannah. Pop. 418.

Nepaul, a long but narrow kingdom of Northern Hindostan, bounded N. by the great range of Himmaleh mountains, S. by the provinces of Bahar, Oude, and Delhi, and E. by Bootan. The valley of Nepaul proper, from whence the kingdom takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure; its greatest length from N. to S. being 12 miles, by 9 in the greatest breadth. On the N. and S. it is bounded by lofty mountains. This small tract is very populous, and, besides the capital, Catamandoo, is filled with villages. This valley, although between 27° and 28° N. lat. is so elevated that it enjoys an European climate. The soil is productive. The mountains contain mines of copper and iron; and, although commerce is not encouraged, it sends to Bengal, ivory, wax, honey, rezin, timber, &c.; and takes in return, muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. The government is despotic, and the rajah is considered as the proprietor of the soil. The prevailing religion is the Hindoo. The Brahmins of Nepaul are very numerous, and deeply skilled in Sanscrit lore. One of the libraries is said to contain 15,000 volumes in that language.

In 1792, this country was invaded by the Chinese, and became tributary to the emperor. In Oct. 1801, a commercial treaty was concluded between the Nepaulese and the Bengal government. In 1814, this country was successfully invaded by the British, and a portion of it was ceded to the conquerors. In 1816, the war was renewed with still greater success. It was stipulated that a British resident should be established at Catamandoo, the capital. This resident has since formed a commercial treaty with the Nepaulese government, equally advantageous to the subjects of both states. The British territories now extend to the borders of Thibet, and it is expected that a vent will be opened for an extensive sale of woollen cloths and other manufactures. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

Nepean, t. Carleton co. Up. Canada, on Ottawa river.

Nepean Island, a small isl. in the Pacific ocean, about a quarter of a mile from Norfolk island. It serves as a place of transportation to the refractory convicts of Norfolk island.

Nepean, Point, point on the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 144° 38′ E. Lat. 38° 18′ S.

Nepean Sound, bay on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 127° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 32′ N.

Nepi, t. Italy, in the States of the Church. It is the see of a bishop. 23 m. N. N. W. Rome. Pop. 1,800.

Nepisingui, lake, Up. Canada, connected with Lake Huron by French river, 25 leagues long. It is computed to be 12 leagues long, and 15 miles wide.

Nepomuck, t. Bohemia, 56 m. S. W. Prague, 16 E. N. E. Klattau. Pop. 900.

Neponset, r. Mass. which flows into Boston harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons 4 miles, to Milton.

Neponset, v. partly in Dorchester and partly in Milton, Mass. on both sides of the Neponset, 6 m. S. of Boston. It contains a number of mills and manufactures.

Nera, r. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, which falls into the Tiber opposite Otta.

Nerac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Baise, 70 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 5,600.

Nerbuddah, r. Hind. which rises in the province of Gundwaneh, and running in a westerly direction, 750 miles, through the provinces of Khandesh, Malwah, and Gujerat, falls into the gulf of Cambay.

Nerechta, t. Eu. Russia, on the river Nerechta, which falls into the Wolga, 26 m. S. W. Kostroma.

Neresheim, t. Wirtemberg, 6 m. S. S. W. Nordlingen. Pop. 1,000.

Neresi, t. of the island of Brazza, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia.

Neretо, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 36 m. N. N. E. Aquila. Pop. 1,600.

Nerike, a province of the central part of Sweden, surrounded by Westmannland, Warmeland, East and West Gothland, and Sundermannland. Area, 1,800 sq. miles. Pop. 55,000. It now forms part of the government of Orebro.

Nerinjepettah, t. India, in Coimbetoor. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 35′ N.

Neris, t. France, in Allier, 4 m. S. E. Montlucon. Pop. 1,200.

Nerondo, t. France, 24 m. W. Lyons. Pop. 1,100.

Nerondes, t. France, in Cher, 17 m. E. Bourges. Pop. 1,300.

Nertscha, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Amour near Nertschink.

Nertschink, t. A. Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, on the Chinese frontier. At one time the caravans destined for the trade with China passed through this town; but since they have gone by the way of Selinginsk, the importance of this place is much decayed. The district is now chiefly distinguished by the mines of lead and silver which are worked by the crown, who employ in them the unfortunate persons banished into this remote part of the empire. Lon. 116° 44′ E. Lat. 51° 56′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Nervi, t. Sardinian states, on the sea-coast, 6 m. E. S. E. Genoa.

Nerviano, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. N. W. Milan.

Nerrieux, t. France, in Loire, 12 m. N. Montbrison. Pop. 1,300.

Nesa, t. Kharasm, 100 m. N. Mesched.

Nesbit, Point, cape on the W. coast of the Duke of York's island, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 227° 26′ E. Lat. 56° 15′ N.

Nesbitt's iron works, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

Neschin, t. Eu. Russia, in the government of Czernigov, on the river Oster, 49 m. S. S. E. Czernigov. Pop. 16,000.

Nescopeck, r. Luzerne co. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, in lat. 41° 3′ N. At its mouth there is a fall.

Nescopeck, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. at the confluence of the Nescopeck with the Susquehannah, 40 m. N. E. Northumberland. Pop. 1,004.

Neshaminy, r. Bucks co. Pa. which runs into the Delaware, 6 m. below Bristol.

Neshannock, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,028.

Nesle, t. France, in Somme, 10 m. S. Peronne, 25 E. Amiens. Pop. 1,700.

Ness, r. Scotland, which issues from Loch Ness, and falls into the Murray frith at Inverness.

Ness, Loch, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 22 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ broad. It discharges its waters into the Murray frith by the river Ness.

Nessa, or *Nesserland*, isl. Germany, in the Dollart. Lon. 6° 59′ E. Lat. 53° 10′ N.

Nesse, r. Saxony, which falls into the Werra, 5 m. N. W. Eisenach.

Nesselwang, t. Bavaria, 11 m. S. E. Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

Neston, or *Great Neston*, t. Eng. in Cheshire, on the N. bank, and near the mouth of the Dee. 11 m. N. W. Chester, 192 W. by N. London. Lon. 3° 3′ W. Lat. 63° 17′ N. Pop. 1,332.

Nestved, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 44 m. S. S. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,500.

Netches, r. Texas, which flows into the W. side of the Sabine, at the expansion near its mouth.

Nethe, Great and Little, two small rivers of the Netherlands, in Antwerp, which unite N. E. of Lierre. The united stream becomes navigable, and bears the name of Ruppel, till it falls into the Scheldt.

Netherlands, a kingdom of the central part of Europe, constituted in 1814, and consisting of 17 provinces (7 Dutch and 10 Belgic,) along with the grand dutchy of Luxemberg. It extends from 49° 30′ to 53° 34′ N. lat. and from 2° 30′ to 6° 58′ E. lon. It is bounded W. and N. by the German ocean, S. by France, and E. by Hanover and the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. Extent, 24,400 square miles. Its population is as follows:

Holland,	750,000	Gelderland,	244,000
East Flanders,	602,000	Luxemberg,	226,000
West Flanders,	521,000	Friesland,	177,000
Hainault,	431,000	Namur,	157,000
South Brabant,	366,000	Overyssel,	148,000
Liege,	355,000	Groningen,	136,000
Limburg,	293,000	Zealand,	112,000
North Brabant,	252,000	Utrecht,	103,000
Antwerp,	250,000	Drenthe,	47,000
			5,175,000

In the northern or Dutch provinces, there are neither mountains nor hills. The country is a vast marshy plain, intersected in all directions by an infinity of canals and ditches. The southern provinces exhibit a great variety consisting of woods, meadows, and corn fields, undulating plains, and gentle eminences. The soil of the Netherlands is in general fruitful, the Dutch part affording rich pasture, while the Belgic part, especially Flanders, abounds with excellent corn land.

The universities are six in number, the well known ones of Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen; Louvain also, an old university, suspended for a time but re-established by a royal edict of 25th Sept. 1816, which also instituted two new universities, Ghent and Liege. There is a military school at Dort, and a naval school at Helvoetsluys.

The established religion of the northern provinces is the Calvinist; but as toleration has been so long prevalent, religious sects of every description are to be found there. In the Belgic provinces the inhabitants are principally Catholics, and taking the whole kingdom together, more than two thirds of the whole population are Catholics.

The constitution of the Netherlands dates only

from 1814, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The possession of all executive power by the king, the inviolability of his person, the responsibility of his ministers, the appointment of a cabinet and privy council, but above all, a double house of parliament, are striking features of resemblance. The chief difference is in the existence of provincial states or assemblies charged with a variety of important local duties, such as the care of the roads and bridges, of religious worship, of charitable institutions, of the execution of the laws, of the expenditure of the local magistrates, and in particular with the election of the members of the commons house of parliament. This approximation to the federal government of the United States of America, is owing to the long existence of provincial powers and usages, particularly among the Dutch. The number of members of the lower house is 110, and the proportion returned by the Dutch and Belgians is equal, notwithstanding the difference in population. These representatives are renewed by a third, annually. The members of the upper house are named by the king for life: their titles are not hereditary. In the Netherlands, as in France, no bills can be brought into parliament by the opposition; all motions for the purpose of making laws require the sanction of the crown. This precaution is deemed necessary in a new and unsettled government. The liberty of the press exists nearly as in England; and there are no political disqualifications on account of religious tenets. The judges are appointed by the king, on the presentation either of parliament. or the provincial states. They hold their places for life. The royal power is vested in the family of Nassau-Orange. The title is, "king of the Netherlands, prince of Orange, and grand duke of Luxemburg;" in the last capacity, he is a member of the Germanic confederation.

The annual expenditure of the Netherlands is nearly 7,000,000*l.* sterling, and the revenue has, since 1819, been the same. The navy costs only 500,000*l.* a year; the army 2,500,000*l.*; the church establishments, Catholic, Protestant, and sectaries, about 270,000*l.*; but the great pressure arises as in Britain, from the interest of the national debt. That debt amounts to 140,000,000*l.*; but the interest does not much exceed 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

The army amounts in peace to about 50,000 regulars. The marine consists at present of only 12 sail of the line, and twice as many frigates.

The Dutch colonies are, 1st. in Asia, Java, with the lesser governments of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, and Macassar, as well as the factories in Coromandel and Persia. 2. In Africa, 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea. 3. In the West Indies, the colony of Surinam on the mainland, and the islands of Curracao, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin. The union of Belgium and Holland into one independent state took place in 1814. This union has not yet obtained the cordial acquiesence of the majority of the Belgians; but time can hardly fail to show them its advantages. See *Holland.*

Nethy, r. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey, 3 m. S. E. Granstown.

Netravutty, r. India, in South Canara, which runs into the lake of Mangalore, and then disembogues into the sea. It is navigable by boats for 20 or 30 miles.

Netsbucktoke, or *Sandwich bay*, bay on the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 45′ N.

Nette, or *Netha*, r. Prussian states, which falls into the Weser, 3 m. S. Corvey.

Nettolice, or *Nettolicsy*, t. Bohemia, 6 m. E. Prachatitz, 72 S. Prague. Pop. 1,700.

Nettuno, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, on the sea coast, 30 m. S. S. E. Rome.

Netz, or *Notec*, r. which rises in Poland, and falls into the Wartha, above Landsberg.

Neva, r. Russia, which issues from the great lake Ladoga; and after a W. course of about 35 miles, empties itself into the gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg, by three mouths. It is from 300 to 400 yards wide, and from 10 to 15 feet deep.

Nevada, or *Sierra Nevada*, i. e. *Snowy Range*, a well known chain of mountains in the S. of Spain. It branches off from the great Iberian chain, in the vicinity of the Sierras de Filabres and Algamilla, runs through Granada and Andalusia from E. to W. and terminates on the shores of the Mediterranean, in several promontories, of which that of Gibraltar is the most remarkable. The loftiest peak is 13,600 feet high.

Neubourg, t. France, in Eure, 11 m. N. W. Evreux. Pop. 1,500.

Neuburg, called also the *Younger Palatinate*, formerly a dutchy of the German empire, containing 1,080 sq. miles, and 102,000 inhabitants. It is now included in the Bavarian circle of the Upper Danube and the Regen.

Neuburg, t. Germany, in Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 m. W. Ingolstadt. Lon. 11° 11′ E. Lat. 48° 44′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Neuburg. See *Kloster-Neuburg*; also *Korn-Neuburg.*

Neudamm, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 11 m. N. by E. Custrim, 60 E. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 2,200.

Neudeck, t. Bohemia, 10 m. N. W. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,400.

Neudenau, t. Baden, on the Jaxt, 11 m. N. by E. Heilbron. Pop. 1,100.

Nerel, t. Eu. Russia, 53 m. N. N. W. Vitepsk. Pop. 2,000.

Nevele, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 8 m. W. by S. Ghent. Pop. 3,200.

Neuenburg, or *Nowe*, t. Prussia, on the Vistula, 10 m. S. W. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,800.

Neuenburg, t. Baden, on the Rhine, 15 m. S. Old Brisach. Pop. 800.

Neuenburg, t. Wirtemberg, on the Enz, 26 m. W. Stutgard. Pop. 1,700.

Neuen-Kalden, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 30 m. S. E. Rostock. Pop. 1,300.

Neuenkirchen, t. Prussian States, 16 m. W. N. W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,200.

Neuenkirchen, t. Hanover, 5 m. S. W. Ottendorf. Pop. 1,100.

Neuen-Otting. See *Oetting, New.*

Neuenrade, t. Prussian States, 7 m. S. Iserlohn. Pop. 1,500.

Neuenstadt, t. Wirtemberg, on the Kocher, 10 m. W. N. W. Oehringen. Pop. 1,250.

Neuenstein, t. Wirtemberg, 3 m. E. Oehringen. Pop. 1,400.

Neverburg, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 19 m. N. N. W. Treves. Pop. 1,300.

Neveri, r. S. America, in Cumana, which runs into the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

Nevers, t. France, cap. of Nievre, on the Loire, where that river is joined by the Nievre. It has manufactures of glass, plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel. The neigbourhood has iron mines, and a number of forges; also founderies for cannon, cannon-balls, and anchors. It is the see of a bishop. 30 m. N. N. W. Moulins, 116 N. W. Lyons. Lon. 3° 9′ E. Lat. 46° 59′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Neversink, or *Naresink*, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 1,380.

Neversink, r. Ulster co. N. Y. which runs into the Delaware.

Neversink hills. See *Navesink*.

Neufbourg. See *Neubourg*.

Neufchateau, t. France, in Vosges, 28 m. S. W. Nancy. Pop. 2,700.

Neufchateau, t. Netherlands, in the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, 30 m. W. N. W. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,300.

Neufchatel, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded by the canton of Bern, the lake of Neufchatel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of the frontier of France. Extent, 340 square miles. Pop. 50,000. It has manufactures of cotton, linen and woollen, lace and stockings; also of watches and other works in metal. The inhabitants, except about 2,000, are Protestants Their language is French. In 1707, on the extinction of the reigning family, the State acknowledged the claims of the king of Prussia to the sovereignty. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was ceded by Prussia to France, and given by Bonaparte to marshal Berthier. In 1814, it was restored to Prussia.

Neufchatel, cap. of the foregoing canton, is on the lake of Neufchatel. It has manufactures of printed cottons and linens. 50 m. N. E. Lausanne, 25 W. Bern. Lon. 7° E. Lat. 47° 5′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Neufchatel, Lake of, in the N. W. of Switzerland, between the canton of that name and the canton of Friburg. It is about 20 miles long, and 4 broad. Its waters flow through the small lake of Bienne into the Aar, and eventually into the Rhine.

Neufchatel, t. France, in Lower Seine, 26 m. N. E Rouen. Pop. 2,900.

Neufeld, t. Austrian States, on the river Muhl, 17 m. N. W. Lintz.

Neuffen, t. Wirtemberg, 17 m. S. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,500.

Neufren, t. Germany, in Hohenzollern, 10 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 900.

Neuhaus, or *Gindrzichu Hradicz*, t. Bohemia, 68 m. S. S. E. Prague. Pop. 5,200.

Neuhaus, t. Hanover, in the dutchy of Bremen, at the influx of the Oste into the Elbe, 18 m. W. Gluckstadt. Pop. 1,500.

Neuhaus, t. Prussian States, where the Pader and Alme fall into the Lippe, 2 m. N. N. E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,500.

Neuhausel, t. Hungary, 48 m. E. by S. Presburg.

Neuhausen, v. Switz. 8 m. W. by S. Schaffhausen.

Neuhof, v. Hesse-Cassel, 6 m. S. S. W. Fulda.

Nevilla, p-v. Clermont co. Ohio.

Neuille, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 14 m. N. W. Tours. Pop. 1,800.

Neuilly, v. France, 3 m. N.W. Paris. It is situated on the Seine, and gives name to the N. W. entrance into the capital. Pop. 2,500.

Neuilly le Real, t. France, in Allier, 9 m. S. S. E. Moulins. Pop. 1,200.

Neuilly l'Eveque, t. France, in Upper Marne, 9 m. N. by E. Langres. Pop. 1,000.

Neuilly St. Front, t. France, in Aisne, 9 m. N. N. W. Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 1,800.

Nevils' Bay, bay on the W. shore of Hudson's bay. Lon. 94° W. Lat. 61° 58′ N.

Nevilsville, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 21 m. W. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 200.

Nevis, or *Nieris*, isl. of the West Indies, belonging to the English. It is a beautiful spot, and little more than a single mountain, whose base is 23 miles in circumference. It is well watered, and in general fertile, producing on an average one hogshead of sugar per acre, and about 4,000 hogsheads in the whole. Lon. 62° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 14′ N. Pop. 16,000, of whom 6,000 are whites, and 10,000 negroes.

Neukirchen, t. Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, 31 m. S. Cassel. Pop. 1,600.

Neukirchen, or *Mark Neukirchen*, t. Saxony, 13 m. S. E. Plauen. Pop. 1,400.

Neukirchen, t. Bavaria, 40 m. E. N. E. Ratisbon, 14 E. by N. Cham. Pop. 1,100.

Neuler, v. Wirtemberg, 35 m. N. Ulm. Pop. 1,500.

Neumagen, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 11 m. E. N. E. Treves. Pop. 1,100.

Neumark, t. Austrian States, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 19 m. N. N. E. Trent.

Neumarkt, t. Bavaria, 19 m. S. E. Nuremberg. Pop. 2,400.

Neumarkt, t. Bavaria, 43 m. E. N. E. Munich. Pop. 900.

Neumarkt, t. Prussian States, 21 m. W. N. W. Breslau. Pop. 2,100.

Neumarkt, or *Tersezh*, t. Austrian States, 16 m. S. Clagenfurt.

Neummster, t. Holstein, 18 m. S. W. Kiel, 28 N. Hamburgh. Pop. 1,500.

Neundorf, Langen, v. Prussian states, 5 m. N. N. E. Buntzlau. Pop. 1,000.

Neunkirchen, t. Austria, 35 m. S. by W. Vienna. Pop. 3,000.

Neuresche, or *Nowarsisse*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 42 m. W. Brunn. Pop. 900.

Neuroda, t. Prussian States, 13 m. N. Glatz. Pop. 3,000.

Neusatz, t. Prussian States, 22 m. N. W. Glogau. Pop. 1,700.

Neusatz, or *Neo-Planta*, or *Uj-Videk*, t. Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, on the Danube. Lon. 19° 52′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N. Pop. 13,400.

Neuse, r. N. C. rises near Hillsborough, in the northern part of the State, and after a S. E. course of more than 500 miles, falls into Pamlico Sound, 70 m. below Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above Newbern, and for boats 200.

Neusiedler-See, or *Fertoe*, lake, in the W. of Hungary, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad.

Neusohl, or *Besztercze-Banya*, t. of the N. W. of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistricz. In the neighborhood are extensive copper mines, and the town contains a manufactory of sword blades. 100 m. E. N. E. Presburg, 86 N. Pest. Lon. 19° 9′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N. Pop. 10,100.

Neuss, t. Prussian province of Berg and Cleves, on the Erfft, near its influx into the Rhine, 3 m. S.W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 5,400.

Neustadt, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Bruns-

wick. Here are the productive salt-works of Juliushall, belonging in common to Brunswick and Hanover. Pop. 1,000. 5 m. E. by S. Goslar, 25 S. Brunswick.

Neustadt, t. Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. E. Marpurg. Pop. 1,500.

Neustadt, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. S. by E. Schwerin. Pop. 1,000.

Neustadt, t. Poland, 90 m. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,300.

Neustadt, t. Prussian States, 57 m. S. S. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,700.

Neustadt, or *Lirowek*, t. Prussian Poland, 30 m. S. S. E. Posen. Pop. 1,750, of whom about a fourth are Jews.

Neustadt, t. Saxony, 19 m. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,500.

Neustadt, t. West Prussia, 22 m. N. N. W. Dantzic. Pop. 950.

Neustadt, t. Prussian Saxony, adjoining Magdeburg. Pop. 5,700.

Neustadt, a circle of Saxony, ceded to Prussia in 1815. The greater part was subsequently made over to the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Neustadt, Maehrisch, or *Moravian*, t. Austrian States, in Moravia, 13 m. N. Olmutz. Pop. 3,000.

Neustadt, or *Nowy-Miesto*, t. Bohemia, 76 m. E. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,400.

Neustadt, t. Denmark, in the dutchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck. Pop. 1,400.

Neustadt, t. Baden, 17 m. E. S. E. Freyburg. Pop. 1,150.

Neustadt, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, 18 m. S. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Neustadt, t. Bavaria, 50 m. N. by E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,150.

Neustadt-Eberswald, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Finow and the Schwarz, 30 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 3,000.

Neustadt on the Aisch, t. Bavarian States, 22 m. W. N. W. Nuremburg. Pop. 1,900.

Neustadt on the Dosse, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 m. W. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 800.

Neustadt on the Hart, t. Bavarian States, 12 m. N. Landau, 17 S.W. Manheim. Pop. 2,900.

Neustadt on the Heath, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Saxe-Coburg, 8 m. N. E. Coburg. Pop. 1,600.

Neustadt on the Kulm, t. Bavaria, 15 m. S. E. Bayreuth. Pop. 900.

Neustadt on the Orle, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Saxe-Weimar, 24 m. S. E. Weimar, 16 S.W. Gera. Lon. 12° 5′ 10″ E. Lat. 50° 44′ 34″ N. Pop. 2,500.

Neustadt on the Rubenberg, t. Hanover, on the Leine, 15 m. N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,300.

Neustadt on the Saale, t. Bavaria, 41 m. N. by E. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,650.

Neustadt Wienerisch, a fortified t. Lower Austria, on the Fischa and the Steinfeld. Here is a military school which has 36 professors, and 440 pupils. It has manufactures of pins, brass-wire, silk stuffs, woollens, and stone ware. A canal connects this town with Vienna. 28 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 7,000.

Neustadtel, or *Rudolphswerth*, t. Austrian States, 25 m. S. S. E. Laybach, 46 E. N. E. Fiume. Pop. 1,600.

Neustadtel, t. Prussian States, 15 m. W. by N. Great Glogau. Pop. 1,000.

Neuteich, t. West Prussia, 16 m. W. Elbing. Pop. 1,300.

Neutra, or *Nyitra*, a palatinate of the N. W. of Hungary, bordering on Moravia. Area, 2,570 square miles. Pop. 320,000. *Neutra*, or *Nitra*, the capital, is 44 m. E. by N. Presburg. Pop. 3,900.

Neuve Eglise, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 10 m. S. Ypres. Pop. 2,900.

Neuvic, t. France, in Dordogne, 14 m. S. W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,800.

Neuvic, t. France, in Correze, 14 m. S. Ussel, 27 E. by N. Tulle. Pop. 1,700.

Neuvic Entier, t. France, in Upper-Vienne. Pop. 1,200.

Neuville, or *Neustadt*, t. Swiss canton of Bern, 1 m. N. E. Neufchatel, 19 W. N. W. Berne. Pop. 1,200.

Neuville, or *Noville*, t. Switz. in the Pays de Vaud, 22 m. S. E. Lausanne.

Neuville, t. France, on the Saone, 9 m. N. Lyons. Pop. 1,700.

Neuville, or *Point aux Trembles*, seigniory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. W. by S. Quebec.

Neuville, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 412.

Neuville au Pont, t. France, in Marne, on the Aisne, 3 m. N. W. St. Menehould. Pop. 1,200.

Neuville aux Bois, t. France, in Loiret, 12 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 2,600.

Neury, t. France, in Nievre, 3 m. W. Clamecy. Pop. 1,300.

Neury, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire. Pop. 1,000.

Neury le Roi, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 13 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,600.

Neury le Sautour, t. France, in Yonne, 17 m. N. W. Tonnere. Pop. 1,350.

Neury, or *St. Sepulcre*, t. France, in Indre, 14 m. S. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,700.

Neuvy sur Baranjon, t. France, in Cher, 16 m. N. N. W. Bourges. Pop. 800.

Neuwarp, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 m. N. N. W. Stettin. Pop. 1,350.

Neuwedel, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 28 m. E. Stargard. Pop. 1,350.

Neuwied, t. Prussian States, in the province of the Lower Rhine, government of Coblentz, on the Rhine. It has a variety of manufactures, of cotton and wool, hardware, linen, soap, watches, and cabinet-making. From its vicinity to the Rhine, it has also a traffic in corn, wine, timber, and potash. 7 m. N. N. W. Coblentz, 42 S. S. E. Cologne. Pop. 3,600.

Neryn, or *Nefin*, t. Wales, in Caernarvonshire, 249 m. N. W. London. Pop. 1,177.

New Albany, p-t. and cap. Floyd co. Indiana, on the Ohio, nearly opposite Portland, Ken. and 4 m. below the falls at Jeffersonville. It is situated on the second bank of the Ohio; the town was commenced in 1814, and has had a rapid growth, containing at present 150 dwelling houses, a Presbyterian church and about 1,000 inhabitants. Here are a steam saw, and grist mill, and a ship yard. It abounds with springs of excellent water and is very healthy.

New Albion, a name formerly applied to a country of indefinite extent on the W. coast of N. America, extending, according to some, from 30° to 38° N. lat., and according to others, from 43° to 48°. The name is left out of the best modern maps.

New Alexandria, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

New Alexandria, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

New Amsterdam, t. and cap. of Berbice, S. America, stands on Berbice river, 4 m. above its mouth.

Pop. about 150 whites. The Government-house is perhaps the largest in the West Indies. It is built of brick. Here is also a court-house, a Dutch Lutheran Church, a Dutch Protestant Church, and a missionary chapel for the blacks and colored people.

Newark, borough, Eng. in Nottingham co. is a considerable trading town, next to Nottingham the largest in the county, and a noted stage on the great road from London to York. It stands on a branch of the Trent. It enjoys a flourishing trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities. 20 m. N. E. Nottingham, 124 N.W. London. Lon. 0° 49′ W. Lat. 53° 5′ N. Pop. 7,236.

Newark, t. Upper Canada, 7 m. N. Queenstown, stands on an extensive plain at the extrance of the river Niagara into Lake Ontario, and almost fronting Fort Niagara on the American side. It was destroyed by the Americans in December 1813, but is now handsomely rebuilt and contains 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Episcopalians. Here is a printing office from which a weekly newspaper is issued.

Newark, t. Essex co. Vt. 44 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 154.

Newark, p-t. and cap. Essex co. N. J. is pleasantly situated near the W. bank of Passaic river, 2 or 3 miles in a direct line from its mouth in Newark bay, 9 m. W. New-York city, 6 N. Elizabethtown. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and celebrated for the excellence of the cider made in its neighborhood. In this and in the adjoining town of Orange, there are valuable quarries of stone for building, and numerous tanneries; and shoes are manufactured on a large scale. Newark contains a court-house, jail, 2 banks, an academy, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. One of the Presbyterian churches is of stone, and is the largest and most elegant building of the kind in the State. Pop. 6,507.

Newark bay, in N. J. is formed by the confluence of the Passaic and Hackinsack rivers, and is separated from Hudson river on the E. by Bergen neck. It communicates with New-York bay by a navigable channel on the N. side of Staten Island, and with Amboy bay by a channel along the W. side of the island.

Newark, p-t. Newcastle co. Del.

Newark, p-t. and cap. Licking co. Ohio, on Licking river, 26 m. W. N. W. Zanesville, 33 E. by N. Columbus. It contains a court-house, printing-office and Presbyterian church. Pop. 962.

New Ashford, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. N. Lenox. Pop. 358.

New Athens, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. S. Cadiz.

Newbald Cape, cape on the N. coast of New Holland, near the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria.

Newbattle, or *Newbottle*, v. Scotland, 7 m. S. Edinburgh.

New Baltimore, t. Greene co. N.Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. above Catskill, 18 below Albany. Pop. 2,036.

New Baltimore, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

New Barbadoes, t. Bergen co. N. J. on the Passaic. Pop. 2,592.

New Bedford, p-t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass. on a small bay which sets up from the N. side of Buzzard's bay, between Clarke's neck on the W. and Sconticutt point on the E. An island between the points renders the entrance narrow, but the harbor is safe and commodious. The inhabitants are very extensively engaged in the whale fishery. In 1822 the number of vessels employed in this fishery was 68; tonnage 16,222; navigated by 1,350 men and boys. The cod fishery also employs a large number of vessels, and there are several ships engaged in foreign trade. The principal exports are whale oil, spermaceti candles, and fish. New Bedford contains a bank, insurance office, academy, 5 houses for public worship, 1 for Friends, 2 for Congregationalists, and 2 for Baptists. In 1810, before the separation of Fairhaven, the population was 5,651; in 1820, 3,947.

New Bedford, p-t. Mercer co. Pa.

New Berlin. See *Lancaster*. N. Y.

New Berlin, p-t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 515.

Newbern, p-v. Montgomery co. Va.

Newbern, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Craven co. N. C. on a flat sandy point of land, at the junction of Neuse river with the Trent, 35 m. S. S. W. Washington, 123 S. E. Raleigh, 100 S. E. Wilmington, 290 N. E. Charleston. Lon. 77° 25′ W. Lat. 35° 20′ N. Pop. in 1818, nearly 6,000. It is the largest town in the State, and more healthy than any other near the sea coast. It contains a court-house, jail, theatre, 2 banks, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The shipping of Newbern District in 1815, was 5,049 tons. Considerable commerce is carried on in the export of lumber, naval stores, grain and pork.

Newberry, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.

Newberry, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on Lycoming river, at its entrance into the Susquehannah, opposite Williamsport.

Newberry, p-t. Christian co. Ken.

Newbills, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

New Bistritz, or *New Fistritz*, t. Bohemia, 28 m. E. Budweis. Pop. 2,100.

Newborough, t. Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 6 m. N. W. Caernarvon, 257 N.W. London. Pop. 750.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, t. Ireland, in Wexford co. 21 m. N. Wexford, 39 S. Dublin.

Newborough, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 6 m. S. E. Uttoxeter. Pop. 623.

New Boston, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 17 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,686.

New Boston, p-t. Clark co. Ohio. 4 m. S. W. Springfield. Pop. in 1815, 600.

New Bourbon, v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 2 m. below St. Genevieve, 53 S. St. Louis. It contains about 70 houses.

New Braintree, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. W. N. W. Worcester. Pop. 888.

New Brandenburg, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 53 m. W. Stettin. Pop. 4,700.

New Britain, t. Bucks co. Pa. 25 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1,082.

New Britain. See *Britain, New*.

New Brownsville, t. Wayne co. Ohio.

New Brunswick, one of the four British provinces in N. America, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, W. by the United States, N. by Canada and E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence. The principal rivers are the St. John, Miramichi and Ristigouche. The lands on the rivers, especially on the St. John, are very fertile, and the settlements lie principally on this river and on the Miramichi. Coal of a superior quality is found on the Grand lake near St. John river. The tract of country so prolific in gypsum, commences in this province

at Martin's head on the bay of Fundy, and extends E. into Nova Scotia. The chief articles of export are lumber, codfish, salmon, and herring. The principal ports are St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi and the West Isles. During the year ending Jan. 5, 1822, the amount of shipping entered at these ports was 336,185 tons, and the amount of shipping cleared for the same period, 399,667 tons. The province is divided into 8 counties. From the militia returns the population in 1822 was estimated at 80,000. Fredericton is the capital. St. John is the largest town.

Newburgh, t. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the S. bank of the Tay. The harbor is spacious, and the Tay is navigable for vessels of 500 tons to this place. Pop. 2,000.

Newburgh, v. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ythan, 10 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 200.

Newburgh, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 328.

Newburgh, p-t. and halfshire town, Orange co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, 95 m. S of Albany, and 70 on the stage road N. of New York. Pop. of the village 2,877, whole town 5,812. The village is pleasantly situated on the Hudson. Its trade employs about 30 vessels, and few places are increasing more rapidly in wealth and population. It contains a bank, court-house, academy, and 4 houses for public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. On Chamber's creek near this town is an extensive cannon foundry.

Newburgh, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 756.

New Burlington, p-v. Athens co. Ohio.

Newbury, borough t. Eng. in Berkshire, one of the largest towns in the county, and formerly celebrated for its woollen manufactures, which, however, have now greatly declined: It is in a fertile plain, on the banks of the Kennet. 17 m. W. by S. Reading, 56 W. London. Lon. 1° 20′ W. Lat. 51° 23′ N. Pop. 4,898.

Newbury, t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill, 34 m. E. S. E. Montpelier, 47 above Windsor. Pop. 1,623.

Newbury, t. Essex co. Mass. on the S. bank of Merrimack river, bordering on Newburyport, and opposite to Salisbury, with which it is connected by a bridge, 24 m. N. Salem, 32 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 3,671. It contains 2 academies, and 5 parishes, in each of which there is a Congregational meeting-house.

Newbury, t. York co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,794.

Newbury, district, in the central part of S. C. Pop. 16,104. Slaves 5,749. Engaged in agriculture 6,276, in commerce 76, in manufactures 274. At the court-house is a post-office.

Newbury, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 337.

Newbury, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 542.

Newburyport, p-t. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. on the S. bank of Merrimack river, 3 miles from its mouth, 24 N. of Salem, 24 S. S.W. Portsmouth, 33 N. N. E. Boston. Lon. 70° 47′ W. Lat. 42° 49′ N. Pop. 6,852. It is one of the handsomest towns in the U. S. the site being a beautiful declivity, the houses handsomely built, and the streets wide, and intersecting each other nearly at right angles. It contains 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, and 7 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. It is the third town in the State in population and commerce. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 24,922 tons, employed partly in the coasting trade and fisheries, and partly in the trade to the West Indies, Europe, and the East Indies. The town is well situated for ship building, having the advantage of receiving lumber from the interior by Merrimack river. The harbor is deep, safe, and spacious, but difficult to enter. The town suffered severely by the restrictions on commerce previous to the late war, and by fire in 1811. It has not yet fully recovered from these misfortunes.

Newby's cross-roads, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

New Caledonia, a country of N. America, lying W. of the Rocky mountains, bounded S. by Oregon territory, and N. by the Russian settlements. This country is so intersected by rivers and lakes that one-sixth of the surface is supposed to be water. The principal rivers are Peace river, which pierces the Rocky mountains and communicates through Slave lake and Mackenzie's river with the Frozen Ocean, and Tacoutche Tesse and Caledonia rivers which fall into the Pacific. Among the lakes are Great Bear, Stuart's, Frazer's and Macleod's. The mountains are covered to their summits with timber, consisting of spruce and other kinds of firs, poplar, cypress, aspin, &c. Wild animals are numerous, and in the waters are immense quantities of salmon, which afford the chief means of subsistence to the natives. The temperature is higher than on the eastern side of the mountains in the same latitude. The N. W. Fur Company have a post on Stuart's lake, and another on Frazer's lake.

New Caledonia, Austral Asia. See *Caledonia*.

New Canaan, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 8 m. from Long Island Sound, 77 S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,689. It contains 2 churches and an academy.

New Canton, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.

New Carlisle, t. and cap. Gaspe co. Lower Canada, on Chaleur Bay. It contains about 60 houses.

Newcastle, t. Ireland, 20 m. S. W. Limerick.

Newcastle, t. Ireland, 10 m. W. S. W. Dublin.

Newcastle, district Up. Canada, comprises the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Newcastle, t. and cap. Northumberland co. New Brunswick, on Miramichi bay. It contains a court-house and jail.

Newcastle, t. New Holland, in the colony of New South Wales, at the mouth of Coal river, 60 m. N. of Sidney. Its inhabitants are chiefly incorrigible offenders, banished from Botany bay for their crimes. Pop. 500.

Newcastle, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the W. side of Sheepscot river, 7 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,240. At Woodbridge neck, in this town, an early European settlement was made, but afterwards abandoned.

Newcastle, or *Great Island*, isl. and t. Rockingham co. N. H. at the mouth of the Piscataqua, 2 m. E. Portsmouth. Pop. 932. Here is a fort and a light-house.

Newcastle, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 37 m. N. New York, 6 W. Bedford. Pop. 1,368.

Newcastle, p-t. Mercer co. Pa.

Newcastle, co. Del. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river and bay, S. by Kent county, and W. by Maryland. Pop. 27,899. Slaves 1,195. Engaged in agriculture 4,099, in commerce 191, in manufactures 1,861. Chief towns, Newcastle and Wilmington.

Newcastle, p-t. and cap. Newcastle co. Delaware, on Delaware river. The village contains 2 churches, a court-house, jail, and about 200 houses. It carries on a considerable trade in wheat. 34 m. S. W. Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 38′ N. Pop. 2,671.

Newcastle, p-t. Hanover co. Va. 24 m. N. E. Richmond.

Newcastle, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.

Newcastle, p-t. and cap. of Henry co. Ken. on Kentucky river. It is a flourishing town, in a fertile country. It contains a court-house and jail. The houses are principally of brick. Pop. in 1818, 700 or 800.

Newcastle, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 540.

Newcastle, t. Muskingum co. Ohio.

Newcastle Island, small isl. in the Florida stream, Lon. 81° 40′ W. Lat. 24° 48′ N.

Newcastle in Elmyn, t. Wales, 20 m. N. W. Caermarthen, 223 W. London. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 52° 2′ N.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, t. Eng. in Northumberland co. on the N. bank of the Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth. Ships of 300 or 400 tons burden may reach the town. The new parts of the town are laid out with skill and taste, and in a superior style of architecture; and the spirit of improvement, with the increasing prosperity of the place, bid fair to render it equal in convenience and elegance to the first town in the kingdom. The charitable and literary institutions are numerous, and in a style adequate to the opulent and liberal spirit of the place.

The situation of Newcastle, on the banks of a navigable river, and in the greatest coal district in the world, is the chief circumstances which has raised it to its present rank and importance. The principal collieries are situated along the Tyne, both above and below the town; from this magazine the vast consumption of the metropolis, the whole of the eastern and most of the southern coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany, have for centuries been supplied. In eight years, from January 1802 to December 1809, 4,713,476 Newcastle chaldrons, or 12,490,700 tons of coals, were exported from the Tyne; that is nearly 600,000 chaldrons annually. In 1819, the quantity exported was—coastwise, 639,987 Newcastle chaldrons; over sea, 39,735.

From the coal pits, which are generally near the banks of the Tyne, the coals are conveyed to the river in rail or tram roads, which, having a gentle declivity all the way, the waggons, several of them joined together, descend of themselves, and having delivered their contents at the stations or staiths, are carried back by another road to the mine. From the staiths the coals are conveyed, for exportation, in keels or long boats, manned by the keelmen, to their respective vessels. The keelmen are a stout and hardy race; and the whole of the traffic in coals affords, indeed, an excellent nursery for seamen. Besides the coal trade, Newcastle enjoys a considerable and flourishing foreign trade, and is moreover rich with various and extensive manufactories. Several ships are also sent to the Greenland fishery; and the total amount of shipping that belongs to the port, is at present computed at 834 ships, which measure 184,149 tons, and employ 8,732 men. The number of vessels which cleared out in 1819, were —Coasters, 8,828; foreign, 995. Among the manufacturing establishments are, brick fields, potteries, glass-houses, and chemical works for making white lead, minium, and vitriol; manufactories in iron, tin, and every kind of metal; machines for fabricating brass wire, plate metal, &c. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. 270 m. N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 37′ W. Lat. 54° 58′ N. Pop. in 1811, 35,711.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-under-Line*, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, on the E. bank of the Line, a branch of the Trent. The chief business consists in the clothing trade and the manufacture of hats. Around the town, the villages to a considerable distance are entirely occupied with the manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, stone ware, &c. forming one great system, which, for its extent, and the perfection to which the manufacture has been carried, is perhaps unequalled in the world. This district abounds with coal. Newcastle sends two members to parliament. 15 m. N. Stafford, 149 N. W. Loudon. Lon. 2° 13′ W. Lat. 53° 1′ N. Pop. 6,175.

New Charleston, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 20 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 344. It is a fine township of land, and the population is rapidly increasing.

New Chester, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 16 m. S. Plymouth. Pop. 971.

Newchurch, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 7 m. S. S. W. Burnley. Pop. 6,930.

New Comerstown, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 18 m. S. S. W. New Philadelphia.

New Connecticut. See *Connecticut Reserve*.

New Creek, r. N. C. which runs into the sea, in lon. 76° 52′ W. lat. 34° 47′ N.

New Durham, t. Strafford co. N. H. 38 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,168.

New Egypt, p-v. Monmouth co. N. J.

Newell, or *French camps*, in Mississippi, a missionary station among the Choctaws, established in 1821 by members of the mission family at Elliot. It is in an elevated and healthy situation on the dividing land between the waters of Pearl river and the Big Black. The buildings stand on an agreeable eminence, 50 rods W. of the public road leading to Natches. S. W. from Mayhew.

New England, the N. E. Section of the U. States, bounded N. by Canada, E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic and Long island sound, and W. by New-York. It comprehends the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The face of the country is generally hilly, and agreeably diversified. The soil is various, from barren sand to the richest clays and loams. It is generally better fitted for grazing than for tillage. The most important production is grass. Beef, mutton, pork, butter and cheese, are abundant. Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, and oats, are extensively cultivated. Lon. 64° 54′ to 73° 26 W. Lat. 41° to 48° 12′ N. Extent, 65,000 sq. miles. Pop. 1,659,854.

Newenham, Cape, point on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 197° 36′ E. Lat. 58° 42′ N.

Newent, t. Eng. in Gloucester co. 8 m. N. W. Gloucester, 112 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 24′ W. Lat. 51° 55′ N. Pop. 2,538.

New Fairfield, t. Fairfield co. Ct. 7 m. N. Danbury, 64 S. W. Hartford. Pop. 788.

Newfane, t. and cap. Windham co. Vt. on West river, 12 m. N. W. Brattleboro', 105 S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,506. It contains a court-house, jail, and a church.

New Feliciana, co. Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, bounded N. by the state of Mississippi, E. by St. Helena, S. by East Baton Rouge, and W. by Point Coupee. Chief t. St. Francisville.

New Feliciana, p-v. and parish, Feliciana co. La.

Newfield, t. York co. Maine, 40 m. N. W. York. 36 W. N. W. Portland. Pop. 1,147. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

New Forest, an extensive tract in England, county of Southampton, bounded E. by Southampton water, and S. by the English channel. It is 20 miles long, 15 broad, and contains 92,365 acres.

Newfound Lake, lake N. H. 6 miles long from N. to S. and 2½ broad, which communicates by Newfound river, with the Merrimack, at Bridgewater.

Newfoundland, isl. on the E. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the coast of Labrador on the north by the straits of Belleisle, between lat. 46° 45′ and 51° 46′ N. and between lon. 52° 31′ and 59° 40′ W. being 381 miles long, and about 900 in circumference. The coasts are subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet; the sky being usually overcast. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains, which appear more lofty in the interior parts than near the coast. The whole circuit of the island is full of fine bays and harbors. This island, after various disputes, was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. It owes all its importance to the fisheries which are carried on upon its shores, and upon the banks which lie to the S. E. of the island. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles long, and about 75 broad. The depth of water upon it varies from 15 to 60 fathoms. In 1813, during the war in Spain, the exports in fish and oil amounted to £1,000,000 sterling. The trade has since greatly declined.

Newfound Mills, p-v. Hanover co. Va.

New Garden, p-t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,199.

New Garden, p-v. Robinson co. N. C.

New Garden, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

New Geneva, p-v. Fayette co. Pa.

New Georgia, islands, 12 in number, in the Polar sea, discovered in 1819, by Lieut. Parry. The largest is Melville island, which see.

New Germantown, p-v. Huntingdon co N. J.

New Glasgow, p-v. Amherst co. Va. Here is an academy for young ladies.

New Gloucester, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 23 m. N. Portland. Pop. 1,628.

New Goshen. See *Lexington*, N. Y.

New Granada, a country in the N. W. corner of S. America, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea; E. by Venezuela and Guiana; S. by Peru; W. by the Pacific; and N. W. by Guatimala. It extends from 3° 30 S. lat. to 12° N. lat. about 1,000 miles, and from 68° to 81° W. lon. The Andes come from Peru, and pass along the coast of the Pacific ocean, through the whole extent of the country. At Popayan the range divides into 3 branches: the western is the proper Andes, and runs into North America across the isthmus of Darien; the eastern, called the chain of Venezuela, runs along the coast of that province, and terminates opposite the island of Trinidad; the middle branch runs north, between the rivers Magdalena and Cauca, and terminates at the junction of those two streams. The country east of the Andes is an immense plain extending to the river Orinoco. In the low country, the climate is hot and unhealthy, but in the mountains every variety is experienced, according to the elevation. On the highest summits you meet with everlasting snow, while at Quito and some of the other principal cities, which are elevated many thousand feet above the level of the ocean, the temperature is delightful throughout the year.

New Granada is celebrated for the richness and variety of its productions, in the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms. Here are found all the fruits of tropical climates; the mountains are rich in gold and silver, emeralds, and platina. There are also animals of an enormous size. The condor, a large bird, has been known to fly away with lambs. The jacumama is an immense serpent found in the plains east of the Andes, 11 or 12 feet long, and a foot in diameter. The population was estimated by Humboldt in 1808, at 1,800,000. A very large proportion are Indians. The principal settlements are in the high land on the Andes. This country and Caraccas are now united and form together the Republic of Colombia.

New Grantham, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 35 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 834.

New Guinea, or *Papua*, a large isl. in the Eastern seas, lying N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres' straits. Lat. 0° to 8° S. It is about 1,200 miles long from N. W. to S. E. but has been very little explored. It is supposed by many that it is not a single island, but a greater number of islands divided by narrow straits. The inhabitants, as far as they are known, are wild and cruel savages.

New Hagerstown, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Newhall, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 5 m. S. W. Nantwich. Pop. 859.

New Hamburg, p-v. Edgefield co. S. C.

New Hampshire, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Maine; S. E. by the Atlantic; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by Vermont. It lies between 42° 41′ and 45° 11′ N. lat. and between 70° 40′ and 72° 48′ W. lon. It is 160 miles long from N. to S., 90 in its greatest breadth, and contains 9,491 sq. miles, or 6,074,240 acres. The State is divided into 6 counties, and 212 towns. Pop. in 1790, 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; and in 1820, 244,161. Engaged in agriculture 52,384, in commerce 1,068, in manufactures 8,699. The great mass of the population is in the southern half of the state. North of Winipiseogee lake there are very few inhabitants, except on Connecticut river.

The whole extent of sea-coast is only 18 miles. The shore is generally a sandy beach, and bordering upon it are salt marshes. For 20 or 30 miles from the coast, the country is either level or variegated with small hills and vallies. Beyond this, the hills increase in size, and in many parts of the State swell into lofty mountains, particularly in the north, and along the height of land between the Merrimack and the Connecticut The highest summits between the Merrimack and the Connecticut are Grand Monadnock, near the S. W. corner of the State, which is 3,254 feet above the level of the sea; Sunapee, mountain, near Sunapee lake; and Moosehillock, still further north, the height of which is estimated at 4,636 feet. But the White Mountains are the most celebrated in the State, the highest peak being more than 6,000 feet. The mountains, the lakes, the vallies, and cataracts of New Hampshire, abound with sublime and beautiful scenery, and have acquired for the State, the title of "Switzerland of America." The soil of New Hampshire is generally fertile. The intervals on the large rivers are the richest, and best fitted for tillage, but the uplands are account-

made in this manufactory, than can be found in those made in any other place.

New-Haren, t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Mexico bay in Lake Ontario. Pop 899.

New-Haren, p-t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 481.

New Hebrides. See *Hebrides New*.

New Holland, an island between the Indian and Pacific oceans, the largest in the world, and, according to some geographers, entitled, from its great extent, to the appellation of a continent. It is 2,600 miles long from E. to W. between Sandy cape and the entrance of Shark's bay; and 2,000 miles broad, between Cape York, on the north, and Wilson's promontory, in 39° 10′ S. lat. The coasts of this extensive country were first discovered by the Dutch in 1606, and were visited by Dampier in 1688. In 1770, Capt. Cook explored the eastern coast; and by various expeditions, fitted out by the British government, between 1795 and the present time, a complete survey has been made of the whole coast, except 8 or 9 degrees of lat. in the N. W.; the position of every point has been ascertained; and every inlet and bay has been traced to its conclusion.—The coast is extremely diversified, and, seen from the distance of several miles, has the appearance, in some parts, of ranges of small and sterile islands; in other parts, the shores are steep and inaccessible, while on the northern coast they are very flat, and, to all appearance, sandy and barren. On the east coast, there is a singular barrier of coral reefs, which, according to captain Flinders, extends along the coast, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues, in a N. W. direction, from about 23° S. lat. to Torres strait, in lat. 10° S. a distance of 840 miles.

Very little is known of the interior of New Holland. Several expeditions, however, have been sent out within a few years, from the British colony of New South Wales, on the eastern coast; particularly two, in 1817 and 1818, under Lieut. Oxley, who traced two large rivers for several hundred miles towards the interior. From the result of these expeditions, and from the fact that no river of any magnitude discharges its waters into the ocean, on any part of the coast, it appears highly probable that the surface of this vast country resembles that of a shallow basin, whose margin is the sea coast, from which the waters, descending towards the interior, form a succession of swamps and morasses, or perhaps a vast mediterranean sea. See *New South Wales*.

New Holland, p-t. in Lancaster co. Pa. 12 m. E. N. E. Lancaster, 54 N. W. Philadelphia.

New Hope, p-t. Wayne co. N. C.

New Hope, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

New Iberia, p-t. Attakapas district, Louisiana, on the Teche, 9 m. by land, below St. Martinsville, 30 by water.

Newichawannock. See *Piscataqua river*.

Newiges, a large village of Prussian Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, and lordship of Hardenberg.

Newington, t. Rockingham co. N H. on the E. side of Great Bay, and on the Piscataqua river, 5 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 541.

Newington, or *Newington Butts*, parish, Eng. in Surry, forming one of the suburbs of London. Pop. 23,853.

Newington Green, v. Eng. 2 m. from London.

New-Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74° 15′ W. Lat. 39° 50′ N.

New-Inlet, channel of the Atlantic between Cape Fear Island and the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 78° 5′ W. Lat. 33° 56′ N.

New Ipswich, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 18 m. S. W. Amherst, 44 from Concord, 52 N. Boston. Pop. 1,278. It is watered by Contoocook river. It contains two churches, an academy, and various mills.

New Jersey, one of the U. States, bounded N. by New-York; E. by the Atlantic and by Hudson river, which separates it from New-York; S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It extends from lon. 74° to 75° 29′ W. and from lat. 39° to 41° 24′ N. It is 160 miles long from N. to S. and contains 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,000 acres. Pop. in 1790, 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,562; and in 1820, 277,575. Engaged in agriculture 40,812, in commerce 1,830, in manufactures 15,941. The number of militia in 1810, was 33,710, and in 1821, 35,241.

The State is divided into thirteen counties and 120 towns. The three northern counties are mountainous; the next four are agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. The six southern counties, including all the coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May, are level and principally barren, producing little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines. The mountainous and hilly parts of the State have generally a strong soil, and form a fine grazing country. The farmers there raise great numbers of cattle for the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. They also raise wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, potatoes, &c. Near New-York and Philadelphia, great attention has been paid to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables; and the finest apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and melons, are carried to these markets. Fine orchards abound in all the northern half of the state, and the cider of New-Jersey, particularly that of Newark, is of proverbial excellence.

The most important mineral production is iron, which is found in immense quantities among the mountains in the northern part of the State. In the county of Morris, there are 7 rich iron mines, 2 furnaces, 2 rolling and slitting mills, and about 30 forges. Great quantities of bog iron ore are also found in the southern counties, and the annual produce of the whole State is estimated at 2,500 tons, exclusive of hollow ware and various other castings, of which vast quantities are made.

Besides the manufacture of iron, there are, particularly in Trenton, Newark, and Elizabethtown, many valuable tanneries, where a large quantity of excellent leather is made. Shoes are made in great numbers at Newark. The estimated value of manufactures in 1810, was $7,054,594. Almost all the foreign goods consumed in this State are imported at New-York and Philadelphia, and the produce of the State is principally carried to those cities for exportation. Hence, the exports from this State in 1820, amounted only to $20,531, and the revenue in 1815, to $13,612. The amount of shipping in 1816, was 33,211 tons.

The Presbyterians are the most numerous religious denomination. The number of their churches in 1818, was 74; of Dutch Reformed 31; of Baptists, 30; of Episcopalians, 24; of Congregationalists, 9. At the same time the Friends had 44 meeting houses, and the Methodists were numerous. There is a College at Princeton, and a Theological Seminary, under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. There is also a Theological Institution at New

Brunswick, under the direction of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Churches.

The Legislature is composed of a legislative council and house of assembly. The council is chosen annually, and consists of 13 members, each county choosing one. The assembly consists of 35 members, and is chosen annually. The executive is composed of a governor, chosen by a joint ballot of the legislature; a vice-president, chosen by the council; and a privy council, consisting of three members of the legislative council. The annual elections are in October. Trenton is the seat of government.

It has long been in contemplation to open a navigable communication between Philadelphia and New-York, by means of a canal from New-Brunswick on the Raritan, to Trenton on the Delaware. A company was incorporated in New-Jersey many years ago for this purpose, and a survey of the intended route was made, from which the practicability of a canal for sea vessels was ascertained. The expense is estimated at $800,000.

New Keith, v. Scotland, in Banffshire. Pop. 1,000.

New Kent, co. Va on the S. side of Pamunky and York rivers. Pop. 6,630. Slaves 3,759. Engaged in agriculture 1,980, in commerce 11, in manufactures 36. Chief town, Cumberland. At the court-house is a post-office.

New Lancaster, p-t. and cap. Fairfield co. Ohio, on the N. side of the Hockhocking, which is here an inconsiderable stream. 36 m. S. W. Zanesville, 34 N. E. Chillicothe. It contains a bank, a printing office, at which a newspaper is published, an elegant court-house, and about 75 dwelling-houses. Coal is found in the vicinity. About a mile N. of the town is a rock of sand stone, which rises abruptly 400 or 500 feet, and affords a delightful prospect.

New Lebanon, p-t. in Canaan, Columbia co. N. Y. on the turnpike between Pittsfield, (Mass.) and Albany, 6 miles from the former and 24 from the latter. Here is a warm spring of considerable celebrity. The water, however, is perfectly tasteless and inodorous, is used for culinary purposes, and differs very little from pure mountain water, except in the temperature, which is 73° of Fahrenheit. It is found very useful in salt rheums, and various other cutaneous affections. In this place is a village of Shakers. They are said to possess nearly 3,000 acres of land. The utmost neatness is conspicuous in their houses, fields, gardens, court-yards, and every thing belonging to their establishment. The property is all in common. The scenery of New-Lebanon is remarkably beautiful.

New Lebanon, p-t. Camden co. N. C. on the Pasquotank, 14 m. above Elizabeth city.

New Lexington, p-t. Preble co. Ohio, 6 m. E. Eaton.

New Lexington, t. Jefferson co. Indiana, 17 m. W. Madison. It contains at present about 40 houses. A newspaper is published here. Salt is manufactured at this place, and the ground has been penetrated to the depth of more than 700 feet in quest of salt-water.

New Lexington, t. Richland co. Ohio, on Mohiccan creek, 10 m. from Belville.

New Lexington, t. Knox co. Ohio, 13 m. E. Mount Vernon.

Newlandside, t. Eng. in Durham, 1½ m. S. W. Stanhope. Pop. 693.

Newlin, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 914.

New-Lisbon, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 10 m. S. W. Cooperstown, 76 W. Albany. Pop. 2,221.

New-Lisbon, p-t. and cap. Columbiana co. Ohio, on a branch of the Little Beaver, 14 m. fr. Ohio river, 35 S. Warren, 56 N. W. Pittsburg, 160 N. E. Columbus. It contains an elegant court-house and jail, a bank, a printing-office, a public library, an academy, and 2 churches. In the vicinity are a furnace, several saw-mills, a paper-mill, 2 woollen factories, a fulling-mill, carding machine, and a glass factory. Pop. 746.

New-London, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 30 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 924.

New-London, co. Ct. bounded N. by Windham and Tolland counties, E. by Rhode-Island, S. by Long-Island sound, and W. by Middlesex co. Pop. 35,943. Engaged in agriculture 7,681, in commerce 975, in manufactures 1,847.

New-London, city, port of entry, and half shire town, in New-London co. Ct. is situated on a declivity on the W. bank of the Thames, 3 miles from its mouth, 14 m. S. Norwich, 42 S. E. Hartford, 53 E. New-Haven, 59 S. W. Providence, 60 W. Newport. Lon. 72° 12′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ N. Pop. 3,330. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, a marine insurance office, 2 newspaper establishments, and 5 houses of public worship. The inhabitants own considerable shipping, employed in the coasting trade, the trade with the West-India islands, and the fisheries. The amount of shipping in New-London district, in 1816, was 14,635 tons.

The harbor is the best in the State, having 5 fathoms water, and being safe, spacious, accessible at all seasons of the year, and at all times of tide, and unobstructed by ice; but it is easily blockaded, as was proved during the late war. It is defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the first on the New-London, the other on the Groton side of the river. On the W. side of the entrance to the harbor is a light-house, on a point of land which projects considerably into the sound.

New-London, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,198.

New-London, t. Anne Arundel co. Md. 5 m. S. S. W. Annapolis.

New-London, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

New-London, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 172.

New-London, p-t. and cap. Madison co. Ohio, 18 m. E. Springfield, 35 W. by S. Columbus.

New-Longevil, seigniory, York co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 31 m. W. Montreal.

New-Madrid, co. Missouri. Pop. 2,296. Slaves 291. Engaged in agriculture 538, in commerce 28, in manufactures 43. Chief town, New-Madrid.

New-Madrid, p-t. New-Madrid co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 70 m. below the mouth of the Ohio. It is situated in a fertile country, and is laid out for a large city, but owing to the unhealthiness of the country around, its growth has been small.

New Mark, was the name of that part of the margraviate of Brandenburg E. of the Oder, containing 4,370 square miles, with 310,000 inhabitants. In 1815, on the new arrangement of the Prussian states, the chief part of it was included in the government of Frankfort on the Oder, and a smaller part annexed to that of Coeslin in Pomerania.

Newmarket, t. Eng. long celebrated for its horse races. The race-ground, on whose attractions the town chiefly depends for its support, was formed out of an extensive heath, and is one of the fin-

est courses in the kingdom. 14 m. E. Cambridge, 61 N. London. Lon. 0° 24′ E. Lat. 52° 15′ N. Pop. 1,917.

New Market, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 12 m. W. Portsmouth, 38 S. E. Concord. Pop. 1,083. At the junction of Lamprey river with Great bay is a considerable village; and another, at a place called Newfields, containing about 20 houses.

Newmarket, p-t. Dorchester co. Md.

Newmarket, p-v. Spotsylvania co. Va.

New Market, p-t. Highland co. Ohio, 6 m. W. Hillsborough. Pop. 747.

New Marlborough, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 23 m. S. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 1,668.

New Milford, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, 48 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 3,830. It contains 6 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Quakers. Here are valuable quarries of marble, several forges for the manufacture of iron, and a variety of other manufactures.

New Milford, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 614.

New Mills, v. Burlington co. N. J.

Newmilns, t. Scotland, in Ayrshire. It is a burgh of barony, which received its charter of erection from king James IV. Pop. 1,000.

Newnham, t. Eng. in Gloucester co. on the Severn, 13 m. S. W. Gloucester. Lon. 2° 27′ W. Lat. 51° 47′ N. Pop. 952.

Newnstown, t. Dauphin co. Pa. 14 m. N. E. Harrisburg.

New Orleans, city and port of entry, in Orleans parish, Louisiana, and capital of the State, is on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth, by the course of the river, and about 90 in a direct line. Lon. 90° 8′ W. Lat. 29° 57′ N. Pop. in 1802, estimated at 10 or 11,000; in 1810, it was 17,242, in 1820, 27,176, of whom 7,355 were slaves. An intelligent gentleman on the spot ventures to predict that in 10 years it will be 100,000.

The city is regularly laid out; the streets are generally 40 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles. On the streets near the river the houses are principally of brick, but in the back part of the town, of wood. The buildings have no cellars, except the vacancy formed between the ground and the lower floors; which are raised 5 or 6 feet from the earth. The tornadoes to which the country is subject, will not admit of the buildings being carried up many stories, as in other cities. Most of the houses in the suburbs have beautiful gardens, ornamented with orange groves.

Among the public buildings are an arsenal, a custom house, a hospital, a catholic college, a female orphan asylum, two theatres, 5 banks, and several churches for Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. There are 5 newspapers published in the city, 3 of which are in English, and the other 2 in both French and English.

New-Orleans is admirably situated for trade, near the mouth of a noble river, whose branches extend for thousands of miles in different directions. The river in front of the city is crowded with boats from a thousand different places in the "upper country;" from Kentucky, Tenessee, and Missouri; from Ohio, and even from Pennsylvania and New-York. In the year ending Oct. 1st, 1817, 1,500 flat-bottomed boats, and 500 barges came down the Mississippi to this place loaded with produce. During the same period, the number of arrivals and clearances at the port was 1,030; and the value of the exports $13,501,036, nearly two thirds as much as that of the whole United States in 1791. The amount of shipping belonging to the port in 1816, was 13,299 tons. In 1819, there were 50 steam-boats on the western waters connected with the commerce of this city, measuring together 7,306 tons. At the same time there were 13 new boats on the stocks. The following table presents a view of the principal articles of domestic produce which arrived at New-Orleans during the years ending Oct. 1st, 1815, 1816, and 1817:

Productions.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Bacon and Hams, cwt.	7,000	13,000	18,000
Beef, bbls.	5,000	4,000	4,000
Cotton, bales,	60,000	65,000	65,000
Corn, bushels,	120,000	130,000	140,000
Flour, bbls.	75,000	98,000	190,000
Lead, cwt.	4,000	5,500	7,000
Molasses, gallons,	500,000	800,000	1,000,000
Sugar, hhds.	5,000	7,300	28,000
Taffia, gallons,	150,000	300,000	400,000
Tobacco, hhds.	5,000	7,300	28,000
Wheat, bushels,			95,000
Whiskey, gallons,	150,000	230,000	250,000

The island of Orleans is formed by the river Mississippi on one side, and the lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas, together with an outlet of the river Mississippi, called the Iberville, on the other. It is about 160 miles long, and from 3 to 50 broad. There is a levee or artificial mound erected along the side towards the Mississippi, to prevent inundation.—In December 1814, the British made an attack on New-Orleans, but were repulsed by the Americans under General Jackson, with the loss of about 3,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the American army is stated at only 7 men killed, and 6 wounded.

New Paltz, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 15 m. S. Kingston, 80 S. Albany, 85 N. New-York. In this town are the villages of *Old Paltz* and *Tuthilltown*, which see. Pop. 4,612.

New Philadelphia, p-v. Harden co. Ken.

New Philadelphia, p-t. and cap. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the E. branch of the Muskingum, 50 m. N. E. Zanesville, 100 fr. Columbus. It is on a large and beautiful plain, and contains the county buildings, a printing office, and about 50 dwelling houses. Pop. 236.

Newport, t. Eng. in the Isle of Wight, of which it may be regarded as the metropolis. It stands nearly in the centre of the island, and on the banks of the navigable river Medina. It sends two members to parliament. 4 m. S. Cowes, 97 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 17′ W. Lat. 50° 42′ N. Pop. 3,855.

Newport, t. Eng. in Monmouth co. about 4 m. from the mouth of the river Usk. It exports coals and cast bar iron from the different founderies and forges in the western mountains. 8 m. S. Pontypool, 147 W. London. Lon. 2° 57′ W. Lat. 51° 35′ N. Pop. 2,346.

Newport, t. Eng. in Shropshire, 20 m. E. Shrewsbury, 140 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 22′ W. Lat. 52° 46′ N. Pop. 2,114.

Newport, s-p. Wales, in Pembroke co. near the entrance of the river Nevern, which falls into Newport bay. 12 m. S. W. Cardigan, 243 W. London. Lon. 4° 49′ W. Lat. 52° 1′ N. Pop. 1,433.

Newport. See *Nieuport*.

Newport, borough, Eng. in Cornwall, which

sends two members to parliament. 3 m. from Launceston.

Newport, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 96 m. S. E. Three Rivers. Pop. 160.

Newport, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, 25 m. W. Bangor. Pop. 512.

Newport, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 8 m. E. Connecticut river, 42 N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,679. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists.

Newport, t. Orleans co. Vt. Pop. 52.

Newport, co. in the S. E. part of R. I. comprising the towns of Newport, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, New Shoreham, Portsmouth, and Tiverton. Pop. 15,771. Engaged in agriculture 2,311, in commerce 177, in manufactures 778.

Newport, p-t. and cap. Newport co. R. Island, and semi-metropolis of the State, stand on the S. W. side of Rhode-Island, 5 miles from the sea, 14 S. Bristol, 30 S. by E. Providence, 72 S. S. W. Boston. Lon 71° 17′ W. Lat. 41° 29′ N. Pop. 7,319. The harbor, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. It is of a semicircular form, of safe and easy access, sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet, and deep enough for vessels of the largest burden. It is defended by Fort Wolcott, erected on Goat island, and two other forts, called Fort Adams and Fort Green. On Goat island there is a military hospital belonging to the U. S.

The site of the town is a beautiful declivity, which rises gradually from the harbor, presenting a fine view as you approach it from the water. The beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, have made it a place of fashionable resort from the southern and middle States during the summer months. Newport contains a state-house, a market-house, a theatre, an alms-house, a public library, 5 banks, 2 insurance companies, and 11 houses of public worship, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Jews.

Newport was formerly more flourishing than it is at present. Previously to the American revolution it was the fourth commercial town in the British colonies, and contained at one period more than 9,000 inhabitants. During the revolutionary contest it was for a long time occupied by the enemy, and suffered severely. At present it maintains some trade with the East Indies, Europe and Cuba, but the most important branch of its commerce is in the coasting trade with the middle and southern States. In 1819, the amount of shipping owned here, was 10,951 tons. The fisheries are very valuable. There is probably no fish market in the world which affords a greater variety. The manufacturing establishments are 5 rope-walks, 7 rum distilleries, 1 gin distillery, 4 tanneries, 5 grain mills, and 1 duck factory.

Newport, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 13 m. from Utica, 20 N. Herkimer, 95 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,746.

Newport, p-t. Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

Newport, p-t. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 764.

Newport, t. Indiana co. Pennsylvania.

Newport, p-t. Newcastle co. Delaware.

Newport, p-t. Charles co. Maryland.

Newport, r. Liberty co. Geo. which communicates with the sea by two mouths, between which lies St. Catherine's island. It is navigable for sloops to Riceborough.

Newport, p-t. and cap. Cocke co. East-Tennessee.

Newport, p-t. and cap. Campbell co. Ken. on the Ohio, immediately above the mouth of Licking river, and opposite Cincinnati. It is situated on an elevated fertile plain. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a market-house, an academy, incorporated and endowed by the Legislature with 6,000 acres of land; and a United States' arsenal, with barracks for 2 or 3 regiments of soldiers, inclosed by a stockade.

Newport, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 11 m. E. Marietta.

Newportage, t. Portage co. Ohio, 20 m. S. W. Ravenna.

New Portland, p-t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 817.

Newport Pagnell, t. Eng. in Buckingham co. on the Ouse, 13 m. S. E. Northampton, 51 N. W. London. Lon. 0° 42′ W. Lat. 52° 5′ N. Pop. 2,515.

Newport-Pratt, t. Ireland, in Mayo co. 8 m. W. Castlebar. Lon. 9° 21′ W. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

New Providence, p-t. Essex co. N. J.

New Richmond, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 15 m. S. W. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 230.

New Richmond, t. Ross co. Ohio, 14 m. S. E. Chillicothe, 58 S. Columbus.

New River, r. N. C. which runs into New river inlet, 45 m. W. S. W. Cape Lookout, in lon. 77° 38′ W. lat. 34° 27′ N.

New River, r. Beaufort district, S. C. which communicates with Savannah sound, W. of Dawfuskey island.

New Rochelle, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. on East river, 20 m. from New York, 5 S. Whiteplains. Pop. 1,135. Here is an academy.

New Rumley, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 11 m. N. Cadiz.

Newry, s-p. Ireland, in Down co. on the Newry water, which falls into Carlingford bay. It was formerly a pass and military post of considerable importance. It was ruined in the great rebellion of 1641, in which its inhabitants suffered incredible hardships. After the restoration, it was rebuilt, and began to make some figure; but in September 1689, it was again reduced to ashes by the duke of Berwick. In consequence of the succeeding settlement of Ireland, the place revived. Its increase has been chiefly owing to its canal, by which a communication has been formed between Lough Neagh and the bay of Carlingford, by means of which vessels of 50 or 60 tons are enabled to pass through the heart of Ulster. The linen manufacture was carried on very extensively, and large quantitities of linen were exported, but this trade has been of late much injured. There is a very considerable export of butter, beef, pork, and grain. There are also some extensive manufactories. 50½ m. N. Dublin, 30 S. S. W. Belfast. Lon. 6° 15′ W. Lat. 54° 10′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Newry, t. Oxford co. Maine, 24 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 303.

Newry, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 169.

New Salem, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 16 m. E. Greenfield. Pop. 2,146.

New Salem, p-v. New London co. Ct.

New Salem, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.

New Salem, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 14 m. W. Steubenville. Pop. in 1815, 500.

New Sharon, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine. Pop. 1,219.

Newshelf, shoal, on the N. W. coast of Riou's island, in the Pacific. Lon. 220° 47′ E. Lat. 8° 50′ S.

New Shetland, or *New Iceland*, or *New South Britain*, newly discovered land off Cape Horn, visited by vessels engaged in the seal fishery. A range of islands extends in a direction from E. N. E. to W. S. W. about 200 miles in lat. 63° S. To the south of this range is a large body of land, the limits of which are not known. It has been traced from lon. 44° to 63° W. Capt. Palmer who visited it in 1821–22, discovered in lat. 61° 41′ S. lon. 45° 27′ W. a good harbour, about a mile up Washington Strait, which he named Palmer. The land contains marks of volcanoes. It presents lofty summits, and appears to be a dreary mass of snow and ice.

New Shoreham, R. I. See *Block Island*.

New Smyrna, t. Florida, on the W. side of Hillsborough bay, 4 m. from the inlet. It affords a commodious and safe harbor of easy access. The bar has 8 feet at low water.

New South Wales, an extensive country on the E. coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and fixed upon by the British government as the best spot for a colony, to which they might transport convicts. A small colony was sent out in 1788. In 1800, the number of inhabitants, including the settlers in Norfolk island, was 6,000. In 1809, the number was 9,356, and in 1822, including Van Dieman's land, 42,000.

Almost all the settlements are on the E. side of the Blue Mountains. The names are Sydney the capital, Paramatta, Windsor, Liverpool, and Newcastle.

No attempts were made to cross the Blue mountains for the purpose of exploring the interior of this country, until the year 1813. Since that time, several expeditions have been undertaken, particularly two under Lieut. Oxley, in 1817 and 1818, who explored the country for several hundred miles from the coast. He ascertained that several large rivers rise on the west side of the Blue mountains, and traced their course for many hundred miles into the interior. They appear to terminate, however, in immense swamps or inland lakes.

The climate of the colony, particularly in the inland districts, is highly salubrious. For the distance of five or six miles from the coast, the land is a strip of sand, thickly studded with rocks, and supporting only a few stunted gums. Beyond this the soil changes to a thin layer of vegetable mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay, which is again supported by a deep bed of schistus. The trees of the forest are here of the most stately dimensions, and consist of full sized gums, iron barks, and the beefwood tree, or forest oak. This description of country forms a girdle of about 10 miles in breadth. Advancing about four miles further into the interior, you meet with an endless variety of hill and dale, clothed in the most luxuriant herbage, and covered with flocks and herds. A rich loam, resting on a substratum of fat red clay, several feet in depth, is found even on the tops of the highest hills, which in general do not yield in fertility to the vallies. The timber is here so thinly scattered that a person may gallop without difficulty in every direction. Arriving at the Nepean river, a head branch of the Hawkesbury, you find fertile plains of considerable extent, consisting of rich vegetable mould, many feet in depth. These plains, at the junction of the two rivers, are from two to three miles in breadth. The banks of the Hawkesbury are of great fertility. This whole country hitherto described, with the exception of the barren waste in the vicinity of the coast, is, to use the colonial term, located; *i. e.* either granted away to individuals, or attached as commons to the cultivated districts.

Among the unappropriated lands, are, 1st. The Cow Pastures, about 30 miles from Sydney, lying between the river Nepean, and the Blue mountains. It contains about 100,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is equal to any on the banks of the Hawkesbury; 2d. The Five Islands, a tract which commences about 40 miles S. of Sydney, and extends to Shoal Haven river. It lies between the coast and a high range of hills which terminates at the north side abruptly in the sea, and renders intercourse with the capital difficult. The soil is of extraordinary fertility, and the lands near Shoal Haven river, are highly eligible for agricultural purposes; since this river is navigable for about 20 miles into the country for vessels of 70 or 80 tons burden. The banks of this river produce a great abundance of fine cedar, and other timber. 3d. The district of the Coal river, in which is the town of Newcastle, 60 m. N. of Port Jackson. It is inhabited by incorrigible offenders, who are transported thither from the settlements at Port Jackson. They are employed in burning lime and procuring coals and timber for the use of government. The coal mines are considerably elevated above the level of the sea, and are of the richest description. The lime is made from oyster shells, which are found in prodigious abundance. 4th. The country to the westward of the Blue Mountains, which is of amazing extent, and great diversity of climate. These mountains are supposed not to exceed 4,000 feet in height. The road over them is by no means difficult for wagons, until you arrive at the pass which forms the descent into the low country. There it is excessively steep and dangerous; yet carts and waggons go up and down it continually.

The whole of this western country is much more open and free from timber than the country to the eastward of the Blue mountains; but it suffers from not having a good communication with the capital, and also from the want of navigable rivers. In this country there is a small settlement at Bathurst plains, 180 m. from Sydney.

Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are all grown in this colony; but the two former are most cultivated. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, grapes, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and melons of all sorts, attain the highest degree of maturity.

The increase of horses and cattle throughout the colony has been very rapid. In the space of 18 years the stock of horses has increased from 163 to 3,675; the stock of horned cattle, from 1,044 to 55,450; and the stock of sheep from 6,124 to 201,240.

The progress of this colony in wealth and population is much retarded by injurious restrictions. The erection of distilleries in any part of the colony was for a long time prohibited, and the consequence was, there was no demand for agricultural produce, but the system has been changed, and the

manufacture of spirits is now allowed in the colony. Heavy export duties are imposed on all the staple produce of the country, particularly on the importation of whale oil, and on spermaceti oil, which is severely felt, as the coasts and shores to the southward abound with whales and seals; and the fishery could be prosecuted to great advantage. But the most serious restriction is that imposed by the last act, renewing the charter of the East India company, by which the vessels of New South Wales are in effect prohibited from navigating the seas within the company's charter; the act requiring that all vessels be of the size of 350 tons, in order to qualify them for the navigation of these seas. Were the colonists freed from this prohibition, they would be enabled to transport in their own vessels their coals, timber, spars, flour, meat, &c. to the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Calcutta, and other places in the Indian seas. They might carry to Canton the sandal wood, beche la mer, dried seal skins, and other productions of the surrounding seas and islands, and return freighted with cargoes of tea, silks, nankeens, &c. and also open the fur trade with the N.W. coast of America.

New Store, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.

New Switzerland, t. Switzerland co. Indiana, on Ohio river, settled by Swiss emigrants. They cultivate the vine, and in 1810, 2,400 gallons of wine were made from 80 acres of vineyard.

New Smyrna, t. Florida, on Mosquito river, 10 m. above its mouth, 70 m. S. St. Augustine. It was originally settled by a colony of about 1,500 Greeks and Minorcans.

Newton, t. Wales, in Montgomery co. on the Severn, 7 m. S. W. Montgomery, 175 W. by N. London. Lon. 3° 18′ W. Lat. 52° 30′ N. Pop. 2,025.

Newton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. N. E. Manchester. Pop. 1,784.

Newton, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 6 m. N. E. Stockport. Pop. 1,445.

Newton Bushel, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 14 m. S. Exeter, 187 S.W London. Pop. 856.

Newton, borough, Eng. in the Isle of Wight, 5 m. W. N. W. Newport, 92 S. W. London. The harbor is safe, and admits vessels of 500 tons burden.

Newton, t. York co. Lower Canada, 40 m. W. Montreal.

Newton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, opposite Needham, 9 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,850. At the falls of the river here, are several paper-mills, iron manufactories, and snuff mills.

Newton, p-t. Harrison co. Ken.

Newton, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 518.

Newton, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 506.

Newton, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 8 m. S. W. Warren. Pop. 438.

Newton, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 6 m. S. W. Zanesville. Pop. 1,723.

Newton-Limevaddy, t. Ireland, 14 m. S. E. Londonderry.

Newton in the Willows, borough, Eng. in Lancashire, 193 m. N.W. London. Pop. 1,589.

Newton-Stewart, t. Scotland, in Wigton co. on the Cree, 17 m. W. by S. New Galloway. Pop. 1,200.

Newton-Stewart, t. Ireland, in Tyrone co. on the river Foyle, 94½ m. fr. Dublin castle.

Newtown, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 10 m. S. Exeter, 10 N. W. Newburyport, 26 S.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 477.

Newtown, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on the Housatonnuc, 26 m. N. W. New-Haven, 48 S. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,879.

Newtown, t. Queens co. on Long Island, N. Y. bordering on East river, 8 m. E. New York. Pop. in 1810, 2,437. The village of Newtown is pleasantly situated, and has 3 churches. The celebrated apple, called the Newtown pippin, takes its name from this place.

Newtown, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 2,497.

Newtown, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 2,743.

Newtown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,060.

Newtown, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,144.

Newtown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.

Newtown, p-t. King-and-Queens co. Va.

Newtown, p-t. Frederick co. Va.

Newtown, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 2 miles from Little Miami, 6 above its mouth, 20 fr. Williamsburg.

Newtown, p-t. Licking co. Ohio.

Newtown Ardres, t. Ireland, in Down co. 9 m. E. Belfast.

Newtown Barry, or *Bunclody*, t. Ireland, in Wexford co. 10 m. N.W. Enniscorthy.

Newtown Bellew, v. Ireland, in Galway co. 87¾ m. fr. Dublin.

New Trenton, p-t. Franklin co. Indiana.

New Vernon, p-v. Morris co. N. J.

Newvillage, p-v. Sussex co. N. Y.

Newville, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.

Newvineyard, t. Somerset county Maine. Pop. 594.

Newty, Fort, Hind. on the W. coast of Concan, in possession of the British. Lon. 73° 40′ E. Lat. 15° 56′ N.

New Washington, p-v. Clark co. Indiana.

New Windsor, p-t. Orange co. N.Y. on the Hudson, 5 m. below Newburg, 65 N. New York. Pop. 2,425.

New Windsor, p-v. Frederick co. Md.

New Work Island, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 30′ W. Lat. 49° 55′ N.

New Year's Islands, a group of small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the N. coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64° 28′ W. Lat. 54° 41′ S.

New Year's Isle, isl. on the N. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 133° 4′ E. Lat. 10° 55′ S.

New York, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; S. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and W. and N. W. by Upper Canada, from which it is separated by lake Erie, Niagara river, lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence. It extends from lat. 40° 35′ to 45° N. and from lon. 73° to 79° 55′ W. Length, on the parallel of 42°, 340 miles. Extent, 46,000 sq. miles, or 29,494,720 acres.

The south-eastern angle of the State is mountainous, being traversed by several ridges from New Jersey, one of which crosses the Hudson at the highlands. The country on lake Champlain is hilly, and becomes mountainous as you approach the highlands which divide the waters of this lake from those of the St. Lawrence. West of these highlands, a fine country, at first hilly, then level and fertile, extends to the St. Lawrence, and lake Ontario. The western part of the State is principally level, except near the Pennsylvania boundary, where it becomes hilly and mountainous. From Genessee river, near its mouth, to Lewiston, on the Niagara river, there is a remarkable ridge, running almost the whole distance, which

is 78 miles, and in a direction from east to west. Its general altitude above the neighboring land is 30 feet, and its width varies considerably; in some places it is not more than 40 yards. Its elevation above the level of Lake Ontario is, perhaps, 160 feet, to which it descends by a gradual slope, and its distance from that water is between 6 and 10 miles. There is every reason to believe that this remarkable ridge was once the margin of this great lake. About 20 miles S. of this ridge, and parallel with it, there is another which runs from Genesee river to Black Rock. The country between the ridges is called the Tonnawanta valley, and there is some reason to believe that it was once covered by the waters of Lake Erie.

The eastern half of Long-Island is sandy and barren; the western part is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The country on the Hudson below the mouth of the Mohawk, has a good medium soil; the counties of Westchester and Dutchess are under very good cultivation. The alluvial flats of Columbia and some part of Rensselaer counties, are very extensive and rich. A considerable district west of Albany consists of sandy plains, interspersed with marshes. The alluvial flats on the Mohawk are extensive and very fertile. The soil of the vast elevated plain of the western region, occupied by the small lakes, is a rich mould, equally well adapted to grain and grass. The alluvial flats are here extensive; those on Genesee river include about 60,000 acres. Wheat is raised in this State, in greater abundance than all other grains. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, &c. are also extensively cultivated.

The principal minerals are iron and lead, and there are indications of the abundant existence of coal. Lime, marble, marl, flint, gypsum, slate for building, clays for manufacturing, and ochres of various kinds have been discovered in great quantities. Salt springs exist in Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Genesee counties, and yield more than 500,000 bushels of salt annually, and the quantity may be increased indefinitely. The principal salt works are at Salina on Onondaga lake. The mineral waters of Saratoga and Ballston are the most celebrated in America.

The legislature consists of a senate of 32 members, and of a house of representatives, who may not exceed 150. The State is divided into four great districts for the choice of senators. They hold their seats for 4 years, and one-fourth part is elected every year. The representatives are chosen annually by counties. The governor and lieutenant governor are elected for three years. There was formerly a Council of Appointment, consisting of the governor, and a Senator from each of the four great districts, chosen annually by the Legislature. The number of officers appointed by this council was enormous, embracing most of the subordinate officers of the State. But this body is abolished by the new constitution.

The population in 1756 was 110,317; in 1786, 238,897; in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 586,050; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,379,989. Slaves 10,088. Engaged in agriculture 247,648, in commerce 9,113, in manufactures 60,038. Militia in 1821, 121,553. From the census taken 1821, under act of the State Legislature, it appears that the number of freeholders in the State was 259,387, of whom 100,490 owned freeholds of the value of $250 and upwards. The number of acres of improved land was 5,717,494; neat cattle 1,215,049; horses 262,623; sheep 2,147,351; grist mills 2,132, saw mills 4,304; oil mills 139; fulling mills 991; carding machines 1,233; cotton and woollen factories 184; iron works 107; trip hammers 172; distilleries 1,057; asheries 1,262. The quantity of cloth of domestic manufacture for the year 1820, was, fulled cloth 1,958,712 yds.; flannel and other wollens 2,451,107 yds.; linen, cotton and other thin cloths 5,635,985 yds; total 10,045,804 yds.

The denominations of Christians in this State are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends, German Lutherans and Calvinists, Moravians, Catholics, and Shakers.

The fund appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, amounted in 1820, to $1,215,526, and about 25,000 acres of land valued at $150,000. To this fund has been added the proceeds of all lands belonging to the State, (not already otherwise appropriated,) consisting of about 970,000 acres and valued at $1,100,000. Other lands to a vast amount will ultimately come to this fund. In 1820, the number of schools of which returns were made was 6,332, established according to law, and the proportion of children instructed to the whole number in the State was as 24 to 25. There are, beside, many Lancaster and free schools, private schools, charity and Sunday schools in the principal towns. Academies and colleges are also well endowed. The colleges are Columbia College, and the Medical College, in the city of New York; Union College in Schenectady; and Hamilton College at Clinton. There are about 75 incorporated academies, and several Theological seminaries.

The exports from New York exceed those of any other State in the Union, and in 1815, it paid more than one third of the revenue of the U. S. and more than twice as much as any other State. In the amount of shipping it is surpassed only by Massachusetts, and in the value of manufactures only by Pennsylvania. The value of the manufactures in 1810, was $25,370,289; the amount of shipping, in 1815, 309,290 tons; and the revenue paid in 1815, $14,491,739. The exports consist of wheat, Indian corn, rye, beef, pork, lumber, &c. and their value in 1816, was $19,690,031; in 1817, $18,707,433; in 1820, $13,163,244, about one-third of which was foreign produce.

For several years past, the State has been engaged in improvements of its inland navigation, on a scale never before witnessed in this country, and with an energy and liberality which excite universal admiration. A grand canal is now in progress, which will open a water communication from Hudson river to Lake Erie, and another is already completed, uniting the same river with Lake Champlain.

The Erie canal, when completed, will be about 365 miles long. The route is as follows: Beginning at Albany, on the Hudson, it passes up the west bank of that river nearly to the mouth of the Mohawk; then along the south bank of the Mohawk, through the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and Oneida, to Rome. From Rome it proceeds in a S. W. direction, and crosses Oneida creek into Madison county, where it turns to the W. and passes through Onondaga county, approaching within a mile and a half of Salina, at the S. end of Onondaga lake. It crosses Seneca river at Montezuma, and passing by Lyons and Palmyra, strikes the

Genesee river at Rochester. West of the Genesee river, it runs on the S. side of the Ridge road, and parallel with it for 60 miles, and then turning to the south, joins Tonnewanta creek 11 miles from its mouth in Niagara river. The channel of the Tonnewanta will be made use of for these 11 miles, and the canal will then proceed in a southerly direction from the mouth of the Tonnewanta along the east bank of Niagara river to Buffalo on Lake Erie.

This route is divided into three sections. The western sections extends from Buffalo to Montezuma on Seneca river, 160 miles; through this distance the level of the canal uniformly descends from the lake, and the whole descent is 194 feet by 25 locks. The middle section extends from Montezuma to Rome, 77 miles; through this distance the level of the canal uniformly ascends, and the whole ascent is 49 feet. The eastern section extends from Rome to Albany, 113 mile: through this distance the level of the canal uniformly descends; and the whole descent is 419 feet by 46 locks. The aggregate of rise and fall is therefore 662 feet, and the difference of levels between Lake Erie and the Hudson, 564 feet.

The canal is 44 feet wide (in the middle section 40) on the surface, 28 at the bottom, and 4 feet deep. It was estimated by the commissioners in 1817, that the whole expense would be $4,881,733: viz. the western section, $1,756,862; the middle section, $853,186; the eastern section, $2,196,690; and general expenses $75,000. The average expense per mile, according to this estimate, was $13,800. These estimates are now found to have been too large, and it is supposed that the whole expense will not much exceed $4,500,000 The canal was commenced on the 4th of July 1817. It is now navigated from Rochester to Schenectady, a distance of 238 miles. In their report of March 1821, the commissioners anticipate the entire completion of the canal before the close of the year 1823.

Among the benefits of this grand enterprise, it is expected, that beside furnishing an outlet for the agricultural produce of vast and fertile regions, salt may be supplied to the Atlantic States from the great salt works at Salina, cheaper than from abroad. In the progress of the canal also, gypsum of the best quality has been discovered, and in sufficient quantities for the supply of the whole United States. A minute survey is to be made of the country on each side of the canal throughout its whole length. The survey includes a breadth of ten miles. The expense is generously defrayed by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany.

The Champlain canal was commenced 10th June 1818, and completed 28th November 1822. Its length from Whitehall at the mouth of Wood creek through Fort Edward to the waters of the Hudson at Waterford is 61½ miles, of which 46 miles is artificial navigation, and 15½ improved natural navigation. The part of the canal between Whitehall and Fort Edward is 23 miles long. Its summit level is supplied with water by means of a dam constructed across the Hudson, 2 m. below Glenn's Falls, 30 feet in height and 900 feet long. Another feeder is to pass from the Hudson above Glenn's Falls into the canal. The canal is 40 feet wide at the surface, 28 at the bottom, and 4 feet deep. The locks are 90 feet long, and 14 feet wide in the clear. The descent from the summit level to Lake Champlain is 54 feet, and from the summit level of the Hudson, 30 feet. The whole number of locks is 21. At Fort Edward the canal communicates with the Hudson through a tier of 3 locks constructed of white marble. At Waterford it is connected with the Erie canal. The expense of the canal from Lake Champlain to Fort Edward was about $260,000; from Fort Edward to Waterford the estimated expense is $400,000.

Plans have been recently submitted to the legislature of the State, for improving the navigation of the Hudson below the head of tide waters, so as to admit of the ascent of ships to Albany, and of sloops to Lansingburgh and Waterford.

New York, the first commercial city in America, is on the island of the same name, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, in lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N. and lon. 74° 0 45″ W., 90 m. N. E. Philadelphia, 210 S. W. Boston, 140 S. Albany, 390 S. Montreal. The city, county, and island of New York are of the same extent. The island is 15 miles long, and on an average 1½ broad, and is separated from New Jersey by the Hudson; from the continental part of New York by Harlaem creek; from Long Island by East river; and from Staten Island by New York bay or harbor.

The compact part of the city is at the S. end of the island, and extends along the Hudson about 2 miles; and from the Battery, in the S. W. corner, along East river, about 2½ miles. Its circuit is about 8 miles. All the northern part of the city has been recently laid out and is handsomely built; the streets of the southern and ancient part are frequently narrow and crooked, but are every year becoming more convenient. The principal street is Broadway, which is 80 feet wide, and extends from the Battery, in a N. E. direction, through the centre of the city, for three miles. It is generally well built, and a part of it is splendid. The houses in the city, generally, were formerly built of wood, but these are fast disappearing, and substantial brick houses, with slated roofs, rising in their place. The city is divided into 10 wards. The public revenue derived by the municipal government may be estimated of late years at upwards of $500,000 per annum, and the expenditures at nearly the same sum. Much of this revenue is raised by assessments for the various and extensive improvements of the city. The other revenue is derived from the rents, wharfage licences, ferries, the markets, auction sales, direct taxation, &c. &c. The unredeemed debt is about $1,000,000. The monied operations of this city exceed those of any State in the Union excepting New York, and in ordinary years nearly equal those of the rest of that State.

Among the public buildings, the most prominent and important is the City Hall, which is the most beautiful edifice in the U. S. It is 216 feet long, 105 broad, and, including the attic story, 65 feet high. The front, and both ends above the basement story, are built of white marble. The expense was $500,000. It is occupied by the City Council in their meetings, and by the different courts of law.—The New York Hospital comprises the Hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, and the lying-in hospital. The annual expenditure is about $40,000. During the year 1819, 1,725 patients were admitted, of whom 1,320 were cured. A valuable medical library of about 3,000 volumes, is attached to the institution.

The Lunatic Asylum, completed 1821, stands on a fine eminence on the Hudson, about 7 miles N. of the city. The building is of freestone, 211 feet by 60, and is calculated for the accommodation of 200 patients. The number for the last year was from 90 to 100. The Alms House is a plain stone structure, on East river, 2 miles from the City Hall. It is 3 stories high, 320 feet long, and 50 wide, recently erected. The expense, including the work house, penitentiary, and other buildings connected with it, was $418,791. In 1816, the number of poor in this institution was 1,487, and the expense of the establishment $90,886. Both the number of the poor and the expense of the establishment continue about the same to the present time. Attached to the Alms House is now an extensive Pin manufactory, in which the young and the feeble are kept at labor. The tread mill has also been introduced, and promises to be of much use in the reformation of convicts. The able-bodied male convicts are put in chains and employed at work upon the various avenues leading from the city. The State prison is on the Hudson, at Greenwich, about 1½ miles from the City Hall. It is constructed of free stone. The number of prisoners in 1814, was 494, in 1819, 604, since which time it has not much increased. The original cost of the establishment was $208,846, and large sums have been voted by the legislature to defray the annual expenses.—The New York Institution is near the City Hall, and its apartments are occupied by the literary and philosophical society; the American Academy of Fine Arts, to which $20,000 has been granted with the privilege of holding real estate, and which has a valuable collection of paintings and statues; the Lyceum of natural history; the American Museum; and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Columbia College, formerly called King's College, was established in 1754. It has a president, 5 professors, 140 students, a library of 3,000 or 4,000 volumes, a valuable philosophical apparatus, and an annual revenue of more than $4,000. A Faculty of Medicine was formerly attached to the institution, but in 1814 it was separated from it. The Regents of the University of New York, have within a few years granted for the benefit of this college and Union College, lands, the annual revenue from which is about $5,000. The whole value of grants made to Columbia College is about $281,000, besides the Botanic Garden, (estimated at $94,000, but not available to a third of that sum.)

A college of Physicians and Surgeons was established in 1807, and in 1814, the Faculty of Medicine was united with it, which was formerly attached to Columbia College. Thus united, the college of Physicians has 7 professors, and is one of the most respectable and flourishing medical institutions in the country. The grants from the State to this institution amount to $35,000.

The New York Eye Infirmary was founded in August 1820, by Doctors Edward Delafield and J. Kearny Rodgers who had attended the practice of a similar institution in London, and from the number of cases there presented of persons laboring under diseases of the eye, judged that a proportionate number existed in this country. They opened the institution at their own expense, and in the course of 7 months had 430 patients. The Infirmary was then placed under a Board of Directors and received an act of Incorporation. By the first annual report of Jan. 1822, it appears that during the period of 16 months, from the commencement of the Institution, the number of patients was upwards of 1,100. The patients are from almost every State in the Union, and several are from the adjacent British provinces, and from the West Indies. The funds are yet small and a suitable building is much needed, where patients requiring important operations may be received to board, and have the constant attendance of the surgeon.

The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church is now transferred to Princeton N. J. The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was established in 1820, in New Haven, Ct. but the year following was transferred to this city. It is under the superintendance and control of the General Convention of the Episcopal church. The management of the institution is vested in a board of trustees which consists of the bishops and of clergymen and laymen chosen from the several dioceses in the U. States. In 1822 the number of students was 22. A Baptist Theological Institution has recently been established in this city.

There are 71 houses of public worship, 13 for Episcopalians, 17 for Presbyterians, (including 3 for Associate Reformed Presbyterians,) 2 for Scotch Presbyterians, 8 for Dutch Reformed Presbyterians, 10 for Methodists, 7 for Baptists, 3 for Friends, 2 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Universalists, 1 for Jews, 1 for Seamen, 1 for Swedenborgians, and 1 for Unitarians.

The building comprising the ware-house, bindery, and printing-office of the National Bible Society was erected in 1822, at an expense of $21,000. The New York Historical Society has a library of 10,000 volumes, embracing many rare and valuable works, files of English, French and American news-papers, a vast collection of pamphlets, and many paintings. Among the other institutions are the Lyceum of Natural History; the Literary and Philosophical Society; the American Academy of Language and Belles Lettres; the Orphan Asylum Society; the Park and City Theatres; a large circus; Vauxhall, Chatham, Richmond-Hill, and other public gardens; 10 market-houses, one of which, the Fulton market, has a basement and pillars of freestone, and for size, convenience and beauty is said to be superior to any market in Europe: expense, when completed, $260,000; 11 banks, exclusive of the savings bank; 21 insurance companies, of which 7 are marine, and 14 fire, including one for lives and annuities; numerous charitable and benevolent institutions for the relief of the poor, the sick, the aged, the widow, the orphan and the stranger; several public libraries, the principal of which is the New York Society Library, containing about 16,000 volumes; the Mechanics' Association, before which lectures are delivered on science, the mechanic arts and trade; the Apprentices' Library, containing upwards of 5,000 volumes; also several academies and numerous common schools, a Free School Society, and a Wesleyan Seminary for the instruction of both sexes.

There are published 8 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 6 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly news-papers, several weekly literary papers, a Quarterly Review, and a religious magazine.

The number of fire engines is 46; 4 hook and ladder companies; 1 hose company, with 10,245 feet of hose; 17 ladders; 23 hooks, and 1 machine

for throwing down chimneys. The whole number of men in the fire department is 1,269. This body is incorporated for charitable purposes, and expended during the past year, in support of indigent members, &c. $3,216.

The Battery is a beautiful open space, containing several acres, at the S. W. point of the city. It commands a fine view of the harbor, with its shipping, islands, and fortifications, and is much frequented by the citizens. The Park is a handsome common, and includes the City Hall, New York Institution, Debtors' Prison, and Bridewell. The Bowling Green, is a beautiful spot of about ½ an acre near the lower part of Broadway. The Elgin Botanic Garden is 3½ miles from the City Hall, and contains about 20 acres. It was founded in 1801, by Dr. David Hosack, and was purchased by the State in 1810, for $74,268, and presented to the Medical College. The other principal places belonging to the city are Harlaem, Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Incleberg, Petersfield, Rose Hill, Bellevue, Mount Vernon, Harlaem heights, Forts Washington, Prince, Tryon, and George, several small islands in the harbor, as Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis' Island, on each of which are fortifications; Castle Clinton on the battery, Bussing's point, King's bridge, Hell gate, Corlaer's hook, Kip's bay, and Greenwich, which last is now nearly merged in the compact part of the city.

New York harbor is a large and beautiful bay, 9 miles long, and 4 broad, which spreads before the city on the S. side, having Long Island on the E. and Staten Island and New Jersey on the W. On the N. it receives the Hudson; on the N. E. it communicates with Long Island Sound through East river; on the W. with Newark bay, through the Kills; on the S. with the Atlantic ocean, through the Narrows. The harbor is deep enough for the largest vessels, well secured from winds and storms, sufficiently spacious for the most numerous fleet, and the currents so rapid, that it is seldom obstructed by ice.

New York is admirably situated for commerce, on an excellent harbor, at the mouth of a noble river, with an extensive, fertile and populous back country. It imports most of the goods consumed in the State of New York, the northern half of New Jersey, the western parts of New England, and to a great extent the goods consumed in the southern and many of the western States, and when the Erie canal is completed, will supply the country on the Ohio and the great lakes. Four lines of regular packets are established between this city and Europe, viz: 2 to Liverpool, 1 to London and 1 to Havre. A ship leaves New York for Liverpool every week; the packets for the other ports sail monthly. A packet sails every week to Charleston, S. C. This city owns more shipping than any other in the Union, and more than half as much as the city of London. The amount of shipping in 1816, 299,617 tons. The revenue from the customs, collected at this port, is about one-fourth of the whole revenue of the U. States; in 1815, it was $14,409,790.—The city is governed by a common council, composed of the Mayor, the Recorder, and one Alderman and an assistant Alderman from each of the 10 wards. The Recorder and 2 Aldermen form the criminal court of the county; a first judge with the Mayor and Aldermen form the Mayor's Court, or Court of Common Pleas. There is also a Police Court of three Magistrates, one of whom is constantly holding the Court, a Marine Court, two Justices' Courts, and a number of minor Justices' Courts.

Few cities in the world have increased so regularly and rapidly as New-York. In 1697, the population was 4,302; in 1756, 13,040; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1805, 75,770; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; and may now (1823) be computed at 133,000. The inhabitants are from many different nations. More than one-third are of New England origin. After these, the most numerous are the Dutch and Scotch, and then the English, Irish, and French.

New York, t. Albemarle co. Va. 23 m. W. Charlotte.

New York, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

New Zealand, two large islands in the Pacific ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, divided from each other by a strait 12 or 15 miles broad. Lon. 181° to 194° W. Lat. 34° to 48° S. The northern island is 600 miles long, and on an average 150 broad, and the southern nearly as large. The New Zealand pines grow to a greater height than the tallest Norway pines. The most valuable production is flax. Wheat, barley, and all the common European grains and vegetables, flourish here. The inhabitants are a high-minded and noble race of men. They have virtues which place them in the highest rank of uncivilized nations. But the Missionaries confirm the report that they are cannibals, as they have been frequently known to roast and devour the prisoners taken in war. Their principal faults result from the fierceness of an untamed spirit, and not from the low vices of the sensual. War is the New Zealander's glory. Fighting is the principal topic of his conversation. He believes that the soul, as soon as it is parted from the body, is engaged in war.

At Parramatta, in the British colony of New South Wales, a seminary has been established for the instruction of New Zealanders in the simple arts of life. They are here taught to spin, weave, and reap. They manifest a strong desire for improvement. In February 1820, the seminary contained 25 pupils. Two establishments have also been made in New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society, and with very promising success. In 1814, the first missionary settlers were established at the Bay of Islands by Rev. Samuel Marsden. He visited the settlements in 1819, and purchased from one of the chiefs a tract of land consisting of 13,000 acres, and settled the missionaries upon it. In a journey which he took at this time across the island, he discovered a large river making its way to the sea on the opposite shore and named it the Gambier. The Missionaries cultivate the ground and have already an ample store of excellent wheat; they have directed their attention to the breeding of cattle and employ several of the natives in sawing timber for exportation to New South Wales. They have reduced the language of the country to writing and constructed a New Zealand grammar. The warlike character of the natives creates great obstacles to the progress of civilization, which would be removed should the Missionaries be joined by a band of resolute colonists who would protect their own rights, and at the same time not infringe those of the natives. The progress already made under the discouragements that have existed is astonishing. Pop. variously estimated from 100,000 to 150,000.

Nexapa, t. Mexico, 5 leagues W. Oaxaca.

Nexapan, San Antonio de, settlement, Spanish America, in Guatimala, 10 m. S. E. St. Salvador.

Nexon, v. France, in Upper Vienne, 15 m. S. S. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,800.

Neybe, or *Nieva*, r. Hispaniola, one of the largest in the island. It pursues a course E. of S. and falls into Ocoa bay.

Neyer, district, Hind. in Cutch, about 24° N. lat.

Neyland, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Stour, 6 m. N. Colchester. Pop. 933.

Nganchan, city, China, in Koeitchoo. Lon. 105° 31′ E. Lat. 26° 12′ N.

Nganlo, t. China, in Houquang. Lon. 111° 24′ E. Lat. 31° 14′ N.

Nhingtkoue, city of China, in Kiangnan. Lon. 118° 24′ E. Lat. 31° 2′ N.

Niabussun, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Lon. 87° 25′ E. Lat. 23° 45′ N.

Niagara, r. N. America, through which Lake Erie discharges itself into Lake Ontario, is celebrated for its falls, one of the grandest natural curiosities on the globe. The river flows from S. to N. and is 35 miles long. At its efflux from Lake Erie it is ¾ of a mile wide, from 40 to 60 feet deep, and flows with a current of 7 miles an hour. As it proceeds, the river spreads to the width of 6 or 7 miles, embosoming several islands, particularly Grand and Navy islands, which terminate in beautiful points 1½ miles above the falls. A little below the termination of these islands, commence the rapids, which extend a mile to the precipice, in which space the river descends 57 feet. At the precipice it is ¾ of a mile wide. Here Goat island divides the river into 2 channels; the channel between Goat island and the Eastern or United States' shore, is also divided by a small island. Over the precipice the river falls perpendicularly about 160 feet. Much the greater part of the water passes in the channel between Goat island and the Canada shore. This fall is called from its shape the Horse-shoe fall. Between Goat island and the small island in the eastern channel, the stream is only 8 or 10 yards wide, forming a beautiful cascade. Between this small island and the United States shore, the sheet of water is broad, and the descent is greater by a few feet than at the Horse-shoe fall, but the stream is comparatively shallow.

The falls are seen to advantage from different positions. The best single view is that from the Table rock on the Canada side; and the best view of the rapids is from Goat island, which is ingeniously connected by a bridge with the eastern shore. The view from the river below is the most entire. Below the falls, the river runs between perpendicular banks 300 feet high to Queenston, 7 miles; thence to Lake Ontario the country is open. About 5 miles below the falls, is a semicircular basin on the E. side of the river 300 yards in circuit, inclosed by rocky cliffs. The current confined here forms a tremendous whirlpool, called the Devil's Hole, after which it assumes a tranquil course. From Lewiston to its mouth, 8 miles, it affords a good harbour for vessels. From the landing at Lewiston there is a portage of 9 miles to Fort Schlosser, 2 miles above the falls.

Niagara, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee co. S. by Tonnewanta creek which separates it from Erie co. and W. by Niagara river. Pop. 22,990. Engaged in agriculture 4,015, in commerce 90, in manufactures 340. The courts sit at Lewiston.

Niagara, formerly *Schlosser*, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara river, just above the falls.

Niagara, t. and fort, Niagara co. N. Y. on the Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 15 m. below the great falls. It was taken by the British in 1813, and the town was destroyed, but is has since been rebuilt in a better style than before. Lon. 79° 6′ W. Lat. 43° 14′ N. Pop. 484.

Niagur, t. Hind. in Gundawaneh. Lon. 82° 11′ E. Lat. 22° 22′ N.

Niak, isl. on S. W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 43° 30′ W. Lat. 59° 45′ N.

Nias, or *Neas Isle*, isl. in the Eastern seas, off Tapanooly bay, on the W. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles wide. It is 50 miles long by 20 broad.

Nibbionna, t. Austrian Italy, on the Lambro, 10 m. S. E. Como.

Nibe, t. Denmark, in Jutland, 9 m. W. S. W. Aalborg. Pop. 1,000.

Nicaragua, a province of the kingdom of Guatimala, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by the Caribean sea, W. by Guatimala and the Pacific, and S. by Costa Rica.

Nicaragua, or *Leon de Nicaragua*, cap. of the above province. It is the see of a bishop. Its port is Realexo, which is situated near it, on the river Realexo, and has a good harbour. Lon. 85° 4′ W. Lat. 11° 16′ N.

Nicaragua, a lake of fresh water in the above province, 140 miles long, and 41 broad. It is navigable for the largest vessels. It enters the Caribean sea through a channel called the river San Juan, which is 64 miles long, and on which a considerable trade is carried on by means of canoes and other small craft.

Nicastro, anciently *Neocastrum*, t. Italy, in the S. of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 15 m. N. W. Squillace, 24 N. N. E. Mileto. Pop. 10,600.

Niccola della Strada, t. Naples, S. of Capua. Pop. 2,000.

Nice, a county or province in the Sardinian states, surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the maritime Alps, the French department of the Var, and the Mediterranean. Extent, 1,230 square miles. Pop. 91,000.

Nice, t. in the N. W. of Italy, in the Sardinian states, and cap. of the province of Nice. It stands at the mouth of the small river Paglion, on the Mediterranean, and is delightfully situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills covered with villas, gardens, and groves of orange and lemon trees. Here is a theatre, public baths, coffee-houses, a library, delightful walks, and good society. These, added to the presumed salubrity of the climate in consumptive complaints, render it a favourite resort of emigrating foreigners, particularly English. The harbour, which is protected by a mole, is spacious and secure, and is capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons. The trade consists chiefly in the export of the oil, wine, and silk of the neighbourhood. 92 m. S. W. Genoa, 92 S. by W. Turin. Lon. 7° 16′ E. Lat. 43° 41′ N. Pop. 18,500.

Nichaburg. See *Nishapour*.

Nicholas, co. Va. formed in 1818, of a part of Greenbriar county. Pop. 1,853. Slaves 48. Engaged in agriculture 407, in commerce 6, in manufactures 4. At the court-house is a post-office.

Nicholas, co. Ken. Pop. 7,973. Slaves 919. Engaged in agriculture 2,041, in manufactures 188. Chief town, Carlisle.

Nicholas Island, small island on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79° 40′ W. Lat. 23° 15′ N.

Nicholasville, p-t. and cap. Jessamine co. Ken.

20 m. S. W. Lexington. Pop. in 1810, 158. Here is a bank.

Nichol Forest, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 10½ m. N. E. Longtown. Pop. 757.

Nicholl's inn, p-v. Dearborn co. Indiana.

Nicholson, or *Thornbottom*, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 543.

Nicholson's house, p-v. Warren co N. C.

Nickelsberg, t. Bohemia, 23 m. S. Dresden.

Nicobar, the name of a group of islands in the bay of Bengal, between 6° and 10° N. lat. and between 93° and 95° E. lon. There are 7 large and 12 small ones. They are almost all inhabited by a quiet and inoffensive people. The soil produces cocoa nuts, pine apples, plantains, lemons and other fruits in abundance, but the climate is very unhealthy. The Danes attempted a settlement here in 1756, but almost all the colonists died within a few years.

Nicojack, a cave, Georgia, in the Cherokee country, 20 m. S. W. Look-Out mountain, and ½ a mile from Tennessee river. A large river, 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep issues from its mouth, which has been explored 3 miles in a canoe.

Nicolai, or *Nikolow*, t. Prussian States, 13 m. N. Plesse, 42 W. N. W. Cracow. Pop. 1,200.

Nicholas du Port, t. France, in Meurthe, 7 m. S. E. Nancy, 9 W. N. W. Luneville. Pop. 3,200.

Nicolet, r. Lower Canada, which takes its rise from a lake S. of the St. Lawrence, and runs N. W. for about 47 miles, when it is met by a large branch, navigable for boats and other small craft. From this point its course, till it falls into Lake St. Peter, is 21 miles.

Nicolet, seigniory, Lower Canada, in Buckingham co. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. S. Three-Rivers. The village consists of about 50 houses with a church.

Nicoping, or *Nyekiobing*, s-p. Denmark, on the island of Mors, in the gulf of Lymfiord, 33 m. N. N. W. Wiborg.

Nicopolis, or *Nikopoli*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the left bank of the Danube. 164 m. N. W. Adrianople, 276 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 24° 8′ E. Lat. 43° 45′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Nicosia, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 40 m. W. N. W. Catania, 60 E. S. E. Palermo. Pop. 12,800.

Nicosia, a large city, cap. of the island of Cyprus. It was formerly of very great extent and importance, being 9 miles in circumference, and containing 300 churches. The Venetians, on obtaining possession of it, reduced it to a smaller compass but surrounded it with very strong fortifications. Since 1570, it has been under the dominion of the Turks. Its fortifications, even in their present ruined state, are conceived by Dr. Clarke to exceed in magnificence those of almost every other city. The city contains 2,000 Mahometans, and 1,000 Greek families, with a few Armenian and Maronite Christians. It carries on manufactures of Turkey leather, of small carpets, and of printed cottons. Lon. 33° 26′ E. Lat. 35° 13′ N.

Nicotera, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated near the sea coast. It is the see of a bishop. 32 m. N. by E. Reggio, 50 S. S. E. Cosenza. Pop. 6,300.

Nicoya, t. Guatimala, in Costa Rica, on a river of the same name, near the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 85° 53′ W. Lat. 10° 42′ N.

Nidda, t. Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 23 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,500.

Nidda, r. Germany, which falls into the Maine at Hochst.

Nidegh, (an. *Cadyna*,) t. Caramania, in A. Turkey, 22 m. E. Karahissar. Pop. about 5,000.

Nidingen, small isl. Sweden, in the Cattegat, with a light house. Lon. 11° 55′ E. Lat. 57° 18′ 21″ N.

Nidjigul, fort, India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 16′ E. Lat. 13° 15′ N.

Nidycavil, t. India, in Coimbetoor. Lon. 77° 42′ E. Lat. 11° 51′ N.

Niebla, t. Spain, in Seville. There is a considerable copper mine in the neighbourhood. 11 m. N. N. W. Moguer. Lon. 6° 28′ W. Lat. 37° 29′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Nieder Aula, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 6 m. S. W. Hersfeld. Pop. 900.

Niederbronn, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 7 m. N. N. W. Hanau, 12 S. W. Weissembourg. Pop. 1,500.

Niederhall, t. Wirtemburg, 13 m. N. N. W. Hall. Pop. 1,400.

Nieder-Ingelheim, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 7 m. W. Mentz. Pop. 1,200.

Niedernay, or *Nieder-chenheim*, t. France, 12 S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,300. See *Ehenheim*.

Niefern, t. Baden, 4 m. E. N. E. Pforzheim. Pop. 1,000.

Nieheim, t. Prussian States, 14 m. E. N. E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,300.

Niemeck, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, ceded in 1815 by Saxony. 15 m. N. Wittenberg. Pop. 1,300.

Niemecz, *Nimiec*, or *Nemes*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, 76 m. W. N. W. Jassi, 280 N. E. Belgrade. Lon. 25° 58′ E. Lat. 47° 23′ N.

Niemen, r. Russia, which rises a few miles S. of Minsk, and passes by Grodno and Kowno, where it is joined by the Wilna. It soon after enters East Prussia, and passes the town of Tilsit, 7 miles below which it divides into several branches, which fall into the large maritime inlet called the Kurische Haf.

Niemes, t. Bohemia, on the Polzen, 8 m. S. Gablona. Pop. 1,900.

Niemierow, t. Russian Poland, 16 m. N. N. E. Braclau. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews.

Niemptschutz, t. Moravia, 15 m. S. Brunn. Pop. 1,050.

Nienburg, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 27 m. N. W. Hanover, 35 S. S. E. Bremen. Pop. 3,500.

Nienburg, or *Monck-Nienburg*, t. Saxony, at the confluence of the Bude and the Saale, 20 m. S. by E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,050.

Nienhaus, or *Neuenhaus*, t. Hanover, 115 m. W. by N. Hanover, 46 W. N. W. Osnabruck. Pop. 1,100.

Nieper. See *Dnieper*.

Niepomice, t. Austrian Poland, on the Vistula, 10 m. E. Cracow.

Nierenstein, v. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the W. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,300.

Niessawa, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 13 m. S. S. E. Thorn. Pop. 900.

Nieul, t. France, in Lower Charente, near the sea, 3 m. N. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,200.

Nieuport, t. Netherland, in West Flanders, 2 m. from the sea coast, 11 S. W. Ostend, 23 W. S. W. Bruges. Lon. 2° 45′ 15″ E. Lat. 51° 7′ 54″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Nievre, a department in the central part of France, bounded by the department of the Yonne,

the Cotes d'Or, the Saone-and-Loire, the Allier, and the Cher. Extent, 2,800 square miles. Pop. 242,000. Nevers is the capital.

Nievre, r. France, which falls into the Loire at Nevers, and gives name to the above department.

Nieuwe Peckel Aa, v. Netherlands, in Groningen, 7 m S. S. W. Winchoten. Pop. 2,900.

Nieuwkerk, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbour. Pop. 5,000.

Nieuwkoop, v. Netherlands, in North Holland, 12 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,900.

Nieuwkuyk, v. Netherlands, in N. Brabant, 6 m. W. Bois le Duc. Pop. 900.

Nieuwpoort, t. Netherlands, in South Holland, 17 m. E. by N. Rotterdam.

Niganiche, isl. off the coast of Cape Breton island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 leagues from North Cape.

Nigdeh. See *Nidegh*.

Niger, r. Eng. in Norfolk, which falls into the German ocean at Clay.

Niger, a great river of Central Africa, which rises in the western part of the continent, near the sources of the Senegal, and has excited an extraordinary degree of interest in modern geographers, by the various and contradictory rumours relative to its course and termination. The opinion which, after the discoveries of Park, became generally established, was that of Major Rennell, coinciding in some measure with the previous one of D'Anville, by which the Niger, after issuing from the lake Dibbie, was supposed to flow eastward through the countries of Houssa and Cassina, till it was lost in the lakes and marshes of Wangara. A very different hypothesis has been started by travellers into Northern Africa. Jackson and Hornemann both state the universal conviction there to be, that the Niger flows eastward, and joins the Nile, being in fact the Nile itself. The Moors express their astonishment when they hear Europeans doubting the identity of the two streams. Hornemann also states that in Fezzan he never met with any one who entertained a different opinion. Notwithstanding these concurrent testimonies, this opinion has been decidedly rejected by the ablest geographers. A more recent hypothesis, the fame of which has nearly absorbed every other, is that by which the Niger is supposed, after a long course through Central and Southern Africa, to pour itself into the Atlantic by the estuary of the Congo. This was originally suggested to Mr. Park by captain Maxwell, who, in the character of a slave-trader, had been accustomed to frequent the last mentioned river. His opinion was founded on the vast quantity of water which it poured into the ocean, and on a rise taking place at a period when no rains had fallen on the southern side of the line. These arguments made so strong an impression on the public mind, that the British government, with a liberality and public spirit which is highly laudable, determined to fit out an expedition on a great scale, to ascertain this grand question in modern geography. It was divided into two parts, one of which, of a military character, was commanded by major Peddie, and was destined to penetrate across Western Africa to the Niger, and to descend its stream; the other, of a naval description, under captain Tuckey was to ascend the Congo in boats. The hopes which were raised of the success of this expedition, have been sadly disappointed. The party of captain Tuckey, overcome by fatigue and the heat of the climate, were seized with a pestilential disorder, which proved fatal to most of them. All the leaders of that of major Peddie fell also a sacrifice to the climate, before they had even approached the Niger.

Nightingale Island, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. coast of Madura. Lon. 114° E. Lat. 7° 15′ S.

Nightingale Island, small island in the Atlantic. Lon. 11° 48′ W. Lat. 37° 29′ S.

Nigritia. See *Negroland*.

Nijibabad, or *Nijibgur*, t. Hind. in Bareilly. Lon. 78° 41′ E. Lat. 29° 35′ N.

Nijibgur, t. Hind. in Agra, on the W. bank of the Ganges, 12 m. below Cawnpore.

Nikera, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic in lon. 57° 20′ W. lat 6° N.

Nikitsk, t. Eu. Russia, 20 m. S. E. Moscow. Pop. 900.

Nikolaiev, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug. It was founded so lately as 1791, and its population was in 1820, above 4,000, and likely to increase. The depth of the river is 20 feet, and vessels of great size can come up here. It is the principal station of the Russian navy in the Black sea. 42 m. N. W. Cherson. Lon. 32° 0′ 9″ E. Lat. 46° 58′ 15″ N.

Nikolaiken, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen, 74 m. S. by E. Konigsberg, 58 S. S. W. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,300.

Nicolsburg, t. Moravia, 25 m. S. Brunn. Pop. 7,600; nearly the half are Jews.

Nicolsk, t. Eu. Russia, 290 m. E. Vologda. Lon. 32° 34′ E. Lat. 60° 31′ 40″ N.

Nikolskoi, t. A. Russia, in Oufa, on the Oural, 80 m. E. S. E. Orenburg.

Nikopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper, 44 m. S. W. Alexandrovsk. Pop. 1,200.

Nicopoli. See *Nicopolis*.

Niksar, t. Caramania, in A. Turkey, 10 m. N. Tocat.

Nilab, one of the names of the river Indus.

Nilcund, t. Hind. and one of the places of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lon. 88° 50′ E. Lat. 27° 51′ N.

Nilcundah, district, Hind. in Hyderabad. Nilcundah, the capital is in lon. 79° 15′ E. lat. 16° 55′ N.

Nile, a great and celebrated river of Africa, which traverses Egypt through its whole extent, and, by its inundation, produces all the fertility for which that country is distinguished. The Portuguese missionaries in Abyssinia represented the Blue river, or Bahr el Azrek, as the principal head of the Nile; but it is now acertained that the Bahr el Abiad is the largest branch, and has the longest course. The most authentic account of the origin of this river, is that collected by Browne in Darfur. The Bahr el Abiad was there described as formed by the conflux of numerous small streams, descending from a very lofty range called the mountains of Donga, which appear to be the same called by the ancients the Mountains of the Moon. For some time it flows eastward along their base; then turns to the N.; and among other countries, waters Cordofan and Sennaar. In traversing this last, it receives its main tributary, the Bahr el Azrek, or river of Abyssinia. Having flowed a considerable space further, it receives the Tacazze, after which during a course of about a thousand miles, through Nubia, it is not fed by any river, scarcely even by the smallest rivulet. This vast region for about a mile from the river is capable of culture; beyond which it stretches on each side into an immeasur-

able expanse of desert. Before reaching Egypt, the Nile forms two cataracts, the lowest of which is at Syene. In passing through Upper Egypt, the river is confined between two mountain ranges, which leave only a narrow strip upon each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the Nile soon separates into branches, and spreads itself over the wide and level plain of the Delta. The rise of the river begins about the 17th of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. In Upper Egypt, however, the stream being confined, as in Nubia, within high banks, artificial means of irrigation must be employed. The length of the river is about 2,000 miles.

Nile, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 8 m. below Portsmouth. Pop. 524.

Nimburg, v. Baden, 10 m. N. N. W. Freyburg. Pop. 960.

Nimburg, t. Bohemia, near the Elbe, 14 m. S. S. E. Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 2,050.

Nimeguen, or *Nimuegen*, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the left bank of the great branch of the Rhine called the Waal. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks. It was taken by the French, on 8th September 1794. 50 m. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 50′ E. Lat. 51° 51′ N. Pop. 13,300.

Nimes, or *Nismes*, t. in the S. E. France, cap. of Gard. Pop. 40,000, of whom 25,000 are Protestants. It is particularly interesting from its ancient monuments, of which, with the exception of Rome, it is said to contain more than any other city in Europe. The maison quarrée is a fine ancient edifice, 76 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and 64 in height. It has 6 columns in front and 10 on each side; the height of these columns is 27 feet. It stands in the centre of the city and is almost in as good a state of preservation as when built in the age of Augustus. Nimes has a royal college, or high school, with a library, a society of medicine and agriculture, an academy of fine arts, and several other literary and scientific institutions. It has also extensive manufactures, particularly of silk stuffs, stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather. It is now the see of a bishop. 30 m. N. E. Montpelier, 70 N. W. Marseilles, 470 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 21′ E. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

Nimes, in Bohemia. See *Niemes*.

Nimishillen, r. Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, about 12 miles above New Philadelphia.

Nimishillen, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 630.

Nimptsch, t. Prussian states, 26 m. S. W. Breslau. Pop. 1,300.

Nine Bridges, p-v. Queen Ann's co. Md.

Nine Fleet Harbor, bay on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 50′ W. Lat. 27° N.

Nine Islands, small islands in the Pacific. Lon. 154° 30′ E. Lat. 4° 40′ S.

Ninety-six, district, S. C. which comprehends the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury.

Nineveh, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Ningo, Danish fort on the Gold coast of Africa, 43 m. W. S. W. from the mouth of Volta.

Ningpo, a city of the first rank, and a great seaport of China, in the province of Tchekiang. Lon. 120° 14′ E. Lat. 29° 54′ N.

Ning-yuen, t. Eastern Tartary, near the frontier of China, 250 m. E. Pekin.

Ninove, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 16 m. S. W. Brussels, 22 S. S. E. Ghent. Pop. 3,400.

Nio, anciently *Ios*, small isl. of Eu. Turkey, in the Archipelago, W. of Námphio. The principal property of the inhabitants consists in their cattle. According to tradition, Homer died in this island. Lon. 5′ 24′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Nions, t. France, in Drome, 21 m. S. E. Montelimart. Pop. 2,800.

Niort, small isl. of Argyleshire, Scotland, in the sound of Mull.

Niort, t. in the W. of France, cap. of Two-Sevres, on the Sevre, 34 m. N. E. La Rochelle, 294 S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 23′ W. Lat. 46° 19′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Niort, t. France, in Mayenne, near Lassay. Pop. 2,000.

Niphon, an extensive island in the east of Asia, forming by much the largest part of the empire of Japan. See *Japan*.

Nipigon, lake, Up. Canada, said to be 150 miles long and 20 broad. It discharges its waters through Nipigon river into Lake Superior. At the N. end of the lake is Fort Duncan a post of the N. W. Fur Company.

Nipisiguit, v. New Brunswick, on the S. side of Chaleur bay, 12 leagues W. of Caraquit island.

Nippenose, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 418.

Nirgua, t. Caraccas, 48 leagues from the city of Caraccas. Lon. 68° 45′ W. Lat. 10° N. Pop. 3,200.

Nish. See *Nissa*.

Nischnei-Lomov, t. Eu. Russia, in Pensa, 34 m. W. N. W. Pensa. Pop. 3,700.

Nischnei-Novgorod, or *Nishegorod*, a government of Eu. Russia, between 41° 45′ and 46° 15′ E. lon. and 54° and 57° N. lat. It has an area of 20,400 sq. miles. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Nishnei-Novgorod, a thriving commercial t. Eu. Russia, capital of the government of the same name, situated at the confluence of the Oka and Wolga. Since 1816, the largest fair of Makariev has been held at this city. It is frequented by crowds of dealers from different parts of Russia, Poland, Germany, Tartary, Bukharia, and even Persia. The quantity of merchandise sold here is immense, and it is justly regarded as one of the greatest fairs in Europe. 250 m. E. N. E. of Moscow, and 540 E. S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 44° 28′ E. Lat. 56° 19′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Nisemasse, small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 128° 42′ E. Lat. 8° 15′ N.

Nishapour, ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the province of Korassan. 30 m. S. Mesched, 230 N. E. Herat. Pop. 15,000.

Nishnebottona, r. Missouri ter. which enters the E. side of the Missouri at the Grand Pass in about lat. 40° 20′ N.

Nisi, t. Greece, in the Morea, on the Pirnazza, near its mouth.

Nisibin, v. Persia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, 78 m. S. E. Diarbekir, 70 N. W. Mosul.

Nisida, small isl. of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy, a few miles from Naples. It has a small seaport called Porto Pavone, where ships, going to Naples, perform quarantine.

Niskayuna, t. Schenectady co. N. Y. on the S. side of the Mohawk, 12 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 516.

Nismes. See *Nimes*, in France.

Nissa, or *Nisch*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, near the Morawa river. 245 m. N. W. Constantinople, 150 E. N. E. Ragusa. Lon. 21° 36′ E. Lat. 43° 31′ N.

Nissan, v. France, in Herault, 4 m. S. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,100.

Nissy, t. in the N. of Greese, at the mouth of the Salambria, or ancient Peneus.

Nistelroode, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 m. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,600.

Nith, r. Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, and running S. E. falls into the Solway frith.

Nittany Mountain, Pennsylvania, which extends from the Juniatta almost to the W. branch of the Susquehannah.

Nittenau, t. Germany, 17 m. N. N. E. Ratisbon.

Nivelles, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 15 m. S. Brussels, 75 N. N. W. Namur. Lon. 5° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 6,600.

Nivernois, formerly a province in the interior of France. The greater part of it is now comprehended in the department of the Nievre.

Niviano, t. Parma, 8 m. S. Piacenza.

Niurunda, r. Sweden, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 5 m. S. Sundswall.

Niwnitz, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 3 m. S. Ungarisch-Brod. Pop. 1,300.

Nixdorf, or *Great Nikolsdorf*, t. Bohemia, 27 m. E. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 4,000.

Nixon's, p-v. Marion co. Mississippi.

Nixonton, t. Pasquotank co. N. C. on Little River, which runs into Albemarle sound. 28 m. N. E. Edenton.

Nisa, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus, 15 m. N. N. W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,900.

Nisampatam, t. India, in Northern Circars. Lon. 80° 35′ E. Lat. 15° 56′ N.

Nizza della Paglia, t. Sardinian states, in Montferrat, 33 m. N. W. Genoa, 40 S. E. Turin. Pop. 5,000.

Noacote, t. and valley, Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 85° 30′ E. Lat. 27° 43′ N.

Noale. See *Novale*.

Noanagur, district, Hind. in Gujerat, on the S. side of the gulf of Cutch. *Noanagur*, the capital, is in lon. 70° 15′ E. lat. 22° 20′ N.

Noanama San Joseph de, settlement New Granada, on the river St. Juan. 170 m. N. Popayan. Lon. 76° 46′ W. Lat. 5° 15′ N.

Noba, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 135° 13′ E. Lat. 5° 5′ S.

Noble, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 368.

Nobleborough, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 16 m. N. N. E. Wiscasset, 174 N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,553. It has a brisk trade in lumber.

Nocamixon, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,850.

Noce, t. France, in Orne, 30 m. E. Alencon. Pop. 1,200.

Nocera, t. Italy, in the states of the Church, 5 m. S. W. Ancona. Pop. 1,000. It is the see of a bishop.

Nocera della Pagani, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the river Sarno, 20 m. E. S. E. Naples. Pop. 6,800.

Nocela, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 20 m. S. S. W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.

Nochixtlan, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca, 155 m. E. by S. Mexico. Lon. 97° 36′ W. Lat. 17° 14′ N.

Nocor, r. Morocco, which falls into the Mediterranean in lat. 35° 15′ N.

Nodaway, r. Missouri ter. which enters the E. side of the Missouri, 87 m. above Cow Island. It is 70 yards wide at its mouth.

Noddle's Island, small isl. in Boston harbour, Mass. 2 m. E. N. E. of the town, on the Chelsea shore. On this island is Fort Strong.

Noesa, Baron, isl. near the S. coast of Java, 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 113° 20′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ S.

Noesa Cambas, or *Pulo Cannibas*, isl. near the S. coast of Java, about 45 miles in circumference. Lon. 109° E. Lat. 7° 42′ S.

Noesa Comba, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 117° E. Lat. 5° 20′ S.

Noesa Laoer, small isl. near the S. coast of Ceram. Lon. 129° 10′ E. Lat. 3° 34′ S.

Noesa Nessing, small isl. near the N. coast of Timor. Lon. 126° 30′ E. Lat. 8° 9′ S.

Noesa Pinnos, shoals in the Eastern seas. Lon. 128° 2′ E. Lat. 5° 12′ S.

Noesa Seras, 4 small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 116° 58′ E. Lat. 5° 15′ S.

Nogarcote, t. Hind. in Nepaul, 60 m. from Catamandoo. Lon. 86° 5′ E. Lat. 28° 2′ N.

Nogaro, t. France, in Gers, 21 m. S. Condom. Pop. 1,350.

Nogat, r. Prussia, which branches off from the Vistula, and joins the Frische Haf, 6 m. N. Elbing, forming the island of Nogat.

Nogent l'Artaud, t. France, in Aisne, on the Marne, 6 m. S. Chateau Thierry. Pop. 1,100.

Nogent le Bernard, t. France, in Sarthe, 18 m. N. N. E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,300.

Nogent le Roi, t. France, in Marne, 12 m. N. Chartres. Pop. 2,000.

Nogent le Rotrou, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir, 27 m. S. W. Chartres, 26 N. W. Chateaudun. Pop. 6,600.

Nogent Roulebois, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir. Pop. 1,300.

Nogent sur Marne, t. France, on the Marne, 6 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Nogent sur Seine, t. France, in Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 3,200. It was the scene of actions between the French and allies, on 9th and 10th February, 1814. 29 m. N. W. Troyes.

Nogong, t. Bengal. Lon. 88° 53′ E. Lat. 24° 48′ N.

Noguerra Ribagorcana, and *Pallaresa*, 2 rivers; Spain, which fall into the Segre. The Pallaresa forms the boundary between Arragon and Catalonia.

Noia, t. Naples, 9 m. S. by E. Bari.

Noir, Cape, cape on the S. coast of the island of Milo. Lon. 24° 22′ E. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

Noir, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73° 33′ W. Lat. 54° 30′ S.

Noir, Cape, cape, Lower Canada, on the N. side of Chaleur bay, 7 leagues W. N. W. Bonaventure.

Noire Etable, t. France, 23 m. W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,900.

Noirmoutiers, isl. France, belonging to the department of La Vendee. Extent, 70 square miles. Pop. 5,500. Lon. 2° 14′ 17″ W. Lat 47° 0′ 5″ N.

Noissy le Sec, v. France, 4 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,000.

Noix, Isle au. See *Isle aux Noix*.

Noixay, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 6 m. N. W. Amboise. Pop. 1,200.

Noja, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, 15 m. S. W. Tursi, 40 E. S. E. Policastro. Pop. 4,000.

Nola, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 8,400. It is the see of a bishop. It is of considerable antiquity, and is remarkable as the place where Augustus died. It is also said to be the place of the invention and first use of bells. 16 m. E. by N. Naples.

Nolachucky, r. Tennessee, which runs into French Broad river, 26 m. from Holston river.

Noland's Ferry, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Nolay, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 10 m. S. W. Beaume, 14 S. E. Arnay le Duc. Pop. 2,000.

Noli, t. Sardinian states, on the sea coast, 30 m. S. W. Genoa. Pop. 800. It is the see of a bishop.

Noli, Cape, cape, Italy, on the Genoese coast. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 44° 13′ N.

Nolin's creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into Green river.

Nollendorf, v. Bohemia, 22 m. S. by E. Dresden.

Nomaes, or *Nomao*, t. Portugal, in Beira, 6 m. S. E. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

No-Man's-Land, small isl. Mass. a little to the S. W. of Martha's Vineyard. It belongs to Duke's county, Massachusetts. Lon. 71° 5′ W. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Nombre de Dois, t. Mexico, in Durango, 170 m. N. Guadalaxara. Lon. 103° 7′ W. Lat. 24° N. Pop. 6,800.

Nombre de Dios, t. Darien, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name. 30 m. E. Porto Bello. Lon. 79° 35′ W. Lat. 9° 36′ N.

Nomeny, t. France, in Meurthe, 15 m. N. Nancy. Pop. 1,400.

Nona, t. Austrian states, in Dalmatia. It was formerly a city, called Onona or Ononum; but is now completely decayed. 7 m. N. E. Zara, 20 N. W. Scardona. Lon. 15° 35′ E. Lat. 55° 28′ N.

Nonancourt, t. France, in Eure, 12 m. S. Verneuil. Pop. 1,400.

Nonantola, t. Italy, 8 m. N. W. Modena.

None, t. Piedmont, 12 m. S. W. Turin. Pop. 2,100.

None S. Dalmasso, t. Piedmont, 15 m. N. E. Pignerolo. Pop. 2,100.

Nonesuch, r. Cumberland co. Maine, which runs into the sea at Scarborough.

Nonesuch, harbour on the E. end of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61° 23′ W. Lat. 43° 38′ N.

Nono, Cape, promontory on the W. coast of the island of Ivica. Lon. 1° 17′ E. Lat. 39° 3′ N.

Nontron, t. France, in Dordogne, 21 m. N. Perigueux. Pop. 2,300.

Nonura, small isl. off the coast of Peru. Lat. 5° 48′ S.

Nooga, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lat. 28° 30′ S.

Nooheeva, or *Federal Island*, one of the Ingraham Islands, in the Pacific. Lon. 140° 5′ W. Lat. 8° 58′ S.

Nooldroogh, district, Hind. in Bejapore. Nooldroogh, the capital, is in lon. 76° 37′ E. Lat. 17° 42′ N.

Noon. See *Nun*.

Noontal, district, Hind. in Cashmeer, about 35 N. lat.

Noorabad, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 6′ E. Lat. 26° 25′ N.

Noordbroek, v. Netherlands, 14 m. E. Groningen. Pop. 1,300.

Noordwolde, v. Netherlands, 4 m. N. Groningen. Pop. 1,000.

Noordwyk, v. Netherlands, in North Holland, 6 m. N. by W. Leyden. Pop. 1,700.

Noorgool, district, Hind. in Bejapore, between 16° and 17° N. lat. It belongs to the Mahrattas.

Noornagur, t. Bengal. Lon. 91° 5′ E. Lat. 23° 45′ N.

Noorpeely, t. Hind. in Orissa, 20 m. N. Juggernauth.

Noorpoor, t. Bengal, on the N. side of the Ganges, 26 m. S. Dacca.

Noorri, t. Hind. in Sinde. Lat. 25° 8′ N.

Nootka Sound, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the N. W. coast of America, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. The entrance is in the E. corner of Hope Bay, in lat. 49° 33′ N. lon. 233° 12′ E. between two rocky points, that lie E. S. E. and W. N. W. from each other, distant between 3 and 4 miles. Within these points, the sound widens considerably, and extends in, to the northward, 4 leagues. The harbors and anchoring places within its circuit are numerous. The climate, according to captain Cook, is milder than that on the east coast of America, under the same parallel of latitude. The chief employment of the natives seems to be that of fishing, and killing land or sea animals. In the year 1786, an association of British merchants formed a small settlement here, for the purpose of obtaining furs; but the settlement was seized by the Spaniards in 1789.

Nopeln. See *Christianople*.

Noquet's Bay, bay, Michigan Ter. which sets up N. W. from lake Michigan. It is 45 miles long, and 18 wide. Lon. 86° 20′ W. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Nora, t. Sweden, in Westermannland, 28 m. N. N. W. Upsal.

Norburg, or *Nordburg*, s-p. Denmark, in the island of Alsen. It has a castle. Lon. 9° 45′ 52″ E. Lat. 55° 3′ 53″ N. Pop. 900.

Norcia, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 70 m. N. N. E. Rome. Pop. 4,000.

Norden, t. Hanover, in East Friesland, 2 m. from the North sea, 15 N. Embden. Pop. 3,100.

Nordenburg, t. East Prussia, 55 m. S. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,800.

Norderney, isl. Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland, 7 miles in circumference. Lon. 7° 7′ 41″ E. Lat. 53° 47′ 26″ N. Pop. 1,000.

Nordgau, a division of Germany, which in the middle ages was extensive, but at present is confined to the external part of the principality of Neuburg, or the district between Bavaria proper and the upper palatinate. See *Neuburg*.

Nordhalben, t. Bavarian States, 39 m. N. N. E. Bamberg, 17 W. N. W. Hof. Pop. 1,000.

Nordhausen, t. Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt, on the Zorge. It is fortified with a wall, flanked with towers, and contains one Catholic and seven Lutheran churches, an orphan house, three hospitals, and 9,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the latter consists in the distillation and sale of spirits. 37 m. E. Gottingen.

Nordheim, t. Bavarian States, 7 m. N. Bischoffsheim. Pop. 800.

Nordheim, t. Hanover, at the confluence of the Ruhme and the Leine, 12 m. N. by E. Gottingen. Pop. 3,100.

Nordkoping, *Norkoping*, or *Nordkioping*, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Motala, between Nykoping and Linkoping. It is well situated for trade. 76 m. S. W. Stockholm. Lon. 16° 11′ E. Lat. 58° 35′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Nordland. See *Noorland*.

Nord-libre. See *Conde*.

Nordlingen, t. Bavaria, 36 m. N. N. W. Augsburg, 36 N. N. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 28′ E. Lat. 48° N. Pop. 5,800.

Nordmaling, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on

the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19° 24′ E. Lat. 63° 34′ N.

Nordstrand, isl. Denmark, on the W. side of the dutchy of Sleswick. It was formerly of considerable size, but has suffered much by inundations, particularly by the sudden and dreadful one of 1634, when above 1,300 houses, and 6,000 persons, with 50,000 head of cattle, were swept away. Lon. 8° 48′ E. Lat. 54° 37′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Nore, a noted part of the river Thames, Eng. situated off Sheerness, at the point of a sand-bank which runs eastward from the isle of Grain. On this bank a floating light is now fixed. Lon. 0° 44′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ N.

Nore, r. Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, 2 m. N. New Ross.

Nore, Black, cape, Eng. at the mouth of the Severn.

Noremberg, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 m. N. E. Stargard. Pop. 900.

Norfeo, Cape, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3° 7′ E. Lat. 42° 16′ N.

Norfolk, co. Eng. on the E. coast, bounded N. and N. E. by the German ocean, S. and S. E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, by part of Lincoln, and by the Washes. It contains 2,013 sq. miles, or 1,288,000 acres, with about 150 inhabitants to each mile. Pop. in 1811, 292,000. Norfolk has been long famed for its agriculture, which forms the chief business of the inhabitants. The greater part of the lands, at least two-thirds of the whole county, are arable, and kept in a state of tillage. The raising of grain for exportation forms by far the principal object with the farmer.

Norfolk, co. London district, Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

Norfolk, co. Mass. bounded N. by Middlesex co. E. by Boston harbour, S. by Plymouth and Bristol co. and W. by Rhode Island and Worcester co. Pop. 36,471. Engaged in agriculture 6,039, in commerce 379, in manufactures 5,415. Chief town, Dedham.

Norfolk, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 35 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,422. Here are manufactories of iron.

Norfolk, co. in the S. E. part of Va. on Chesapeake bay, bounded N. by James river. Pop. 15,478. Slaves 5,924. Engaged in agriculture 2,807, in commerce 61, in manufactures 261. Chief towns, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Norfolk, borough, and port of entry, Norfolk co. Virginia, on the E. side of Elizabeth river, just below the confluence of its two branches, and 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton roads, 114 m. E. S. E. Richmond, 229 S. S. E. Washington city. Lon. 76° 23′ W. Lat. 36° 55′ N. Pop. 8,478. It contains a theatre, 3 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, an academy, a marine hospital, orphan asylum, Lancasterian school, athenæum, and 6 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, and 1 each for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. The situation is low, and in some places marshy. The principal streets are paved and well lighted; but the houses are not remarkable for elegance.

The harbour of Norfolk is safe and commodious, and sufficiently spacious to contain 300 ships, and deep enough for the largest vessels. It is defended by several forts; one of which is on Craney island, 5 miles below the town, near the mouth of Elizabeth river. The commissioners who were appointed by the U. S. to survey the lower part of Chesapeake bay in 1818, reported that Hampton roads could be so fortified as to prevent the entrance of any hostile fleet.

Norfolk has more foreign commerce than any town in Virginia, and in 1815, owned more shipping than any place in the U. States south of Baltimore, except Charleston. The amount of shipping, in 1815, was 34,705 tons. A canal proceeds from the S. branch of Elizabeth river, 9 miles above Norfolk, through Dismal Swamp, to Albemarle Sound. By means of this canal, the produce of a large section of North Carolina is brought to the Norfolk market.

Norfolk Bay, a deep bay on the E. coast of Van Dieman's Land.

Norfolk Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 15 miles in circumference, discovered by captain Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It has been used as a place of banishment for refractory convicts from Botany bay. Lon. 168° 10′ E. Lat. 29° 3′ S.

Norfolk Sound, bay, on the W. coast of King George the Third's archipelago, between Cape Edgecombe on the N. and Point Woodhouse on the S. Lon. 224° 50′ E. Lat. 56° 46′ N.

Norham, t. Eng. in Norhamshire, Durham co. 6 m. S.W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. 781.

Norhamshire, district, Eng. at the N. E. extremity of the kingdom, forming a detached part of the county of Durham, and lying between Northumberland and the river Tweed.

Norland, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 1,316.

Norman, Cape, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, on the gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol. Lon. 55° 58′ W. Lat. 51° 39′ N.

Normancross, hamlet, Eng. in the vicinity of Stilton, Huntingdonshire. Here is a prison capable of containing 10,000; and near it barracks for 2,000 soldiers.

Normandy, formerly a province and ancient dutchy of France, bounded by the English channel on the N. and W. and Picardy on the E. and containing about 11,000 sq. miles. It is now divided into the departments of Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and La Manche, which contain together a population of 2,579,000.

Norman's Kill, or *Creek*, r. Albany co. N. Y. which falls into the Hudson, 2½ m. S. Albany.

Norndorf, t. Bavaria, 15 m. N. Augsburg. Pop. 800.

Noro, country, Central Africa, on the N. bank of the Niger, forming part of the territory of Houssa.

Norona, isl. off the coast of Brazil, 70 leagues distant. Lat. 38° 31′ S.

Noroy le Bourg, t. France, in Upper-Saone, 9 m. E. Vesoul. Pop. 1,100.

Norrent, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N. W. Bethune. Pop. 1,200.

Norridgewock, p-t. and cap. Somerset co. Maine, on both sides of Kennebeck river, 35 m. W. by N. Hallowell, 94 N. N. E. Portland. It contains a court-house and jail, and a church for Congregationalists. Here is a bridge across the river. Norridgewock is a flourishing place, and has most of the trade of the back country. Pop. 1,454.

Norrieston, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 m. W. Stirling. Pop. 600.

Norriston, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Pa on the N. side of the Schuylkill. It contains a court-house, a bank, and an academy. 17 m. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,925. It was the residence

North, Cape, the N. extremity of New Zealand. Lon. 186° 55′ W. Lat. 34° 22′ S.

North Castle, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 33 m. N. E. New York. Pop. 1,148.

North Coasts, department of. See *Cotes du Nord*.

North-east, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 24 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,037. It contains 5 houses for public worship.

North-east, p-t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 1,068.

North-east, r. Cecil co. Md. which flows into the Chesapeake, 5 m. S. E. Charlestown.

Northend, p-v. Matthews co. Va.

North Ferry, or *North Queensferry*, v. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, opposite the royal burgh of Queensferry, 6 m. S. Dunfermline. Pop. 300.

Northfield, t. Washington co. Vt. Pop. 690.

Northfield, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 14 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,304.

Northfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. on both sides of Connecticut river, 8 m. N. Greenfield. Pop. 1,584. On the E. bank of the river is a handsome village.

Northfield, p-t. Richmond co. N.Y. on the N.W. part of Staten Island, 5 m. W. Southfield. Pop. 1,980. It has 3 churches.

Northfield, t. Essex co. (N. J.) N.W. Newark.

Northfield, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 178.

Northford, parish, New Haven co. Ct. formed of the skirts of North Haven, Branford and Wallingford. Here is a post-office. 10 m. N. E. New Haven.

North Foreland. See *Foreland*.

North Gasconade, t. Franklin co. Missouri.

North Haven, t. New Haven co. Ct. 7 m. N. New Haven. Pop. 1,298.

North Hempstead, p-t. and cap. Queens' co. N. Y. on Long Island sound, 20 m. E. New York. Pop. in 1810, 2,750. In this town is Harborhill, the highest land on Long Island. It is 405 feet above the level of the sea.

North Hero, p-t. and cap. Grand Isle co. Vt. on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain, 26 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 503.

North Hill, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 481.

North Killingworth, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.

Northington, p-v. Hartford co. Ct.

North Island, small isl. in the Pacific, in Dixon's entrance. Lon. 133° 10′ W. Lat. 54° 20′ N.

North Island, isl. at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, S. C. Lon. 79° 3′ W. Lat. 33° 20′ N.

North Island, small isl. near the E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lat. 5° 37′ S.

North Island, small isl. near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 5′ E. Lat. 1° 22′ S.

North Island, small isl. near the S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120° 48′ E. Lat. 5° 38′ S.

North Island, small isl. near the S. W. coast of the island of Bouton. Lon. 122° 50′ E. Lat. 5° 33′ S.

North Island, isl. off the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 137° 2′ E. Lat. 16° 30½′ S.

North Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87° 57′ W. Lat. 17° 24′ N.

North Kingston, t. Washington co. R. I. on Narraganset bay, 20 m. S.W. Providence, 12 N. W. Newport. Pop. 3,007. It has a number of vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the coasting trade. In this town is the village of Wickford.

North Leach, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 25 m. E. Gloucester, 82 W. London. Lon. 1° 49′ W. Lat. 51° 50′ N. Pop. 647.

North Moreland, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 644.

North Mountain, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains in the U. S. which extends through Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania.

North Mountain Creek, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Missouri, 239 m. below the Falls. It is 30 yards wide.

North Norwich, p-v. Chenango co. N. Y. on the W. side of the Patucket.

Northorn, t. Hanover, 8 m. N. Bentheim. Pop. 900.

North Point Islet, small isl. off the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 136° 45′ E. Lat. 13° 37′ S.

Northport, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on Penobscot bay, 14 m. N.W. Castine. Pop. 939.

North Portland, t. Somerset co. Maine, 22 m. N. W. Norridgewock.

North Providence, t. Providence co. R. I. 4 m. N. of Providence. Pop. 2,420. Including Pawtucket, it contains 3 churches, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Episcopalians; 2 academies, and a bank. North Providence is distinguished for its manufactures. See *Pawtucket*.

North Reef, reef on the coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 69° 12′ W. Lat. 33° N.

Northington, t. Hartford co. Ct.

North River, r. Lower Canada, which discharges itself into the Ottawa, 4 miles below the Great Falls.

North River, r. Mass. which runs into Massachusetts bay between Scituate and Marshfield. It is navigable 18 miles to Pembroke for vessels of 300 tons, and for boats to the falls, within 3 miles of the source of Taunton river.

North River, Va. See *Calfpasture*.

North Salem, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 8 m. N. Bedford, 53 fr. New York. Pop. 1,165. It contains an academy and 3 or 4 churches.

North Sea. See *German Ocean*.

North Scipio, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

North Sound Point, cape of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61° 27′ W. Lat. 17° 16′ N.

North Stonington, p-t. New London co. Ct. 50 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,624. It contains four churches.

North Vineyard, t. Somerset co. Maine, 15 m. W. Norridgewock.

Northumberland, an extensive county, Eng. on the borders of Scotland, bounded by the German ocean on the E. by Scotland on the N. and N.W.; by Cumberland on the W. and Durham on the S. It contains about 1,850 square miles, or 1,184 000 acres. Pop. 172,161. Along the sea coast the face of the country is nearly level. The western part is an open mountainous district. Northumberland is distinguished for its agriculture; but its mineral riches have chiefly raised it to its present rank and importance. Here is situated the greatest coal district in the world, which has continued for centuries to supply the vast consumption of the metropolis, of the whole eastern and southern coasts of the island, and of a great part of the continent. It yields also lead in such abundance as almost to equal the supply from all the rest of Europe. The lead district is partly in Northumberland, partly in Durham, and partly in Cumberland. Between 1803 and 1810, the greatest quantity of lead shipped in any one year at the port of Newcastle, was 10,352 tons, the least 3,911, the average being about 7,000.

Northumberland, co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, extending from Hampshire co. eastward to Labrador.

Northumberland, t. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 90 m. N. Concord. Pop. 296.

Northumberland, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. N. E. Ballston-Spa, 44 N. Albany. Pop. 1,279.

Northumberland, co. Pa. bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Luzerne co. S. by Berks, Dauphine, and Mifflin counties, and W. by Centre co. It is watered by both branches of the Susquehannah. Pop. 15,424. Engaged in agriculture 1,350, in commerce 665, in manufactures 39. Chief town, Sunbury.

Northumberland, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa. at the junction of the E. and W. branches of the Susquehannah.

Northumberland, co. Va. on the S. side of the Potomac, at its entrance into Chesapeake bay. Pop. 8,016. Slaves 3,268. Engaged in agriculture 2,426, in commerce 18, in manufactures 106. At the court-house is a post-office.

Northumberland, Cape, rocky projection on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 140° 37½′ E. Lat. 38° 2′ S.

Northumberland Islands, islands near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 149° 47′ to 150° 37′ E. Lat. 21° 32′ to 22° S.

Northumberland Straits, channel of the Eastern seas, between the islands of Calamianes and the shoals of Apo.

Northwest Fork, hundred, Sussex co. Del. Pop. 3,460.

North West river bridge, p-v. Norfolk co. Va.

North West Territory, a territory of the U. S. bounded N. by the boundary line between the U. States and the British possessions; E. by Michigan Territory; S. by the State of Illinois, and W. by the Mississippi. It extends from lat. 42° 20′ to 49° N. and contains about 140,000 square miles. The N.W. Territory does not exist in law, but is incorporated with the government of Michigan, and constitutes the county of Crawford. There is a settlement at the junction of the Ouisconsin with the Mississippi, called Prairie du Chien. Above the settlement stands Fort Crawford, which is strong and well garrisoned. The American S.W. Fur Company have a post on the S. shore of Sandy Lake; another on St. Croix river, and another on St. Louis river. The rest of the country is possessed exclusively by the Indians, chiefly of the Chippeway, Winnebago and Menominee tribes. The whole number in the Territory is estimated at 18,000.

This Territory has been very imperfectly explored; but the alluvial bottoms on its rivers, wherever they have been examined, are said to be as rich as those of Ohio and Michigan. The most remarkable vegetable production is the wild rice, a productive and highly valuable aquatic plant, with which the lakes, rivers, and bays generally abound. It grows in water of from 4 to 7 feet deep. When it is ripe the Indians pass through it in their canoes, lined with blankets, and bending the stalks over the sides, beat off the grain with sticks; and such is the abundance of the harvest, that an expert Indian will soon fill a canoe.

But the most valuable productions of this Territory are its mineral treasures. The southern coast of Lake Superior yields iron, lead, and various other metals, but particularly copper. On the banks of the river Ontonagon large masses of this metal are found in a pure state, and from the appearance of the surrounding country there is little doubt that extensive copper mines exist in the vicinity. The largest mass examined by Mr. Schoolcraft weighed, according to his estimate, 2,200 lbs. and is said to be the largest piece of pure native copper in the world.

The shores of Lake Superior are elevated and rocky; the lake is of dangerous navigation, being subject to fogs, mists and storms. The principal bays are Fond du Lac, Keweena and Chegoimegon. Among the lakes are Sandy lake, Spirit, Cassina and Little Winnipec.

This territory affords one of the best routes of communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, by means of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

Northwood, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 m. E. Concord, 27 W. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,260.

North Yarmouth, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on Casco bay, 12 m. N. Portland. Pop. 3,646. It contains 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists, and an academy.

Norton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 9 m. N. by W. Doncaster. Pop. 558.

Norton, t. Eng. in Herefordshire, 3 m. N. E. Brom Yard. Pop. 533.

Norton, t. Essex co. Vt. 75 m. N. E. Montpelier.

Norton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 8 m. N. N. W. Taunton, 36 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,600. Here is a large nail factory.

Norton, p-t. Del. co. Ohio, 34 m. N. Columbus.

Norton, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

Norton Sound, a large bay on the N. W. coast of America, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778, which extends to the N. as far as lat. 64° 55′.

Norunga, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 10′ E. Lat. 24° 45′ N.

Norwalk, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island sound, 45 m. N. E. New York, 31 S. W. New Haven. Pop. 3,004. It contains a printing office, an academy, and 3 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. It owns some shipping, employed in the coasting trade. A newspaper is published here.

Norwalk, t. and cap. Huron co. Ohio, 10 m. S. Lake Erie, 115 N. Columbus. Pop. 579.

Norwalk Islands, small Islands in Long Island sound, near the coast of Connecticut. Lon. 72° 22′ W. Lat. 41° 4′ N.

Norway, an extensive kingdom of the north of Europe, united in 1815 to Sweden. It extends from the Naze, in N. lat. 57° 58′ to the North Cape, in lat. 71° 11′ 30″ N. It is bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland; W. by the German and Northern oceans; and S. by the narrow sea, forming the entrance to the Sound and Baltic. It is divided into four governments or dioceses, viz. Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim. The last is succeeded by Norrland, also a long narrow province; and the whole is terminated by Finmark or Norwegian Lapland, a dreary and inhospitable region, forming the northern extremity of Europe. The extent and population of these provinces are as follows:

Divisions.	*Extent in English sq. miles.*	*Population.*	*Pop. on a sq. mile.*
Aggerhuus	37,327	390,000	10
Christiansand	14,877	140,000	10
Bergen	14,356	15[illegible],000	10
Drontheim	22,858	170,000	8
Norland and Finmark	71,582	80,000	1
Total	161,000	930,000	6

The surface of Norway is very uneven, presenting a succession of mountains and vallies; the former in general barren and uninhabited. Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country; in others barley and oats. Still it is computed that not more than one-hundredth part of the kingdom is under tillage; and about 200,000 quarters of grain are annually imported. The main article of the export trade of Norway for many ages has been its timber. Its mountains are covered with forests of pine, ash, but in particular of fir, which grows over almost all the country. Minerals form another part of the wealth of this rugged region. The annual produce of the forges of Norway has been computed at about 8,000 tons of iron. The copper is of very superior quality; and the chief mines of it are at Roras. The shipping belonging to Norway amounts to nearly 100,000 tons; the number of seamen is 10,000. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, after timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The revenue of Norway is about 400,000*l.* sterling, and the expenditure about the same. The army contains 10 or 12,000 men, and the navy is very small. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but in 1812, the threatening expedition of Bonaparte against Russia induced that power and Great Britain to exert themselves to secure the neutrality or alliance of Sweden. They accordingly stipulated for Sweden the conquest and possession of Norway, and in conformity with this agreement, the Danish court was compelled to sign on the 14th January 1814, the treaty of Kiel, stipulating the sacrifice of Norway for the very inadequate return of Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen. The Norwegians, indignant at this transfer, took up arms; but after a spirited resistance, an assembly convened at Christiana, agreed that Norway should be permanently governed by the same king as Sweden, but as an integral state, and with the preservation of its constitution and laws. It was declared a free, independent, and inalienable kingdom, the succession to be in the male line, and the reigning prince a Lutheran.

Norway, p-t. Oxford co Maine, 8 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 1,830.

Norway, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 20 m. N. Herkimer, 90 N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,612.

Norway plains. See *Rochester.*

Norwegan, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 616.

Norwich, city, Eng. in Norfolk co. the principal town in the county, the chief city in the eastern part of the kingdom, and a place long noted for its trade and extensive manufactures. It stands on the Wensom, which is navigable up to the town. The chief public buildings are the castle and the cathedral; but there are, besides, no fewer than 36 churches, various dissenting chapels, and numerous institutions for charitable and benevolent purposes. The principal manufactures are bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, and fine camblets. To these have been recently added cottons, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress. The manufacture of cotton thread lace has also been introduced; and the trade in linen is in a flourishing state. The imports and exports of Norwich are chiefly managed through the medium of its port, Yarmouth. 22 m. W. Yarmouth, 108 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 17′ E. Lat. 52° 38′ N. Pop. in 1811, 37,256.

Norwich, t. Oxford co. Upper Canada, on the river Thames.

Norwich, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, opposite Hanover, 21 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,985. The 'American literary, scientific and military academy,' was established in 1820 at this place. It is under the superintendance of Capt. Alden Patridge, and has 6 professors, and 117 students or cadets. The students are required to wear a uniform dress, and to go through a regular system of military exercises, besides the usual course of studies pursued at other literary institutions.

Norwich, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 12 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 849.

Norwich, city, New-London co. Ct. on the Thames, at the head of navigation, 13 m. N. New London, 38 S. E. Hartford, 45 W. S. W. Providence. Lat. 41° 34′ N. Lon. 72° 5′ W. Pop. 3,634. The Thames forms a safe and commodious harbour. In the Yantic, a branch of the Thames, is a cataract a mile from its mouth, remarkable for its romantic scenery, and affording fine sites for mills and manufacturing establishments. There are within the town a court-house, jail, bank, 2 insurance companies, and 6 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. Among the manufacturing establishments are 1 woollen factory, 1 cotton factory, 2 manufactories of morocco leather, 2 paper mills, 5 tanneries, 1 carding-machine, 6 grain mills, and 6 saw mills.

Norwich city consists of three distinct and compact settlements, called Chelsea landing, the Town, and Bean hill. Chelsea landing is very romantically situated at the point of land formed by the union of Shetucket and Yantic rivers, and is the seat of most of the commercial business of the place. The Town is about 2 miles N. W. of Chelsea, and contains the court-house and some other public buildings. Bean hill is a pleasant settlement in the western part of Norwich.

Norwich, p-t. and cap. Chenango co. N. Y. on the river Chenango, 8 m. N. Oxford, 100 W. Albany. The village is flourishing and pleasant, and contains a court-house and jail, and a bank. Pop. 3,257.

Norwich, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on Scioto river, 7 m. above Columbus. Pop. 257.

Norsenstadt. See *Bistritz.*

Noss, small isl. Scotland, S. E. of the island of Bressay. It is one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles. Lon. 1° 5′ W. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

Nosse, small isl. in a great bay on the N. W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50° 13′ E. Lat. 13° 12′ S.

Nossen, t. Saxony, on the Molda, 19 m. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

Noss Head, cape on the coast of Scotland, 4 m. N. Wick. Lon. 2° 55′ W. Lat. 58° 26′ N.

Notch, The. See *White Mountains.*

Noto, Val di, one of the three provinces into which Sicily is divided, forming the S. E. portion of the island. Pop. nearly 460,000.

Noto, t. in the S. E. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 15 m. S. W. Syracuse, 40 S. Catania. Pop. 16,000.

Notre Dame Bay, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55° 40′ W. Lat. 49° 55′ N.

Notre Dame d'Abondance, v. Sardinian States, in Savoy, 30 m. E. Geneva.

Notre Dame de Leisse, t. France, in Aisne, 9 m. E. by N. Laon. Pop. 1,100.

Notre Dame de St. Pey, t. France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne. Pop. 1,300.

Notre Dame des Agnes, seigniory, Quebec co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of St. Charles river, opposite Quebec.

Notre Dame de Torce, t. France, in Mayenne, 22 m. S. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,300.

Notre Dame du Port, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 10 m. W. Agen. Pop. 1,100.

Notre Dame du Thil, t. France, a few miles N. W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,200.

Nottaway, co. in the S. part of Va. bounded N. by Amelia co. Pop. 9,658. Slaves 6,676. Engaged in agriculture 3,170, in commerce 12, in manufactures 838.

Nottaway, r. which rises in Virginia, receives Blackwater river, and unites with the Meherrin, in N. C. to form the Chowan.

Notte, r. Prussia, in Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree, near Koppenich.

Nottein, t. Prussian states, 10 m. W. Munster. Pop. 3,000.

Nottingham, co. Eng. bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. It contains 774 sq. miles, or 495,000 acres. Pop. in 1811, 162,900; families, 33,324, of whom 12,293 were employed in agriculture, 18,923 in trade and manufactures, and 2,298 otherwise. It is one of the most fertile, healthful, and agreeable counties in all England; and is noted for the number of mansions and country seats of the nobility which it contains.—Nottinghamshire is also noted for its manufactures, of which that of stockings is the staple.

Nottingham, t. Eng. and cap. of Nottingham co. on the Trent. It is one of the most beautiful towns in England, from its picturesque situation, and the striking appearance of its buildings. The trade and manufactures of Nottingham are very extensive, owing to its situation near the centre of the kingdom, in the line of the great Trent and Mersey navigation, which affords it an easy access both to the eastern and western seas, and having its communication equally open towards the south, with the Severn on the one hand, and the Thames on the other. The staple manufacture is that of stockings, chiefly the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. These are all wrought on the stocking frame. For the last 20 years also, a great number of hands have been employed in the manufacture of lace for veils, shawls, &c. which has greatly added to the wealth and business of the town. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1779, 17,700; in 1811, 34,363. 125 m. N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 10′ W. Lat. 52° 59′ N.

Nottingham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 12 m. E. Exeter, 23 N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,120.

Nottingham, West, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the E. side of the Merrimack, 40 m. S. Concord, 45 N. Boston. Pop. 1,227.

Nottingham, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 3,633.

Nottingham, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,098.

Nottingham, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,486.

Nottingham, West, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 474.

Nottingham, p-t. and port of entry, Prince George co. Md. on the Patuxent, 28 m. S. E. Washington. Shipping in 1816, 1,473 tons.

Nottingham, East, t. Cecil co. Md. 10 m. from Charlestown.

Nottingham, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 7 m. W. Cadiz. Pop. 1,529.

Nova, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 50° 30′ W. Lat. 0° 4′ S.

Novaia, t. Russia, on the Irtysch, 100 m. E. S. E. Tobolsk.

Nova Iberia. See *New Iberia*.

Novalaise, t. Sardinian states, in Savoy, 10 m. N. E. Pont-de-Beauvoisin. Pop. 1,500.

Novale, t. Austrian Italy, 11 m. S. by W. Treviso. Pop. 2,500.

Novara, a province of the N. W. of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese. Extent, 1,400 square miles. Pop. 226,000.

Novara, t. Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese, cap. of the province of the same name, is surrounded with a rampart and a broad ditch, and defended also by a castle. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and leather; and is the see of a bishop. 26 m. W. Milan. Lon. 8° 37′ E. Lat. 45° 26′ N. Pop. 13,000.

Nova Scotia, a province of British America, between lat. 43° 30′ and 46° 30′ N. It is a narrow peninsula, more than 300 miles long, stretching from S. W. to N. E. It is bounded on the N. by the gulf of St. Lawrence; W. by the bay of Fundy; N. W. by the province of New Brunswick; and on all other sides by the Atlantic ocean. The N. E. shores present a gloomy and barren aspect; but the counties to the S. W. of Halifax, and along the bay of Fundy, have a rich soil, and produce good crops of grain.—The population is estimated at more than 100,000. The great body of the people are of English origin; principally emigrants from New England. After these, the Scotch and Irish settlers are the most numerous. The Micmack Indians were the aborigines of the province, and still inhabit the shore E. of Halifax. They are diminishing in numbers.—The established religion is that of the Church of England. There is one bishop, whose diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward.—There is a college at Windsor, which has a valuable library, and several scholarships. Schools are established in all the villages.—The commerce and wealth of Nova Scotia have increased, of late, with great rapidity. Fish and lumber are the staple commodities, and are exported in great quantities to Great Britain, and the West Indies.

Nova Zembla, a very large island in the Arctic ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the straits of Waigatz. It extends from 69° to 76° N. lat. and is about 500 miles long, and 240 broad. The east coast has not yet been explored, being seldom accessible, on account of the ice by which it is surrounded. Indeed, no part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but the south and west coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters, sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. The island of Nova Zembla is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by a narrow and winding strait, which traverses it from east to west.

Noudar, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 m. S. E. Mourao.

Nove, v. Austrian Italy, 13 m. N. N. E. Vicenza.

Novellara, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, on a small river which falls into the Po, 8 m. S. S. E. Guastalla, 16 N. N. W. Modena. Pop. 4,000.

Noves, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 6 m. S. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,400.

Novgorod, or *Novogorod*, a large government in

the N. W. of European Russia, between 20° 50′ and 38° 50′ E. lon. and between 57° 30′ and 60° 30′ N. lat. having an area of 55,000 square miles. Pop 780,000.

Novgorod, or *Novgorod Veliki*, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of the above government, is in a beautiful plain at the N. extremity of the lake Ilmen. It contains the Kremlin or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the czars, now in a state of dilapidation, and the cathedral of St. Sophia. Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded in the 5th century. In the 9th century, Ruric, the reigning sovereign made it the seat of his government. At present Novgorod consists of small scattered groupes of miserable houses. These ruins, and the extraordinary number of its churches, attest its former magnitude. It is still the see of an archbishop. 112 m. S. S. E. St. Petersburg. Lon. 31° 19′ E. Lat. 58° 31′ N.

Novgorod. See *Nischnei-Novgorod.*

Novgorod-Sieverskoi, t. Eu. Russia, at the confluence of the Dnieper and the Desna. 86 m. E. N. E. Czernigov. Pop. 3,000.

Novi, t. in the N. W. of Italy, in the Sardinian States, 23 m. N. by E. Genoa, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines. Pop. 5,400. On the 16th of August 1799, one of the most sanguinary battles in the 18th century took place here, between the French under Joubert, assisted by Moreau, and the Austro-Russian forces, under Suwarrow, in which the former were worsted.

Novi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, 45 m. S. E. Carlstadt.

Novi, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, 20 m. N. by E. Modena.

Novi, t. Austrian states, on the Adriatic, 25 m. S. E. Fiume. Pop. 1,400.

Novi-Bazar, or *Novi Pazar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, near the Oresco, 70 m. W. by N. Nissa, 85 S. Belgrade. Pop. 8,000.

Novigrad, t. Austrian States, in Dalmatia, 16 m. N. Scardona. Lon. 17° 32′ E. Lat. 44° 28′ N. Pop. 800.

Novion Porcien, t. France, in Ardennes, 6 m. N. Rethel. Pop 1,100.

Novita, province, New Grenada, lying between Choco, Antioquia, Rapasa, and the Pacific. Pop. 50,000. Chief town, St. Joseph de Novita.

Novita, San Geronimo de, city, New Grenada, cap. of a province of the same name, on the S. side of Tamana river. 160 m. N. Popayan, 140 S. S. W. Santa Fe de Antioquia. Lon. 76° 16′ W. Lat. 5° 4′ N.

Novogladka, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on the left bank of the Terek.

Novogrodek, t. Russian Lithuania, in Grodno, 244 m. E. S. E. Konigsberg, 233 E. N. E. Warsaw.

Novoi Oskol, t. Eu. Russia, 90 m. S. E. Kursk. Pop. 2,900.

Novomirgorod, t. Eu. Russia, 160 m. N. N. W. Cherson. Pop. 2,400.

Novomoskovsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, near the Dnieper, 16 m. N. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 35° 12′ E. Lat. 48° 30′ N.

Novo-Rschev, t. Eu. Russia, 70 m. S. S. E. Pskov.

Novo-Shansarov, t. Eu. Russia, in Pultava, 21 m. S. S. W. Pultava. Pop. 3,700.

Noutra, t. Austrian Poland, 35 m. S. Cracow.

Nouvion, t. France, in Aisne, 13 m. N. W. Vervins. Pop. 2,600.

Nousille, or *Noisille*, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 9 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,000.

Nowadaga, r. N. Y. which runs into the S. side of the Mohawk, at Minden.

Nowadah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 40′ E. Lat. 24° 54′ N.

Nowagur, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, on the W. bank of Mahanuddy river. Lon. 82° 55′ E. Lat. 21° 55′ N.

Nowarahut, t. Bengal, 10 m. N. E. Dacca.

Nowawes, or *Neudore*, v. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, in the immediate vicinity of Potsdam. Pop. 1,700.

Nowell, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 60° 27′ N.

Nowe Miasto, t. Poland, 17 m. S. E. Rawa, 42 S. S. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Nowemiasto, t. Poland, at the conflux of the Nidda and the Vistula, 40 m. E. by N. Cracow.

Nowidwor, t. Poland, at the confluence of the Bog and the Viätula, 17 m. N. N. E. Warsaw. Pop. 800.

Nowitary. See *Neumarkt.*

Nowland's Ferry, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Nowpoorah, t. Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 73° 45′ E. Lat. 21° 6′ N.

Noxonton, v. Newcastle co. Del. 22 m. S. S. W. Wilmington.

Noya, t. Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Noya. 19 m. W. S. W. Compostella. Lon. 8° 56′ W. Lat. 42° 50′ N.

Noyau, seigniory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 32 m. S. E. Montreal.

Noyen, t. France, on the river Sarthe, 5 m. S. W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,800.

Noyers, t. France, in Yonne, 11 m. S. Tonnere, 15 E. S. E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,000.

Noyers, t. France, in Lower Alps, 5 m. W. Sisteron. Pop. 1,000.

Noyon, t. France, in Oise, on the Verse. It has manufactures of linen, leather, hats, and stockings, and a brisk trade in corn with Paris. It is the birthplace of Calvin. 25 m. N. W. Soissons, 70 N. by E. Paris. Pop. 6,000.

Nozay, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 20 m. S. W. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,100.

Nozeroy, t. France, in Jura, on the Ain, 27 m. S. Bresancon. Pop. 900.

Nozzano, t. Italy, in Lucca, 10 m. N. by E. Lucca.

Nube, r. Chili, which passes the ancient city of Chilian, and runs into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 36° S.

Nubia, an extensive country of Africa, inclosed between Egypt, Sennaar and the Red Sea. It extends on both sides of the Nile, from lat. 17° to 24° N. It is covered by numberless tribes of independent Arabs, some carrying on trade in towns, others cultivating the ground, and a still greater number roaming over the extensive wastes which cover this part of Africa. With the exception of the immediate banks of the Nile, which are rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. The country on the Nile is split into a series of little independent kingdoms, each governed by its own Melek or chief. The governors of these little districts are described as very violent and arbitrary in their proceedings, and rude in their treatment of strangers; yet, under the protection of the pacha of Egypt, Europeans may now travel in perfect safety as far as Derri, and even Ibrim.

The eastern bank of the Nile is much better adapted for cultivation than the western, being more easily and abundantly watered. This is rather remarkable, since all the splendid ruins for which this region is distinguished are on the opposite bank. Hence we may suspect this last to have been formerly more fertile and populous, but reduced to its present state by the continual encroachment of those immense moving sands which extend to the westward. The climate of Nubia, though in summer intensely hot, is remarkably healthy, in consequence probably of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere.

Among its antiquities the most remarkable is the temple of Ipsambul. The chief trade of Nubia consists in slaves imported from the interior of Africa, and either conveyed northwards into Egypt, or across the Red sea by Souakin and Jidda. The annual import is estimated at 5,000, of whom 2,500 are for Arabia, 1,500 for Egypt, and 1,000 for Dongola and the Bedouins of the mountains. Few of the slaves are above the age of 15.

Nublada, isl. in the Pacific ocean, S. W. of Cape Corrientes, on the coast of Mexico. Lon. 122° 30′ W. Lat. 16° 40′ N.

Nuckergaul, t. Hind. in Serinagur, on the Ganges. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 30° 3′ N.

Nuddea, an extensive district in Bengal, between 22° and 24° N. lat. Pop. 764,000, about a third of whom are Mahometans.

Nuddea, the capital of the above district, and for a considerable period the capital of Bengal, is on an island at the confluence of the Hoogly and Jelinghy rivers, 60 m. above Calcutta. In modern times it has been the seat of a Brahmin seminary of learning. Lon. 88° 24′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ N.

Nueil sous Passavant, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Layon, 18 m. S. Saumur. Pop. 2,000.

Nuestra Senora de l'Assumption. See *Assumption.*

Nuevitas del Principe, Punta de las, cape on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76° 35′ W. Lat. 21° 44′ N.

Nughs, district, in Cabul. Nughz, the capital, is in lon. 69° 28′ E. lat. 33° 17′ N.

Nugmat, Russian settlement on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 111° 40′ E. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

Nuis, or *Nuits*, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 12 m. S. Dijon. Pop. 2,500.

Nulacoonda, t. Hind. in Golcondah, 35 m. S. E. Hyderabad.

Nuldingah, t. Bengal. Lon. 89° 7′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ N

Nules, t. Spain, 25 m. N. N. E. Valencia. Pop. 3,400.

Nulhegan, r. Vt. which flows into Connecticut river, between Minehead and Brunswick.

Numansdorp, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, 14 m. S. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

Nun, *Noon*, or *Wedinoon*, country, Africa, on the Atlantic, forming the most southern part of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, particularly with Tombuctoo and the interior of Africa. The whole coast, from Agadeer to Cape Bojador, does not afford a single harbor.

Nun, r. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about lon. 11° 30′ W. lat. 28° N.

Nunda, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 14 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 1,188. Here are two falls in Genesee river, a mile apart, 1 of 60 feet, and 1 of 90.

Nundabar, t. Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 74° 15′ E. Lat. 21° 17′ N.

Nundaporam, t. Hind. in Circars. Lon. 82° 40′ E. Lat. 18° 23′ N.

Nundungur, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 12′ N.

Nundydroog, a celebrated fortress, Hind. in Mysore, on the summit of a rock, about 1,700 feet high. Lon. 77° 53′ E. Lat. 13° 22′ N.

Nuneaton, t. Eng. in Warwick, 8 m. N. E. Coventry, 100 N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 29′ W. Lat. 52° 31′ N. Pop. 4,947.

Nunez, Rio, r. W. Africa, which rises on the frontier of the Foulah kingdom of Foota Jallo, and falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 10° 20′ N.

Nunia, v. Irak Arabi, on the Tigris, opposite Mosul, on the site of Nineveh, once the largest city in the known world. The ruins consist of a rampart and fosse, forming an oblong square, not exceeding 4 miles in compass. The wall is on an average 20 feet high; and there is no appearance of stones or rubbish of any kind.

Nungengode, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 50′ E. Lat. 12° 1′ N.

Nuno Tristae, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 9° 40′ N.

Nura, r. Italy, which falls into the Po, 6 m. N. E. Piacenza.

Nurallapoor, t. Bengal, on the N. bank of the Ganges, 24 m. S. W. Dacca.

Nuremberg, or *Nurnberg*, t. in the W. of Germany, in Franconia, formerly a celebrated free city of the empire, at present subject to Bavaria. It stands in a wide, sandy, but well cultivated plain, on the Pegnitz. The town, though no longer fortified, is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, with round towers at intervals. Of the public edifices, the chief is the castle or fort called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of emperors in the middle ages. Its manufactures consist of musical and mathematical instruments, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing and bookselling business is carried on here to a considerable extent. 58 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg, 100 N. by W. Munich. Lon. 11° 4′ E. Lat. 49° 24′ N. Pop. 27,000.

Nuria, mt. among the Pyrenees, on the frontier between Spain and France, a few miles N. of Campredon in Catalonia.

Nurpoor, district, Hind. in Lahore, belonging to the seiks. Nurpoor, the capital, is in lon. 75° 2′ E. lat. 32° 12′ N.

Nurrah, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 45′ E. Lat. 21° 2′ N.

Nurtingen, t. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 14 m. S. E. Stutgard. Lon. 9° 20′ E. Lat. 48° 37′ 36″ N. Pop. 3,400.

Nusco, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra. It is the see of a bishop. 46 m. W. by N. Naples. Pop. 3,600.

Nushar, v. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates, 55 m. S. W. Diarbekir.

Nuslau, or *Nosislau*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 14 m. S. Brunn. Pop. 1,000.

Nussaouh, t. Birman empire, on the W. bank of the Irrawuddy river. Lon. 95° 20′ E. Lat. 17° 52′ N.

Nussdorf, t. Hungary, 23 m. N. N. E. Presburg.

Nussdorf, v. Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 2,000.

Nusserabad, t. Hind. in Berar, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 75° 51′ E. Lat. 20° 56′ N.

Nusseritabad, called also *Sackur*, t. Hind. in Bejapore, belonging to the Nizam. Lon. 76° 20′ E. Lat. 17° 20′ N.

Nusserpoor, district, Hind. in Sinde. Nusserpoor, the capital, is near the river Indus. Lon. 69° 10′ E. Lat. 25° 28′ N.

Nussloch, t. Baden, 6 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,350.

Nuthe, r. Prussia, which falls into the Havel, near Potsdam.

Nuttal's store, p-v. Greenville co. N. C.

Nuys. See *Nuis* and *Neuss*.

Nuyts Point, a rocky headland on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 116° 56′ E. Lat. 35° 12′ S.

Nuyts Reefs, reefs of rocks, off the S. coast of New Holland, at Cape Nuyts. Cape Nuyts is in lon. 132° 18′ E. lat. 32° 2′ S.

Ny Carleby. See *Carleby New*.

Nyeborg, t. Denmark, in Funen, on the Great Belt, opposite Zealand. Here ships, passing through the Belt, pay toll. Pop. 2,000. 16 m. W. Corsoer. Lon. 10° 48′ E. Lat. 55° 22′ N.

Nyehaske, v. Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 m. S. by E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 900.

Nyekiobing, t. Denmark, in the island of Falster, on the Guldborgsund. It is tolerably well built, has an hospital, and 4 schools. Pop. 1,100. 62 m. S. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 51′ E. Lat. 54° 46′ N.

Nyekiobing, t. Denmark, on the N. coast of Zealand, in the gulf of Isefiord. Lon. 11° 41′ E. Lat. 55° 55′ N.

Nyested, t. Denmark, in the island of Laland, 26 m. E. S. E. Naskow. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Nyffe, country of Central Africa, on the N bank of the Niger, forming part of the region of Houssa.

Nyir Bather, t. Hungary, 30 m. N. E. Debreczin. Lon. 21° 23′ 30″ E. Lat. 47° 49′ 20″ N.

Nyiregyhasa, t. Hungary, 29 m. N. Debreczin, 123 E. N. E. Pest. Lon. 21° 40′ 30″ E. Lat. 47° 56′ 45″ N. Pop. 8,100.

Nykoping, government of Sweden, comprising the W. and most considerable part of the province of Sudermania. Pop. 90,000.

Nykoping, t. Sweden, cap. of the government of the same name, and of Sudermania, is on a bay of the Baltic. It is well built, with broad and straight streets. 49 m. S. W. Stockholm. Lon. 16° 53′ E. Lat. 48° 55′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Nylacky, one of the Banda islands, in the Eastern seas. Lon. 130° 33′ E. Lat. 4° 11′ S.

Nyland, province, Eu. Russia, in Finland, bounded by the gulf of Finland, Carelia, Tavastland, and Finland proper. Area, 4,880 sq. miles. Pop. 115,000.

Nympha, Cape, Turkey, on the S. coast of Monte Santo. Lon. 24° 24′ E. Lat. 40° 3′ N.

Nyon, t. Switz. in Vaud, on the N. W. side of the lake of Geneva, 11 m. N. Geneva. Lon. 6° 6′ E. Lat. 46° 24′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Nyslot, t. Russia, in Finland. It has a very strong castle on a rock, in the middle of a deep stream. 50 m. N. W. Wyborg, 140 N. W. Petersburg. Lon. 28° 55′ E. Lat. 61° 52′ N.

Nystad, s-p. Russia, in Finland, 38 m. N. W. Abo. Pop. 1,900.

Nyulas, or *Gais*, t. Hungary, 19 m. S. W. Presburg. Lon. 16° 45′ 17″ E. Lat. 47° 57′ 10″ N.

O.

O, or St. Martin d'O, t. France, in Orne, 9 m. S. Argentan, 18 N. Alencon. Pop. 1,000.

Oacco, district, S. Africa, in Benguela, on the Coanza.

Oak, p-v. Hanover co. Va.

Oaka, or *Oakamundal*, district, Hind. in Gujerat, on the S. side of the gulf of Cutch. Oaka, the capital has been long celebrated as the residence of a gang of pirates, who have recently received a severe chastisement by the East India company's marine, and have agreed in future to respect the British flag. Lon. 69° 36′ E. Lat. 22° 14′ N.

Oak Cove, cove on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of New Georgia.

Oakfuskee. See *Tallapoosa*.

Oak Grove, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Oak Hall, p-v. Greenville district, S. C.

Oakham, t. Eng. and cap. of Rutland co. 95 m. N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 42′ W. Lat. 52° 41′ N. Pop. 1,541.

Oakham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 9 m. N. W. Worcester, 55 S. W. Boston. Pop. 986.

Oakhampstone Head, cape, Scotland, on the S.E. coast of Caithness, 11 m. S. Wick. Lon. 3° 8′ W. Lat. 58° 15′ N.

Oakhampton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the borders of Dartmoor Forest. It sends 2 members to Parliament. 24 m. W. Exeter, 195 W. London. Lon. 3° 59′ W. Lat. 50° 44′ N. Pop. 1,440.

Oak-hill, p-v. Green co. N. Y.

Oak-hill, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Oak-hill, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Oak-hill, p-v. Laurens co. Va.

Oakingham, or *Wokingham*, t. Eng. in Berkshire, 32 m. W. London. Pop. 419.

Oak Island, small isl. on the coast of N. Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

Oakland, co. Michigan Territory, on the upper part of the river Huron of St. Clair. Chief town, Pontiac. Since the year 1818, when the U. S. government offered these lands for sale, settlements have increased rapidly. Pop. 330. Engaged in agriculture 117, in commerce 27, in manufactures 2.

Oakmulgee, r. Georgia, which joins the Oconee to form the Alatamaha.

Oak orchard, p-v. Genesee co. N. Y.

Oalaldah, or *Oualaldi*, t. W. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the S. bank of the Senegal, 60 m. E. Podor.

Oando, v. W. Africa, on the Senegal, 70 m. S. E. Goumel.

Oaxaca, or *Guaxaca*, an intendancy of Mexico,

It lies in lat. 34° 55′ N. 7 leagues S. W. ½ W. Cape Hatteras. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals. The bar has 14 feet at low water.

Octararo Creek, r. which divides Lancaster and Chester counties, Pa. and runs into the Susquehannah, in Maryland.

Octararo, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Ocumara, bay on the coast of Venezuela, 5 leagues E. Porto Cabello, and 28 m. S. S. E. of Caraccas. Its port is good and well sheltered, and is defended by a battery.

Ocsakov, t. in the S. W. of Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Dnieper, near its mouth, remarkable only for the importance attached to it in the wars between Russia and Turkey. Since the building of Odessa, its trade and population have very much dwindled. 54 m. W. by S. Cherson. Pop. 1,000.

Odd, large peninsula in the N. W. of the island of Zealand, in Denmark.

Odderœ. See *Christiansand*.

Oddrode, v. Eng. in Cheshire, 158 m. from London. Pop. 1,003.

Odemira, r. Portugal, in Alentejo, which falls into the Atlantic at Villa Nova de Milfontes. It is navigable to Odemira, about 20 miles from its mouth.

Odenheim, t. Baden, 14 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,500.

Odenkirchen, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 13 m. W. S. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,000.

Odensee, t. Denmark, cap. of the island of Funen. It is the residence of the bishop, and has manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. 86 m. W. S. W. Copenhagen, 68 N. N. E. Sleswick. Lon. 10° 25′ E. Lat. 55° 23′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Oder, r. Prussia, which rises in Moravia, above Odrau, and flowing in a N. W. direction through Silesia and the whole Prussian monarchy, discharges itself into the Baltic through three mouths formed by the 2 islands Wollin and Usedom. It is navigable for small vessels to Ratibor, and for vessels of 40 or 50 tons to Breslau. Its principal tributaries are the Oppa, Neisse, Bartsch, Bober and Warthe. It is connected by the Finow and Mullrose canals, with the rivers Havel and Spree.

Oderberg, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, on the Oder, 38 m. N. E. Berlin. Pop. 1,600.

Oderberg, t. Austrian states, on the Oder, 16 m. N. W. Teschen. Pop. 900.

Oderheim, or *Gau Oderheim*, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 m. S. Mentz. Pop. 1,000.

Odernheim, or *Glan Odernheim*, t. Bavarian states, 25 m. S. W. Mentz. Pop. 1,200.

Oderso, t. Austrian Italy, 25 m. N. N. E. Venice. Pop. 3,400.

Odessa, a flourishing seaport, Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper. This place is entirely of modern erection, having been founded in 1792 by Catherine II. The emperor Alexander followed up the views of Catherine, and appointed as governor the duke of Richelieu, at that time a French emigrant nobleman, afterwards (in 1816) prime minister of France. Under his superintendance it prospered, and a number of public establishments were set on foot under the patronage of the government. The population in 1804, had risen to 15,000; and in 1820, to more than 40,000.

It has a fine bay, seldom frozen over, with sufficient depth of water almost to the very edge for the largest vessels of war. It is surrounded by extensive plains, which, when cultivated, will be very productive. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the E. side a citadel which commands the port. The port is artificial, and adapted for the reception of about 300 vessels. It is formed by two large moles, one of which is in the form of a quadrant of a circle, and has regular parapets and embrazures for cannon; the interior is divided by smaller moles and quays. A lighthouse has been erected on a projecting point on the S. side of the bay. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer, being sheltered from every wind but the S. E. The town is neatly built, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and water, and, at particular seasons, a degree of unhealthiness in the climate. The transit of goods from the interior is free of any government charge; and since the erection of a circular wall, and other precautions for preventing smuggling into the interior, Odessa has been declared a free port. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighboring provinces. It is brought down chiefly in carts and wagons drawn by oxen, which travel in companies, and stop at intervals to let the oxen feed in the *steppes*, or vast natural pastures, by the way, so that the expense of carriage is trifling. In summer, the season when this conveyance chiefly takes place, several hundred wagons arrive in town in a single day. The other articles are tallow, hides, and flax; also timber; but hitherto the export of these has been small. The chief imports are sugar and other colonial produce. The number of vessels that arrive in a year is about 800, of which the half are Russian, and nearly one-third are British. Brewing and distilling are carried on upon a large scale; and there are some manufactures of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. The great disadvantage hitherto has been the want of mechanics for the town, and of farmers for the surrounding district. The government has spared no expense to procure both; and those who fix on the country round Odessa, are allowed a house, a pair of oxen, a plough, a little money, and an exemption from all taxes and military services during 25 years. 98 m. E. Cherson. Lon. 30° 38′ E. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Odessus. See *Varna*.

Odeypoor, Hindoo principality in the S. E. of Ajmeer, between 24° and 26° N. lat. Odeypoor, the capital, is on the S. side of the Banass river. The Ranah, or chief, has recently entered into alliance with the British, and been enabled to throw off the Mahratta yoke. Lon. 74° 5′ E. Lat. 25° 58′ N.

Odeypore, t. Bengal, formerly the capital of Tipperah. It stands on the S. bank of the Goomty, 25 m. E. Comillah.

Odeypore, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, belonging to the Nagpore Mahrattas. Lon. 83° 40′ E. Lat. 22° 37′ N.

Odeypore, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 78° 20′ E. Lat. 23° 58′ N.

Odeypore, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 77° 40′ E. Lat. 23° 52′ N.

Odiel, r. Spain, in Seville, which falls into the sea, E. of the Guadiana.

Odiham, t. Eng. in Hants, 41 m. S. W. London. Lon. 0° 55′ W. Lat. 51° 15′ N. Pop. 1,104.

Odir, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 134° 58′ E. Lat. 5° 23′ S.

Odness, cape, Scotland, on the E. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon 2° 26′ W. Lat. 58° 59′ N.

Odon, r. France, which falls into the Orne at Caen.

Odrau, t. Austrian states, on the Oder, 36 m. W. by S. Teschen. Pop. 2,200.

Oe, small isl. Denmark, N. of Laaland. Lon. 11° 31 E. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Oebisfeld, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Aller, 37 m. N. N. W. Magdeburg, 22 N. E. Brunswick. Pop. 1,200.

Oedelem, t. Netherlands, in W. Flanders, 6 m. E. S. E. Bruges. Pop. 3,000.

Oedelfingen, or *Oetelfingen*, v. Wirtemberg, 3 m. N. W. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,300.

Oedenburg, or *Soprony-Varmegye*, a palatinate in the west of Hungary. Area, 1,300 square miles. Pop. 165,000. Oedenburg, or Soprony, the capital has one Lutheran and two Catholic churches, and 12,500 inhabitants, partly of Hungarian, partly of German descent. Here are manufactures of woollen, glass and potash, and a sugar refinery. 37 m. S. S. E. of Vienna.

Oedenheim, t. Wirtemberg, near Heilbronn. Pop. 1,500.

Oederan, or *Oedern*, t. Saxony, 27 m. W. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,000.

Oehrholm, v. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 9 m. from Copenhagen.

Oehringen, t. Wirtemberg, 38 m. N. N. E. Stutgard. Pop. 3,400. It is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein.

Oeland, a long and narrow island in the Baltic on the S. E. coast of Sweden, and separated from the town of Calmar by a narrow strait called Calmar Sound. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 22,000.

Oeland, isl. Denmark, in the gulf of Lymfiord, about 5 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ broad. Lon. 9° 36′ E. Lat. 57° 4′ N.

Oels, a principality of Silesia, which now forms part of the government of Breslau. Area, 740 sq. miles. Pop. 85,000. It belongs to the duke of Brunswick, who derives from it an income of 15,000*l.* a year. Oels, the capital, is 16 m. E. N. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,800.

Oelse Langen, or *Long Oelse*, v. Prussian states, 5 m. S. S. E. Lauban. Pop. 2,600.

Oelsen, *Elsen*, or *Olesnice*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 25 m. N. by W. Brunn. Pop. 1,400.

Oelsnitz, t. Saxony, on the Elster, 76 m. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,800.

Œnusæ. See *Sapienza*

Oesbye, v. Denmark, in Sleswick, 6 m. E. Hadersleben. Pop. 1,300.

Oesel, isl. in the Baltic, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia. Area, 1,144 sq. miles. Pop. including the small adjoining islands of Moen and Runoe, 35,000. The principal town is Arensberg.

Oesthammer, t. Sweden, on the Baltic, 29 m. N. N. E. Upsal. Pop. 800.

Oestrick, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,600.

Oestringen, t. Baden, 14 m. E. Spire. Pop. 1,600.

Oetelghem, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 25 m. E. Ypres. Pop. 2,100.

Oetigheim, v. Baden, 2 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 1,000.

Oetisheim, t. Wirtemberg, near Maulbronn. Pop. 1,100.

Oetling, *New*, t. Bavaria, 58 m. E. by N. Munich. Pop. 1,500.

Oettingen, t. Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 69 m. N. N. W. Munich. Lon. 10° 36′ E. Lat. 48° 57′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Oex, *Chateau d'*, t. Swiss canton of Vaud, 6 m. W. by S. Gessenay. Pop. 2,300.

Oeyras, t. Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 8 m. E. Lisbon.

Ofanto, the modern name of the *Aufidus*, r. Italy, which, after flowing through Apulia, falls into the Adriatic, several miles below the plain of Cannæ.

Offenbach, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. It is the principal manufacturing town in the grand dutchy. It stands on the S. bank of the Maine, 4 m. E. S. E. Frankfort. Pop. 9,000.

Offenbach, v. Bavarian States, 4 m. N. E. Lauterach, 33 W. N. W. Worms. Pop. 1,200.

Offenburg, t. Baden, 11 m. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 2,900.

Offranville, t. France, in Lower Seine, 3 m. S. Dieppe. Pop. 1,500.

Offutts, p-v. Hampshire co. Va.

Ogden, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 1,435.

Ogdensburg, p-v. and cap. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St Lawrence. It has a safe and spacious harbor. 116 m. N. Utica, 212 N. W. Albany. Here are numerous manufactures, and the situation is very advantageous for trade. Pop. 959.

Ogeechee, r. which rises in Green co. Geo. passes by Louisville, and Georgetown, and flows into Ossabaw sound at Hardwick, 20 m. S. Savannah.

Ogelstromen, r. Sweden, which runs into the Angermann near Liden.

Ogento. See *Ugento*.

Oginski Canal, canal in Russian Lithuania, which joins the Schara and Jasolda, head branches of the Niemen and Dnieper. It thus forms a part of the circuitous water communication between the Baltic and the Euxine.

Oglethorpe, co. in the N. W. part of Georgia, between Oconee and Broad rivers. Pop. 14,026. Slaves 7,338. Engaged in agriculture 4,989, in commerce 50, in manufactures 192. *Chief* town, Lexington.

Oglio, r. Austrian Italy, which has its source in the Alps, flows through the lake of Iseo, and joins the Po near Borgoforte, about 8 miles from Mantua.

Ogmore, small r. Eng. which falls into the Severn a few miles W. of Cowbridge.

Ognate. See *Onate*.

Ogogno, *Cape*, cape, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 2° 40′ W. Lat. 43° 26′ N.

Ogulin, t. Austrian states, 32 m. E. Fiume.

Ogurrapoora, t. Hind. in Orissa. Lon. 85° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 23′ N.

Ohain, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, a short distance E of Waterloo. Pop. 1,600.

Oheteroa, isl. See *Rurutu*.

Ohevahoa, isl. in the Pacific ocean, which has a circuit of 15 or 16 leagues. Lon. 139° 2′ W. Lat. 9° 42′ S.

Ohio, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,477.

Ohio, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,075.

Ohio, co. Va.-bounded W. by Ohio river, N. by Brooke co. E. by Green and Harrison counties, and S. by Wood co. Pop. 9,182. Slaves 409. Engaged in agriculture 1,494, in commerce 93, in manufactures 463. Chief town, Wheeling.

Ohio, co. Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 3,879. Slaves 468. Engaged in agriculture 695, in commerce 9, in manufactures 45. Chief town, Hartford.

Ohio, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Michigan Territory and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania; S. E. by Virginia; S. by Kentucky; and W. by Indiana. It extends from 38° 30′ to 42° N. lat. and from 80° 32′ to 84° 50′ W. lon. Extent, 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres. Pop. in 1791, 3,000; in 1800, 42,156; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,434. Engaged in agriculture 110,991, in commerce 1,451, in manufactures 18,956.

The interior parts of the State, and the country bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. About one third, or one quarter of the State, comprehending the eastern and southeastern part, bordering on the Ohio river, is generally hilly and broken, but not mountainous. Immediately on the banks of the Ohio and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval land, of most exuberant fertility. On both sides of the Scioto, and of the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of rich and level land. In many places are extensive prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the sources of the two Miami rivers. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, and yield spontaneously a large quantity of coarse grass from two to five feet in height; others are elevated, and are frequently called barrens, not however on account of their sterility, for they are often fertile. The height of land which divides the waters of Ohio river from those of Lake Erie is the most marshy of any in the State, while the driest land lies along the margins of the rivers.

Wheat is the principal production. From 70 to 100 bushels of corn are said to be frequently produced on an acre. Other kinds of grain, and various sorts of fruits are also cultivated. Coal is found in abundance along the Ohio in the eastern part of the State. Salt springs have been discovered and wrought on the Muskingum, a few miles below Zanesville, and in various other places. Gypsum of a superior quality is found on the N. side of Sandusky bay. The value of the manufactures of Ohio in 1810, was $2,894,290.

The climate of Ohio has been commonly considered warmer in the same parallels than that of the Atlantic States. The difference was considered by Mr. Jefferson, as equal to what would result from three degrees of latitude. Observations, however, which have been made at Cincinnati, for a series of years, seem to prove that there is no foundation for this opinion: or at least if there be a difference, it cannot equal one third of what has been mentioned. The opinion that the climate on the Ohio is more liable to sudden and extreme changes, and more moist than that of the eastern States, is equally erroneous. The diseases to which immigrants are most liable, are bilious and typhus fevers. This is especially the case with the natives of New-England and New-York, who in coming here undergo a change of climate greater than they seem generally to anticipate. They should, therefore, endeavor to arrive in the country late in the autumn; and before the ensuing summer place themselves in the most healthy situations which can be found. If they are careful in this respect, and in the heat of summer shun the evening air, and the noon-day sun, and avoid what is denominated a bilious habit, very few will suffer an attack; but without such attention, a *seasoning*, as it is termed, will probably be experienced the first summer after an arrival from the North. In the second, whether the first be sickly or not, there is but little danger.

The population of Ohio is made up of emigrants from every State in the Union, and almost from every country in Europe. They have not resided together long enough to form a fixed and uniform character. The mass of the emigrants have been farmers from the northern and middle States, who are in general industrious, temperate and frugal, possessing much intelligence and enterprise. The population will probably continue to increase rapidly for some time to come; though not with the same rapidity as heretofore. The recent extinction of the Indian title to the northwestern quarter of the State, called the Indian Reservation, will have an immediate effect on the progress of population in that quarter.

In 1817, the number of ministers of the several religious denominations was stated as follows:—Presbyterians, 48; Methodists, 34; Baptists, 13; New-Lights of the Christian church, 9; Seceders, 6; Episcopalians, 3; Congregationalists, 3; meetings of Friends in this State and Indiana, 59. There is a university at Athens, called the Ohio University, another at Oxford, called the Miami University and a medical college at Cincinnati. One section, or thirty-sixth part of every township has been granted by the government of the U. States for the support of schools, besides three townships for the support of the Universities. There are many incorporated academies in different parts of the State, and a College at Cincinnati.

It has been proposed to connect Lake Erie with Ohio river by means of a canal between the Cuyahoga, which empties into Lake Erie, and the Tuscarawa, an E. branch of the Muskingum. Between these rivers there is now only a short portage, and so certain is it that the two waters may be connected by a canal, that in the law of Congress, appropriating a portion of the public lands to the improvement of inland navigation, 100,000 acres were assigned for defraying the expense of carrying into effect this project. Of all the canals proposed for connecting the waters of the lakes with those of the Mississippi, this probably will be first opened, and will be a great benefit to the country through which it passes. It is supposed that Lake Erie may also be connected with the Ohio by canals, uniting the branches of the Maumee, with a branch of the Great Miami.—Three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the U. S. lands within the limits of Ohio, have been given by Congress to the legislature for the purpose of opening and improving its roads. The produce of this fund has hitherto been divided among so many roads that very little of the good which was anticipated, has been derived from it.

The legislature is composed of a Senate and house of representatives. The number of representatives must not exceed 72, nor be less than 36.

The number of Senators must never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives. The representatives are chosen annually, and the senators bienially, one half of the senators being chosen each year. The gov-

ernor is chosen biennially, and is eligible only 6 years in any term of 8 years. The judges of the supreme court, the presidents, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas are appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and hold their offices for the term of 7 years.

Ohio, r. U. States, formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. It flows in a southwesterly direction for 945 miles, separating Ohio and Indiana, from Virginia and Kentucky, and falls into the Mississippi 193 miles below the Missouri, in N. lat. 37° and W. lon. 89°. The distance from Pittsburg in a direct line to the mouth of the Ohio is only 614 miles. The river varies in breadth from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati, it is about 800 yards, which may be regarded as the mean breadth. Its current is very gentle, and no where broken by any considerable falls, excepting at Louisville. The water there descends 22½ feet in 2 miles, producing a very rapid current; yet boats have notwithstanding frequently ascended. A canal around these rapids has been in contemplation for a long time.

The difference between high and low water on the Ohio is usually about 50 feet, and sometimes 60 feet. When lowest, it may be forded in several places above Louisville. The greatest depression is generally in August, September, and October; the greatest rise in December, March, May and June. Near Pittsburg, it is frozen over almost every winter for several weeks. Generally the navigation is suspended by floating ice during 8 or 10 weeks of the winter. Steam-boats are found by actual experiment to be well adapted for the navigation of the river.

Ohio, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 12 m. below Gallipolis. Pop. 482.

Ohio, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,791.

Ohio, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 317.

Ohio, t. Knox co. Indiana. Pop. 877.

Ohiopyle Falls, falls of the river Youghiogeny, in Pennsylvania, about 30 m. from its confluence with the Monongahela. The river is here 80 yards wide, and the descent is about 20 feet perpendicular.

Ohittahoo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 9 miles long and 21 in circumference. Lon. 139° 8′ W. Lat. 9° 55′ S.

Ohlau, t. Prussian states, 14 m. S. E. Breslau. Pop. 2,800.

Ohlau, r. Prussian states, which falls into the Oder near Breslau.

Ohlm, Upper, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. S. W. Mentz. Pop. 1,000.

Ohoopee, r. Georgia, which falls into the Alatamaha, about 35 m. below the forks of the latter.

Ohrdruff, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the Ohr, 10 m. S. Gotha. Pop. 4,200.

Ohrnbau, t. Bavarian states, on the Altmuhl, 6 m. S. S. E. Anspach. Pop. 2,700.

Ohtakari Islands, small islands on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23° 26′ E. Lat. 64° 6′ N.

Oi, r. Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in lon. 91° 34′ E. Lat. 55° 16′ N.

Oia, r. A. Russia, which falls into the gulf of Obskaia in lon. 72° 24′ E. Lat. 68° N.

Oich, r. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which runs from Loch Oich into Loch Ness.

Oickel, r. Scotland, which falls into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

Oies, Madame aux, small isl. in the St. Lawrence, Lower Canada, at the entrance into Lake St. Peter.

Oignon, small r. France, which falls into the Saone, near Pontarlier.

Oil creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Alleghany, 6 m. E. Franklin. On the top of the spring from which it issues, floats an oil, of which many gallons may be collected in a day. The oil has valuable medicinal properties.

Oil creek, p-t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 495.

Oil Spring, p-v. Cataraugus co. N. Y.

Oinare, r. Venezuela, which runs into the Caribean sea, in lat. 10° 5′ N.

Oirsbeck, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 m. N. E Maestricht. Pop. 800.

Oirschot, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 14 m. S. Bois-le-Duc, 22 E. S. E. Breda. Pop. 4,900.

Oisconsin. See *Ouisconsin*.

Oise, department, in the N. of France, on the river Oise. Extent, 2,400 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 390,000. Beauvais is the capital.

Oise, r. N. E. of France, which rises near the Belgic frontier, flows in a S. W. direction, and falls into the Seine at Conflans St. Honorine. It communicates with the Somme by means of a canal, and gives name to two departments, the Oise, and the Seine-and-Oise.

Oisemont, t. France, in Somme, 21 m. W. Amiens. Pop. 1,100.

Oitos, a narrow and difficult pass of the Carpathian mountains, between Moldavia and the district of Haromszek, in Transylvania, through which flows a river called also Oitos.

Ojeren, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus, 10 m. E. Christiania. It is 24 miles long, but only 2 wide.

Ojibar, t. Quito, in Guayaquil, 28 leagues from Quito.

Oka, a navigable r. Eu. Russia, which joins the Wolga, in Niznei-Novgorod.

Oka, small r. A. Russia, which falls into the Angara, near Bratskoi, in lon. 101° 40′ E. lat. 56° 5′ N.

Okaw river. See *Kaskaskia*.

Okefonoco, or *Eokefanoke*, or *Ouaquaphenogaw*, or *Ekanfanoka*, or *Okerfonoke*, or *Okefaunocau*, or *Ecunfinocau*, or *Oke-fin-o-cau*, or *Akenfonogo*, a swamp, 180 miles in circumference, lying partly in Georgia, and partly in Florida. St. Mary's river rises in this swamp, in lat. 30° 34′ 48″ N; and another river, called the Suwaney, issues from it on the S.W.

Oke-lock-onne, r. which rises in the southern part of Georgia, and running S. falls into Appalachy bay, in lat. 30° 10′ N. lon. 84° 25′ W.

Okerah, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Lon. 87° 15′ E. Lat. 23° 28′ N.

Okhotsk, one of the four circles in the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia. It extends along the seas of Okhotzk, Kamtschatka, and Anadir. The town of Okhotzk is on a long and narrow ridge, inclosed between the sea and the river Okhota. It is supported by being the channel of trade between Irkoutsk and Kamtschatka. Lon. 142° 44′ E. Lat. 59° 20′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Okhotsk, Sea of, a large gulf of the Eastern ocean, inclosed between Kamtschatka, the circle of Okhotzk, part of Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien.

Oki, isl. Japan, about 60 miles in circumference, near the N.W. coast of Niphon.

Okna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia. It has an

extensive salt mine, capable of producing about 20,000 tons of salt yearly. 100 m. S. S. W. Jassy.

Okopi, v. Austrian Poland, at the confluence of the Podgorze and the Dniester.

Oksa, t. Poland, 46 m. N. by E. Cracow.

Okunevo, fort, A. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Jenisei, 220 m. N. Tourouchansk.

Okuneusk, t. A. Russia, 220 m. S. W. Tobolsk.

Oland, island. See *Oeland*.

Olargues, t. France, in Herault, 17 m. N. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,000.

Olbersdorf, t. Austrian States, 7 m. N. W. Jagerndorf. Pop. 1,700.

Olbruck, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 9 m. N.W. Andernach.

Olschanskaia, fort, A. Russia, 177 m. S. E. Orenburg.

Old bridge, p-v. Middlesex co. N. J.

Olde, t. Prussian States, 23 m. E. S. E. Munster. Pop. 1,000.

Oldeboorn, v. Netherlands, in Friesland, 12 m. S. S. E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,100.

Oldebroek, v. Netherlands, in Gelderland, 10 m. S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,400.

Oldenburg, a grand dutchy in the N.W. of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions of territory. The principal part is Oldenburg proper, a tract of country bounded N. by the German ocean; E. W. and even S. by the kingdom of Hanover. The grand duke possesses also the principality of Eutin, (formerly the bishopric of Lubeck,) situated in Holstein, and the lordship of Birkenfeld, ceded to him by Prussia out of the territory on the Rhine. The extent and population of his States are as follows: Grand dutchy of Oldenburg proper, including the county of Delmenhorst, and the lordships of Varel, Jever, and Kniphausen, 2,250 sq. miles, with 178,000 inhabitants; principality of Eutin or Lubeck, 200 sq. miles, with 20,000 inhabitants; lordship of Birkenfeld, 170 sq. miles, with 20,000 inhabitants; total 2,620 square miles, and 218,000 inhabitants. The revenue is computed at £150,000 sterling. The grand dutchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground, and in some places on the coast, is so low, that it requires large dikes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran; but there are also Calvinists and Catholics. The grand duke is a member of the German body. In the administration of his territories, he is as yet (1820) uncontrolled, having delayed to convoke a representative assembly, though bound to do so by the articles of the Germanic confederation in 1815. In 1810, he was expelled from all his possessions, by Bonaparte; but after the battle of Leipsic in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna received the title of grand duke.

Oldenburg, t. Germany, cap. of the grand dutchy of the same name, on the Hunte, 82 m. W. N. W. Hanover, 76 W. S. W. Hamburg. It is fortified, and has two suburbs, and a mansion occupied by the grand duke. Lon. 8° 11′ E. Lat. 53° 8′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Oldenburg, t. Prussian States, 18 m. E. N. E. Paderborn.

Oldenburg, t. Denmark, in the dutchy of Holstein, 32 m. N. by E. Lubeck. Pop. 1,100.

Oldendorf, t. Germany, on the Weser, 23 m. S. W. Hanover. Pop. 1,300.

Oldendorf, v. Hanover, on the Ilm, 21 m. N. by W. Gottingen. Pop. 900.

Oldendorf, t. Germany, in Brunswick, 15 m. E. S. E. Pyrmont. Pop. 1,600.

Oldensworth, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, 4 m. N. Tonningen. Pop. 1,200.

Oldensaal, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 30 m. N. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,100.

Oldersam, or *Oldersheim*, t. Hanover, on the Ems, 6 m. E. by S. Embden.

Oldesloe, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Trave, 15 m. W. Lubeck, 23 N. E. Hamburgh. Pop. 1,700. Here are salt-works on a very large scale.

Oldham, t. Eng. in Lancashire, on a branch of the Medlock, near its source. It has increased very rapidly within the last 50 years, and an immense number of manufactories have been established in it, the above streams being favorable to their erection, and coal being abundant in the neighbourhood. The manufactures consist chiefly of fustians and hats, and cotton spinning. Pop. 16,930. 7½ m. N. E. Manchester, 183 N.W. London. Lon. 2° 7′ W. Lat. 53° 33′ N.

Oldhamville, t. Knox co. Ken. on Wood creek, a branch of Rock-castle river.

Old Head of Kinsale, cape, on the S. coast of Ireland, in Cork co. 6 m. S. Kinsale. Lon. 8° 30′ W. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Oldisleben, t. Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 25 m. N. Weimar. Pop. 800.

Oldland, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 5 m. E. S. E. Bristol. Pop. 3,641.

Old Man's Bay, bay, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 8 m. E. Cape Ray.

Old Man's creek, r. N. J. which runs into Delaware river, 4 m. below Penn's creek. It separates Salem and Gloucester counties.

Old Paltz, p-v. in New Paltz, Ulster co. N. Y. situated on the Wallkill, over which is a good bridge. It is a Dutch settlement, and contains a stone Dutch Reformed church, and about twenty stone dwelling houses.

Old Road Town, t. St. Christopher, 5 m. W. Basse Terre. Lon. 62° 48′ W. Lat. 17° 25′ N.

Old Salt House, p-v. Lincoln co. Ten.

Old Sheshequin, p-v. Lycoming co. Pa.

Old Town, or *Indian Old Town*, isl. and t. of about 200 acres, Penobscot co. Maine, in Penobscot river, just above Marsh island. Here are about 300 Indians, with a church and priest.

Old Town. See *Edgartown*.

Old Town. See *Skipton*, Md.

Old Town, p-t. Ross co. Ohio, 12 m. fr. Chillicothe.

Old Town Creek, r. N. C. which runs into the W. side of Cape Fear river, near its mouth.

Olean, (pronounced O-le ann,) p-t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. on the Alleghany, 260 m. by water N.E. Pittsburg, 130 S. W. Cayuga bridge. Pop. 1,047. In this town is the village of Hamilton, which see.

Olean, or *Oil Creek*, r. Cataraugus co. N. Y. which runs into the Alleghany, at Hamilton.

Oleggio, or *Olesso*, t. Sardinian States, on the Naviglio canal, 23 m. W. by N. Milan.

Olekma, r. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, which runs N. nearly 600 miles, and falls into the Lena.

Olekminsk, fort and t. A. Russia, about 9 m. fr. the mouth of the Olekma, 692 N. E. Irkoutsk.

Olenei-Nos, cape, Eu. Russia, on the White sea, 70 m. N. Archangel.

Olenek, r. A. Russia, which falls into the Frozen ocean, in lon. 119° E. lat. 73° N.

Oleout, r. Delaware co. N. Y. which runs into the Susquehannah.

Oleron, isl. on the S.W. coast of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente, 20 miles long. Extent, nearly 100 sq. miles. It is tolerably fertile, producing considerable quantities of corn and wine. Its most northerly point is in lon. 1° 11′ W. lat. 45° 46′ N.

Oleron, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 14 m S. W. Pau, 45 S. E. Bayonne. Pop. 5,500. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, stockings, and caps; also extensive dye-works.

Olette, or *Aulette*, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 7 m. S. W. Prades, 15 N. Campredon. Pop. 1,000.

Oley, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,410.

Olgiate, t Austrian Italy, 17 m. N W. Milan.

Olgopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Podolia, 148 m. E. S. E. Kaminiec.

Olgun. See *Dulcigno*.

Oliapore, t. Bengal, in Baharbund. Lon. 89° 42° E. Lat. 25° 22′ N.

Olibato, or *Libatta*, r. W. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 36 m. E. Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

Oliergue, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 26 m. E. S. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,800.

Olifant's Rirer, r. S. Africa, runs through the E. part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, and falls into the Gauritz.

Olifant's Rirer, r. S. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, 200 m. N. Cape Town.

Olikan, small isl. A. Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea. Lon. 156° 36′ E. Lat. 60° 26′ N.

Olinda. See *Pernamburo*.

Olita, t Russian Lithuania, on the Niemen, 37 m. S.W. Troki.

Olite, t. Spain, in Navarre, formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre, 23 m. S. Pampeluna, 20 S.W. Sanguessa. Pop. 1,200.

Oliva, v. West Prussia, 4 m. W. Dantzic, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1660, between the Swedes and Poles.

Oliva, t. Spain, in Valencia, 36 m. S. Valencia. Lon. 4° 7′ E. Lat. 39° N. Pop. 5,000.

Olivares, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 18 m. E. Valladolid, 90 N. Madrid.

Olive, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 485.

Olive, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 520.

Olive-green, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 299.

Olive's Island, small isl. off the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 133° 53′ E. Lat. 32° 46′ S.

Olivenza, or *Olivenca*, fortified t. on the W. frontier of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Olivenza, which falls into the Guadiana, 9 m. N. E. of the town. It belonged to Portugal, until it was ceded to Spain, at the treaty of Badajoz, in 1801. The congress of Vienna, in 1815, recommended its restoration, but hitherto (1820) without effect. Pop. 4,500. 15 m. S. E. Elvas, 42 S. Evora.

Oliverian, r. N. H. which runs into Connecticut river, at Haverhill.

Olivet, or *St. Martin d'Olivet*, t. France, in Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans. Pop. 3,100.

Olivelo, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 45 m. N. E. Policastro. Pop. 6,000.

Olivetown, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

Olkusz, t. Poland, 16 m. N.W. Cracow.

Olleria, t. Spain, in Valencia, 5 m. S. San Felippe. Pop. 4,000.

Olleros, Point, cape and harbor on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14° 36′ S.

Ollerton, t. Eng. in Nottinghamshire, 19 m. N. N. E. Nottingham. Pop. 462.

Ollier, r. Austrian Italy, which falls into the Brenta, a few miles above Bassano.

Ollioules, t. France, in Var, 4 m. W. Toulon. Pop. 2,600.

Olmedo, t. Spain, in Valladolid, 20 m. S. Valladolid. Pop. 2,000.

Olmeto, t. Corsica, 9 m. S. W. Bastia. Pop. 1,600.

Olmutz, a circle in the Austrian province of Moravia. Area 2,020 sq. miles. Pop. 347,300.

Olmutz, or *Holomautz*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, cap. of the above circle. It stands on the March, by which it is almost surrounded; it is strongly fortified, and well built. The university was removed to Brunn in 1778, and its place supplied by a lyceum. It has several manufactories, particularly tanneries. Pop. 11,000. 130 m. E. by S. Prague, 100 N. N. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 9′ E. Lat. 49° 33′ N.

Olney, t Eng. in Buckingham co. Lace-making is the chief employment of the inhabitants. The residence of Cowper, the poet, was about a mile from this town; and many of his finest descriptions are drawn from the contiguous scenery. 12 m. S. E. Northampton, 56 N. W. London. Lon. 0° 41 W. Lat. 52° 9′ N. Pop. 2,268.

Olona, r. Austrian Italy, which falls into the Po, W. of Placentia.

Oloneï, isl. Eu. Russia, near the S. coast of New Zembla. Lon. 58° 29′ E. Lat. 70° 30′ N.

Olonetz, a very extensive government in the N. of Eu. Russia, lying S. of that of Archangel, and E. of Finland, between 29° 40′ and 40° 30′ E. lon. and 59° 40′ and 65° 38′ N. lat. Area, 87,500 square miles. Pop. 262,000. Timber, with the product of the mines and quarries, viz. iron, marble, and vitriol, form the chief exports.

Olonetz, t. Eu. Russia, 84 m. N. E. St. Petersburg, on the Olonza, near the great lake Ladoga. Lon. 32° 58′ E. Lat. 60° 23′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Olonne, t. France, in La Vendee, on the sea coast, with a harbour. 5 m. N. E. Sables d'Olonne. Lon. 1° 47′ 50″ W. Lat. 46° 29° 52″ N. Pop. 1,700.

Olonzac, t. France, in Herault, 65 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 900.

Olot, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 20 m. W. N. W. Gerona. It has a variety of manufactures, viz. silk, woollen, and cotton stockings; rateens, serges, and coarse woollen stuffs; cottons, cotton yarn, leather and soap. Pop. 15,000.

Olpar, small district and t. Hind. in Gujerat, belonging to the British. The town is in lon. 73° 1′ E. lat. 21° 18′ N.

Olpe, t. Prussian States, 15 m. N. by W. Siegen. Pop. 1,600.

Olphen, t. Prussian States, 17 m. S. S. W. Munster. Pop. 1,000.

Olten, t. Switz, in the Aar, 20 m. E. N. E. Soleure. Pop. 1,300.

Olvenstadt, v. Prussian Saxony, 3 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,100.

Olviopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Bog, 124 m. N. W. Cherson. Pop. 2,700. Lon. 30° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 3′ 17″ N.

Olyka, t. Russian Poland, in Volhynia, 20 m. E. Lucko. Pop. 3,600.

Olympia, t. Greece, in the Morea, on the Alpheus.

Olympian Springs, p-v. Bath co. Ken.

Olympus, a celebrated mountain, Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, separated from Ossa, by the famous

Vale of Tempe, and about 20 m. N. Larissa. Its elevation is about 6,000 feet.

Olympus, Mount, a remarkable mountain on the N. W. coast of America, in New Albion. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

Om, r. Tobolsk, in A. Russia, which, after a W. course of about 500 miles, falls into the Irtysch.

Omagh, t. Ireland, in Tyrone, 14 m. S. Strabane, 22 N. E. Enniskillen.

Omagua, t. Quito, on the N. shore of the Amazons. Lat. 4° 9′ 17″ S.

Oman. See *Ommon*.

Omara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 5° S.

Omasuyos, province, Peru, bounded N. and N. W. by Asangaro, N. E. and E. by Larecaja, S. by the city of La Paz, and W. by Lake Titicaca. Pop. 45,000.

Omawhaws, or *Mahas*, Indians, Missouri Territory, who reside in a village on Elkhorn river, 80 m. N. W. Council Bluff. They formerly lived on Omawhaw creek, near the S. bank of the Missouri, to the N. of their present village. They plant maize, pumpkins, beans, and water-melons in summer, and in winter hunt the bison, elk, deer, &c. on both sides of the Missouri, as low down as the mouth of the Platte. Their number is about 1,500; they are brave, but through the influence of their chief are disposed to peace, and boast that they have never killed an American.

Ombo, or *Kaum Ombo*, v. Upper Egypt, distinguished by the remains of two temples. Lon. 32° 5′ E. Lat. 24° 27′ N.

Ombay, isl. in the Eastern seas, between 8° and 9° S. lat. It is 45 miles long from E. to W. and about 13 broad. 20 m. W. Timor.

Ombrone, r. Italy, in Tuscany, which falls into the Mediterranean near Grossetto.

Omeerseer, t. Hind. in Cutch. Lon. not ascertained. Lat. 23° 43′ N.

Omercuntuck, district and t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. The town is one of the celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage, being near the sources of the three great rivers, the Soane, Nerbuddah, and Mahanuddy. Lon. 82° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 53′ N.

Omerpore, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 77° 10′ E. Lat. 20° 23′ N.

Ommaney, Cape, the S. extremity of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 225° 37½′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ N.

Ommen, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 14 m. E. Zwolle. Pop. 800.

Ommon, a large division of Arabia, comprising the coast that extends from its eastern extremity to the entrance of the Persian gulf. Situated, as it were, in the meeting point between India, Arabia, and Persia, Ommon has been always a species of depot for the commodities of these respective countries. The natives are the best navigators of Arabia. Rostak is the residence of the Imam; but Maskat is the place through which the country is chiefly known to Europeans.

Omo, small isl. in the Eastern seas near the E. coast of Amboyna. Lon. 128° 51′ E. Lat. 3° 31′ S.

Omoa, or *St. Francisco de Omoa*, s-p. and fort, Mexico, in Honduras. The fort was taken in 1779 by the British, but was soon afterwards retaken by the Spaniards. It is considered the key of Honduras. Lon. 89° 53′ W. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Omolone, r. Irkoutsk, in A. Russia, which falls into the Kolyma, after a course of about 250 miles.

Omonphon, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Samar. Lon. 125° 45′ E. Lat. 11° 7′ N.

Omonville, Fort, small fort, France, 8 m. W. N. W. Cherbourg. Lon. 1° 44′ W. Lat. 49° 43′ N.

Ompomponoosuc, r. Vt. which, after a course of 40 or 50 miles, runs into Connecticut river at Norwich.

Omrahpoora. See *Ummerapoora*.

Omrattee, t. Hind. in Berar, belonging to the Nizam. Lon. 78° 20′ E. Lat. 20° 59′ N.

Omree, t. Hind. in Berar, belonging to the Nizam. Lon. 77° 54′ E. Lat. 21° 7′ N.

Omsk, t. A. Russia, at the junction of the Om with the Irtysch. A regular and strong fortress has been erected, intended as a barrier against the Kirghises. Lon. 74° 54′ E. Lat. 55° 4′ N. Pop. 800.

Omudwara, district, Hind. in Malwah, between 24° and 25° N. lat. It belongs to the Mahrattas.

Onate, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, 23 m. N. E. Vittoria. Pop. 2,100.

Onateia, or *St. Pedro*, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, 5 leagues E. Ohittahoo, and as much to the S. of Ohevahoa. It is about 3 leagues in circuit. Lon. 138° 56′ E. Lat. 9° 55′ S.

Onda, t. Spain, in Valencia, 17 m. E. by N. Segorbe. Pop. 4,500.

Oneehow, one of the Sandwich islands in the Pacific ocean, about 40 m. in circumference. Lon. 199° 45′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ N. Pop. 10,500.

Onega, a lake of Eu. Russia, in the government of Olonetz, E. of the still larger lake of Ladoga. It is 130 miles long and 40 broad, and is connected with lake Ladoga by the Svir, a navigable stream.

Onega, r. Eu. Russia, which falls into the White sea, in a gulf to which it gives name.

Onega, t. Eu. Russia, on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Onega. 80 m. S. S. W. Archangel. Lon. 37° 53′ E. Lat. 63° 53′ N.

Oneglia, t. Italy, in the Sardinian states, cap. of the Piedmontese province of the same name. It has a small harbor; also a traffic in wine, fruit and olive oil. 36 m. E. N. E. Nice, 55 S. W. Genoa. Lon. 8° 4′ E. Lat. 43° 55′ N.

Oneglia, Cape, Italy, in Genoa. Lon. 7° 54′ E. Lat. 43° 53′ N.

Oneida, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lewis co. E. by Herkimer co. S. by Madison co. and W. by Oswego co. Pop. 50,997. Engaged in agriculture 10,111, in commerce 184, in manufactures 2,575. Chief towns, Utica and Rome.

Oneida castle, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.

Oneida, Lake, chiefly in Oneida county N.Y. 20 miles long and 4 broad. It receives Wood creek at the east end, and communicates with Lake Ontario by Oswego river.

Oneida creek, r. N. Y. which runs N. into Oneida lake. It is 25 miles long, and affords good mill seats.

Oneleg, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 823.

Onemack, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 56° N.

Oney, one of the smaller Friendly islands, near the N. coast of Tongataboo, 5 m. N.E. Observatory point.

Oney, r. Eng. in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, at Leominster.

Ongar. See *Chipping Ongar.*

Ongole, district, Hind. in the Carnatic, between 15° and 16° N. lat. belonging since 1781 to the British. Ongole, the capital, is in lon. 80° 1′ E. lat. 15° 31′ N.

Ongologur, t. Hind. in Orissa. Lon. 85° 20′ E. Lat. 20° 36′ N.

Onil, t. Spain, in Valencia, 8 m. E. Vilena. Pop. 2,400.

Onion, r. Vt. which passes by Montpelier, and runs into Lake Champlain, 4 m. N.W. Burlington. It is one of the finest rivers of Vermont. It is navigable 5 miles for small vessels, and for boats 40 miles to the falls, where it is 15 or 20 rods wide. Between Colchester and Burlington it has worn through a solid rock of limestone, forming a chasm 70 or 80 feet deep; and at Bolton there is another chasm at least 120 feet deep.

Onon, r. A. Russia, on the frontier of Chinese Tartary. It rises in a mountainous country, and flows N. E. till, combined with the Ingoda, it forms the Chilka, which discharges itself into the Amour.

Onondaga, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Oswego co. E. by Madison co. S. by Courtlandt co. and W. by Cayuga co. Pop. 41,467. Engaged in agriculture 6,968, in commerce 120, in manufactures 1,640. Chief town, Onondaga.

Onondaga, p-t. and cap. Onondaga co. N.Y. 149 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,552. It has 2 villages, Onondaga hollow, where are a printing-office, an academy and church, and a State arsenal; and West hill, which is 2 m. W. and contains the county buildings. Gypsum is abundant in this town.

Onondaga Lake, in Onondaga co. N. Y. 7 miles long, and 3 broad. It communicates with Seneca river. On its borders are the celebrated Salt Springs, the most productive in America. See *Salina.*

Onore, s-p. Hind. in Canara, 46 m. N. W. Bednore, 80 S. S. E. Goa. Lon. 74° 12′ E. Lat. 14° 13′ N. Near it is a lake of the same name.

Onrust, small isl. near the coast of Java, fortified by the Dutch. 9 m. N. W. Batavia. Pop. 3,000.

Ons, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 8° 55′ W. Lat. 42° 23′ N.

Onslow, t. Halifax co. Nova Scotia, at the head of the basin of Mines, 35 m. N. E. Windsor, 46 N. by W. Halifax.

Onslow, co. in the S. part of N. Carolina, on the coast. Pop. 7,016. Slaves 2,777. Engaged in agriculture 2,217, in commerce 22, in manufactures 1,365. Chief town, Swansborough. At the court-house is a post-office.

Ontanagon, often called *Tenaugon*, r. North-West Territory, which rises in the mountainous country between Lakes Superior and Michigan, and after a course of 120 miles flows into Lake Superior 320 m. W. of the St. Mary's river, 50 W. of Keweena point, in lat. 46° 52′ 2″ N. It is the largest river which flows into the Lake between Point Iroquois and the Fond du Lac. There is only a short portage between its head waters and the Menominie, which falls into Green bay. The Ontanagon has long been noted for the large masses of copper on its banks. A strip of alluvial land extends 3 or 4 miles up the river, and is then succeeded by a wild and hilly country, in which are the noted copper mines, 32 miles from the Lake. The large mass of native copper is on the W. bank of the river, at the water's edge, imbedded in a rock of about 5 tons weight, and the quantity of metallic copper in it is estimated by Mr. Schoolcraft at 2,200 lbs. being probably the largest piece of pure native copper in the world.

Ontario, Lake, one of the greatest lakes of N. America, lying between New-York and Upper Canada. It is 171 miles in length, 59½ in its greatest breadth, and 467 in circumference. The depth of water varies very much, but is seldom less than 3 or more than 50 fathoms. It receives the waters of Lake Erie through Niagara river near its S. W. extremity, and discharges itself into the ocean, through the river St. Lawrence, which issues from it at its N. E. extremity. The shores towards the N. E. are low, with many marshy places; to the N. and N. W. they assume a lofty character, but subside again to a very moderate height on the south. All the rivers which flow into the lake have a sandy bar across the entrance, but there are some fine bays and inlets. Burlington bay is both spacious and secure, but the entrance is so shallow as to admit nothing but boats. York and Kingston harbors, belonging to the English, and Sackett's harbor to the Americans, are unquestionably the best upon the lake. At the two latter ships of war of the first rate were constructed during the late war. Very heavy squalls of wind frequently occur on the lake, but unattended with danger where the usual precautions are used.

Ontario, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca co. S. by Steuben co. and W. by Livingston and Monroe cos. Pop. 88,267. Engaged in agriculture 19,703, in commerce 169, in manufactures 2,117. Chief town, Canandaigua.

Ontario, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 20 m. N. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,233.

Ontiniente, t. Spain, in Valencia, 30 m. N. N.W. Alicante. Pop 11,700. Lon. 1° 34′ W. Lat. 38° 56′ N.

Ontoria, t. Spain, in Asturia, 45 m E. N. E. Oviedo.

Onts, t. Spain, in Asturia, 41 m. E. Oviedo.

Onye, t. Hind. in Gujerat, 40 m. S. E. Surat.

Onza, r. Africa, in Congo, which runs into the Atlantic at Mossula, 140 m. S. of the Zaire. Lat. 8° 10′ S. It is too shallow for navigation.

Onzate, t. Italy, 5 m. S. S. W. Brescia.

Onzain, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 10 m. S. W. Blois.

Onzella, r. Spain, which runs into the Aragon at Sanguesa.

Oobean, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120° 22′ E. Lat. 6° N.

Oochgeelogy. See *Eukillogee.*

Ood, t. Sweden, 41 m. N. E. Gotheborg.

Oodapour, t. Bengal, 16 m. E. Comillah.

Oodeadargam, t. Hind. in Mysore, 31 m. S. E. Bangalore, 73 S. Seringapatam.

Oodooville, populous village of Ceylon, 5 m. N. Jaffnapatam, 6 from Batticotta, and 4 from Tillipally.

Ook-tib-be-ha creek, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Tombigbee from the W. near lat. 33° 20′ N. and lon. 88° 3′ W. There is another river of this name in the same state which runs into the Chickasawhay, a principal branch of the Pascagoula.

Oolandoor, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 20 m. W. S. W. Trivadi.

Oolpar, t. Hind. in Guzerat, 10 m. N. Surat.

Oonalashka, or *Unalashka*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, the largest of those called the Aleutian or

Fox islands. It is about 40 miles long, has many bays and harbors, and in the interior rises into lofty peaks, among which are two volcanoes. It produces grass luxuriantly, but has no trees. The Russians have a settlement on this island at the harbor of Illuluk. Lon. 169° W. Lat. 54° N.

Oonemak, or *Uniak*, one of the Fox islands in the Pacific, between Oonalashka and Alashka, about 200 miles in circumference. Lon. 194° 30′ to 196° 40′ E. Lat. 54° 20′ to 55° 15′ N.

Ood, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 12 m. N. N. E. Anamooka.

Oorotung, principal river of Arracan, a mile wide at the entrance which admits ships of considerable burden.

Oostenalah, r. Georgia, in the Cherokee country, which joins the Etowah to form Coosa river.

Oosterhout, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 6,315.

Ootamapaliam, t. Hind. in Dindigul, 50 m. S. S. W. Dindigul, 68 N. N. W. Palamcotta.

Ootatore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 22 m. N. W. Tanjore, 80 S. W. Pondicherry. Lon. 78° 58′ E. Lat. 43° N.

Oparo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It is 6½ miles long, and 18 in circumference. It is rugged and mountainous, yet is estimated to contain 1,500 inhabitants. Lon. 144° 11′ W. Lat. 27° 36′ S.

Opatow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz, 16 m. W. N. W. Sandomirz. Pop. 2,800.

Opelousas, co. in the S. W. part of Louisiana. Pop. 10,085. Slaves 3,951. Engaged in agriculture 3,796, in commerce 83, in manufactures 244. Chief town, Opelousas.

Opelousas, p-t and cap. Opelousas co. Louisiana, 60 m. W. Baton Rouge.

Ophir, mountain of Sumatra, under the Equator, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Oporto, city, Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on both sides of the Duero, about 2 miles from its mouth, 150 N. Lisbon, 49 N. Coimbra. Lon. 8° 19′ W. Lat. 41° 9′ N. Pop. in 1789, 74,000. The river forms a barred harbour, the entrance of which is difficult and dangerous, and requires a pilot and great care to avoid the rocks and sandbanks; and on this account it is so secure, that the Portuguese government have but partially fortified it. The road is spacious, and will contain a large fleet.

The town is on an uneven ground, but the streets are clean and well paved. Next to Lisbon it is the most populous, wealthy, and commercial town in Portugal. The principal trade is in wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. Its commerce increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, before that time the population being estimated at only 20,000. Here are numerous churches, hospitals, and convents, and a naval arsenal.

Opotschka, t. Russia, in Pskov. Lon. 28° 29′ E. Lat. 56° 37′ 30′′ N.

Oppa, r. E. Prussia which is formed of three branches that unite at Wurbenthal and flows into the Oder between Oderberg and Konigsberg. From Jagerndorf to its mouth, it forms the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia.

Oppau. See *Troppau*.

Oppeln, a district of the Prussian States, in Silesia, containing 5,324 square miles, and 547,255 inhabitants.

Oppeln, the capital of the above district, is on the Oder, 45 m. S. E. Breslau, 75 N. N. E. Olmutz. Lon. 17° 58′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 3,600. It contains a castle, hospital, and several churches.

Oppenau, t. Germany, in Baden, 13 m. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,838.

Oppenheim, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Hesse, on the Rhine, 9 m. S. E. Mentz, 36 N. N. W. Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 20′ E. Lat. 49° 51′ N. Pop. 2,100. It was formerly imperial. It has considerable trade in wine.

Oppenheim, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk, 15 m. W. Johnstown, 56 W. Albany. Pop. 3,045.

Oppido, (an. *Mamertum*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 27 m. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 23′ E. Lat. 38° 18′ N. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, in which 1,200 of the inhabitants perished. The present town is 3 miles from the former. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 8,000.

Opps, v. Northampton co. Pa. 6 m. S. E. Bethlehem.

Opsne, t. Austrian States, in Istria, 7 m. E. N. E. Capo d'Istria.

Opturgium. See *Oderzo*.

Opun, the most Eastern of the Navigator's islands. It lies 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 190° 51′ E. Lat. 14° 7′ S.

Opus, isl. Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Narenza.

Oquago, p-v. in Windsor, Broome co. N. Y. on Delaware river, 16 m. E. Binghampton.

Or, r. Eng. in Suffolk, which runs into the German ocean, a little below Oxford.

Oramala, t. Sardinia, in Milan, on the Staffora. Pop. 3,081.

Oran, t. Algiers, 170 m S. W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0° 38′ W. Lat. 35° 50′ N. It is built on the declivity and near the foot of a high mountain, and is protected by several castles. In the year 1509 it was taken by the Spaniards, and remained in their possession till 1708. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as by art. In 1790, Oran was almost destroyed by an earthquake, in which 2,000 persons perished, and little of the town, besides the outer walls was left standing. Pop. from 16,000 to 20,000.

Oran, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

Orange, t. France, in Vaucluse. Lon. 4° 48′ E. Lat. 44° 8′ N. Pop. 7,270. A university was founded here in 1365 by the emperor Charles V. In 1622, Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, caused the castle to be well fortified; but in 1660 the fortifications and in 1673, the castle itself were razed by order of Louis XIV.

Orange, r. Maine, which falls into Passamaquoddy bay.

Orange, formerly *Cardigan*, t. Grafton co. N. H. 14 m. S. S. W. Plymouth. Pop. 298.

Orange, co. Vt. bounded N. by Washington and Caledonia cos. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windsor co. and W. by Addison co. Pop. 24,681. Engaged in agriculture 5,830, in commerce 82, in manufactures 741. Chief towns, Newbury and Randolph.

Orange, t. Orange co. Vt. 13 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 751.

Orange, t. Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 829.

Orange, t. New-Haven co. Ct. incorporated in 1822. It is composed of the parish of West-Haven in the town of New-Haven, and the parish of North Milford in the town of Milford. It is 5 m. S. W. New-Haven.

Orange, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Sullivan and

Ulster cos. E. by Hudson river, S. by Rockland co. and New Jersey, and W. by Pennsylvania and Sullivan co. Pop. 41,213. Engaged in agriculture 6,689, in commerce 294, in manufactures 2,362. Chief towns, Goshen and Newburgh.

Orange, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson. It was formerly part of the township of Half-Moon, and was incorporated as a town in 1816.

Orange, p-t. Essex co. N. J. adjoining Newark. Pop. 2,830. It has an academy. Here is a medicinal spring.

Orange co. in the central part of Va. Pop. 12,913. Slaves 7,518. Engaged in agriculture 4,267, in commerce 13, in manufactures 278. Chief town, Stanardsville. At the court-house is a post-office.

Orange, co. in the N. part of N. C. Pop. 23,420. Slaves 6,153. Engaged in agriculture 7,335, in commerce 43, in manufactures 483. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Orange, p-t. Athens co. Ohio.

Orange, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 148.

Orange, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 239.

Orange, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 835.

Orange, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 440.

Orange, p-v. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Orange, co. Indiana. Pop. 5,268. Engaged in agriculture 1,438, in commerce 6, in manufactures 76. It is watered by White river and the Petoka. Chief town, Paoli.

Orange river, S. Africa, which rises in the E. part of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and after a westerly course of about 600 miles, runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 30′ S.

Orange springs, or *Gum springs*, p-v. Orange co. Va.

Orangeburg, district, S. C. on the N. E. side of the North Edisto river, 79 m. N. W. Charleston. Pop. 15,653. Slaves 8,829. Engaged in agriculture 7,046, in commerce 30, in manufactures 16. Chief town, Orangeburg.

Orangeburg, p-t. and cap. Orangeburg district, S. C. on North Edisto river, 40 m. S. S. W. Columbia, 77 N. N. W. Charleston. It contains a court-house and jail, an academy, and about 20 houses.

Orangetown, p-t. Washington co. Maine, 19 m. E. Machias. It is a flourishing settlement.

Orangetown, p-t. Rockland co. N. Y. 28 m. N. New York, 142 S. Albany. Pop. 2,257. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Baptists, an academy, and several mills.

Orangeville, t. Genesee co. N. Y. Pop. 1,556.

Oranienbaum, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Dessau, 6 m. S. E. Dessau, 10 W. S. W. Wittenberg. Lon. 12° 28′ E. Lat. 51° 48′ N. Pop. 1,560.

Oranienbaum, t. Russia, on the gulf of Finland, 20 m. W. Petersburgh. Lon. 29° 26′ E. Lat. 59° 52′ N.

Oranienburg, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 18 m. N. Berlin, 28 N. N. E. Potsdam. Lon. 13° 19′ E. Lat. 52° 45′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Oransay, one of the smaller Hebrides, S. of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Lon. 6° 7′ W. Lat. 56° 4′ N.

Orarne, small isl. on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17° 7′ E. Lat. 60° 42′ N.

Orb, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 m. below Beziers.

Orb, t. Bavaria, in the circle below the Rhine, with considerable salt works. Pop. 3,710.

Orba, r. Italy, which runs into the Bormida, 3 m. below Alexandria.

Orbe, r. Switz. which flows into lake Neufchatel.

Orbe, t. Bavaria, celebrated for its salt works, 26 m. E. Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Orbe, t. Switz. in Berne, 5 m. S. W. Yverdun, 13 N. Lausanne. Pop. 2,000.

Orbec, t. France, in Calvados, 10 m. S. E. Lisieux, 30 E. S. E. Caen. Pop. 3,600.

Orbelus, a great chain of mountains in Eu. Turkey, belonging to Dardanian Alps in Romania. It is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron.

Orbieu, r. France, which runs into the Aude, 5 m. N. W. Narbonne.

Orbitello, t. in the Siennese, but belonging to Naples, 65 m. N. W. Rome, 78 S. Florence. Lon. 11° 6′ E. Lat. 42° 31′ N. It is on the coast of the Mediterranean, has a good harbor, and is well fortified.

Orcelis. See *Orihuela*.

Orchies, t. France, dep. of the North, 9 m. S. W. Tournay, 12 S. S. E. Lille. Pop. 2,778.

Orchilla, small isl. in the W. Indies, near the coast of S. America. The land is low, and in the form of a crescent or half moon. There is very little fresh water on the island, and the only animals are goats and lizards. Lon. 66° 5′ W. Lat. 11° 52′ N.

Ordenbach, r. Prussian States, which runs into the Rhine, 2 m. below Zons.

Ordingen, t. Germany, 32 m. N. N. W. Cologne. Pop. 2,000.

Orduna, t. Spain, in Biscay, 42 m. S. W. St. Sebastian, 50 N. E. Burgos. Lon. 2° 57′ W. Lat. 42° 56′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Orebro, t. Sweden, in a province of the same name, on the Hielmar lake, 88 m. W. Stockholm. Lon. 15° 13′ E. Lat. 59° 17′ N. Pop. 2,878. It is fortified, and carries on considerable trade.

Oreehoua, one of the smaller Sandwich islands, separated from Oneehow by a channel about a mile broad It is of small extent, and composed of naked rock. Lon. 160° 8′ W. Lat. 22° 2′ N.

Oregon territory, comprises the part of the U. States, lying W. of the Rocky mountains. It has New Caledonia on the N. and the Spanish possessions on the S But the particular boundaries between these countries are not yet settled. Oregon is watered by Columbia river and its branches. Our knowledge of the territory is principally confined to this river. As you ascend it the country for the first 160 miles is covered with heavy timber, mostly of the pine species; thence the woods diminish gradually for 60 miles, till nothing is found but stinted trees and shrub oaks. The banks of the Columbia are inhabited by various Indian tribes, who subsist chiefly on the salmon, which the river yields in immense quantities. The American Fur company have a settlement at Astoria. A bill is now before Congress for the establishment of a colony at the mouth of Columbia river. The bill provides for the extinction of the Indian title to 30 miles square on the river; the erection of a fort, appointment of officers and opening of a port of entry; and allows a bounty in lands to settlers. Among the benefits of the proposed colony are the security afforded to our frontier, the protection of our fisheries and other trade in the Pacific, and the facilities opened for intercourse with China.

Oregrund, s-p. Sweden, 34 m. N. N. E. Upsal,

88 W. Stockholm. Lon. 18° 26′ E. Lat. 60° 20′ N. It has been repeatedly destroyed by the Russians.

Orel, gov. of Russia, between lon. 33° and 39° E. Lat. 52° and 54° N. bounded N. by Tula and Kaluga, E. by Tambov and Voronetz, S. by Voronetz and Kursk, W. by Chernigov and Smolensk. Sq. miles 16,030. Pop. 1,050,000.

Orel, t. Russia, cap. of the above, on the Oka, 176 m. S. S. W. Moscow, 464 S. S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 35° 57′ E. Lat. 52° 55′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Orellana. See *Amazon.*

Orem. See *Ourem.*

Orenburg, gov. of Russia, bounded N. by Viatka and Perm, E. by Tomsk and the steppe of the Kirghises, S. by the same and by Astrachan, and W. by Saratov, Simbirsk and Kasan. Pop. 875,000.

Orenburg, t. A. Russia, and cap. of the above government is on the Ural, 250 m. N. E. Astracan, 970 S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 55° 5′ E. Lat. 51° 46′ N. It is the great thoroughfare from Siberia to Eu. Russia, and a place of considerable trade. The Scottish Missionary Society have fixed upon Orenburg for one of their Missionary stations, as it affords opportunities of usefulness among the resident Mahometans, and those who visit it for the purposes of commerce, and has ready access to the numerous Tartar tribes which surround it on all sides. The New Testament has been translated by one of the Missionaries into the Orenburg Tartar. Pop. 24,000, of whom 4,000 or 5,000 are Tartars.

Orense, city, Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho, 37 m. S. E. Compostella, 72 W. Astorga. Lon. 7° 53′ W. Lat. 42° 25′ N. Pop. 8,000. It is the see of a bishop. It has warm springs, which are salutary in several diseases.

Orfa, pachalic, A. Turkey, on the E. side of the Euphrates, between this river and the pachalic of Bagdad.

Orfa, Urfa, (an. Edessa) t. and cap. of the above pachalic, is well built and has some trade. Pop. 40,000. Lon. 19° 27′ E. Lat. 56° 3′ 30″ N.

Orford, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 19 m. E. Ipswich, 89 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 31′ W. Lat. 52° 6′ N. Pop. 399. It sends two members to parliament.

Orford, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, on the N. shore of lake Erie, extending back to the river Thames.

Orford, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river. It contains 2 churches, and a pleasant village of about 30 houses. Pop. 1,568.

Orford Ness, cape, Eng. on the S. E. coast of Norfolk. Lon. 1° 6′ E. Lat. 52° 4′ N.

Orford Ness, cape, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 218° 9′ W. Lat. 11° 15′ N.

Orgelet, t. France, in Jura, 12 m. S. Lons le Saunier, 20 S. Poligny. Lon. 5° 41′ E. Lat. 46° 31′ N. Pop. 1,224.

Orgon, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Durance, 17 m. E. Tarascon. Pop. 2,400.

Orgon, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Selingue, in lon. 106° 14′ E. lat. 50° N.

Oria, or *Oira*, t. Naples, in Otranto. 45 m. N. W. Otranto, 165 E. Naples. It is a bishop's see.

Orient, La, s-p. France, in Morbihan, 100 m. S. W. Rennes, 180 W. Paris. Lon. 3° 16′ W. Lat. 47° 45′ N. Pop. 17,337. It is at the bottom of a bay, at the mouth of the river Scorf. The harbor is good, but not capable of receiving many ships of war.

Origny, t. France, in Aisne, 8 m. E. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,400.

Orihuela, or *Origuela*, t. Spain, in Valencia, 26 m. S. W. Alicant, 31 N. Carthagena. Lon. 1° 5′ W. Lat. 38° 7′ N. Pop. 21,000. It is situated in a fertile country, surrounded by high mountains, and is famous for the manufacture of curious snuff boxes, out of the roots of the terebinthus. It is the see of a bishop.

Orinoco, or *Oronoco*, r. S. America, which rises in the mountains N. W. of lake Parima, in lat. 5° N. and lon. 65° W. Its course, for the first 300 miles, is from N. to S. It then turns to the west, and, after a course of 150 miles, receives the Casiquiari from the south. From the Casiquiari it continues its course westward to St. Fernando, where it receives from the S. W. the Guaviari, a very considerable river. Here it turns northward, and, after receiving the Vichada from the west, pours its waters down the cataract of Atures. These cataracts completely obstruct the navigation of the river. They lie, according to Depons, 740 miles from the mouth of the Orinoco, and 760 from its source, in lat. 5° 40′ N. and lon. 68° W. Below the cataracts, 90 miles, it is enlarged by the waters of the Meta, one of its principal tributaries, which is 500 miles long, and navigable 370 miles. Below the mouth of the Meta, 140 miles, the Orinoco receives from the west the Apura, a large and deep river, 520 miles long, having numerous and wide spreading branches, and more rapid than the Orinoco, into which it empties its waters by many mouths. After receiving the Apura, the Orinoco turns to the east, and, after a further course of about 400 miles, divides itself, like the Nile, and discharges its waters into the ocean by 50 mouths, the two most distant of which are 180 miles apart. Only 7, however, are navigable, and but one of these, the southern, called the Ship's Mouth, for vessels of more than 200 tons. The Delta of the Orinoco consists of low boggy lands, in most places liable to inundation.

Orinsay, small isl. of the Hebrides, lying betwixt Boreray and North Uist, and separated from the latter by a narrow Sound.

Orio, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the sea coast, 4 m. W. St. Sebastian. Pop. 800.

Orio, t. Austrian Italy, 30 m. S. S. E. Milan.

Oriskany, creek, Oneida co. N. Y. which flows into the S. side of the Mohawk, in Whitestown. The village of Oriskany, at its mouth, contains extensive cotton and woollen manufactories. Here is a post-office.

Orissa, province, Hind. between 18° and 23° N. lat. bounded E. by the sea and Bengal, and W. by Gundwaneh. It was formerly an independent Hindoo kingdom, but was first conquered by the Afghans, and afterwards by the Moguls, towards the end of the 16th century. All the valuable parts of this province are now in the hands of the British.

Oristano, t. on the W. coast of Sardinia, on a fine bay of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, 40 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 6,000.

Orivolo, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 25 m. N.W. Rome.

Orizaba, t. Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz, situated in a valley remarkable for its rich pastures, and overshadowed with the most verdant forests, above which proudly rises on the W. the volcano of Orizaba, covered with perpetual snow. Pop. about 8,000, consisting of whites and Indians. 120 m. E. by S. Mexico. Lon. 97° 7′ W. Lat. 18° 48′ N.

Orjachov, or *Orkapusi.* See *Perecop.*

Orkney Islands, the *Orcades* of the ancients, a

cluster of islands in the North sea, separated from the N. coast of Scotland by the Pentland frith. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited. The principal inhabited islands are Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinshay, &c. All the islands may contain about 384,000 acres, divided perhaps in the following proportions: viz. heath and moss, occupied as common, 294,000 acres; green pasture, occupied as common, 30,000; in field pasture and meadow, 30,000; arable, including gardens, 24,000; total productive land, 84,000; houses, roads, walls, ditches, 2,000; fresh water, 4,000. Except some stunted birch and hazel bushes, and a few willows and juniper bushes, there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen. The animals are small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. There are large flocks of sheep in fine condition. The principal exports are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, kelp, with small quantities of grain in years of plenty. The imports are wood, iron, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wine, snuff and tobacco; flour, soap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens and cottons. The annual exports have sometimes been estimated at £40,000, and the imports at £36,000. Pop. in 1801, 24,445; in 1811, 23,238.

Orkub. See *Precopia.*

Orlamunda, t. Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, on the Saale, at the influx of the Orla into that river, 14 m. S. by E. Weimar, 21 S. E. Erfurt. Pop. 2,000.

Orland, t. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot, 17 m. N. Castine. Pop. 610.

Orlando, Capo di, cape, on the N. coast of Sicily, 25 m. W. by S. Melazzo. Lon. 14° 41′ E. Lat. 38° 15′ N.

Orlau, t. Austrian States, 12 m. N. W. Teschen. Pop. 900.

Orlean, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Orleans, t. in the central part of France, cap. of Loiret, on the Loire. The situation is favorable to trade. Placed almost in the centre of the kingdom, and communicating, by means of the Loire and its tributary streams, with several fertile departments of the interior, it forms a great entrepot for their productions; while, on the other hand, the foreign commodities imported at Nantes, La Rochelle, and some other smaller ports, are forwarded thither, and subsequently distributed into different parts of the kingdom. The chief articles of export are corn, wine, brandy and fruit. The manufactures are stockings, woollens, hats, and leather. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 42,000. 70 m. N. W. Tours, 80 S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1° 54′ E. Lat. 47° 54′ N.

Orleans, Island of, isl. in the St. Lawrence, 6 m. below Quebec, 25 miles long, and 5 broad. The soil is very fertile in almost every part. Pop. 4,000.

Orleans, co. Vt. bounded N. by Canada, E. by Essex co. S. by Caledonia and Washington counties, and W. by Franklin co. Pop. 6,976. Engaged in agriculture 1,536, in commerce 11, in manufactures 101. Chief town, Irasburg.

Orleans, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 20 m. E. Barnstable, 85 S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,343.

Orleans, t. Jefferson co. N.Y.

Orleans, Territory of. See *Louisiana.*

Orleans, parish, Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi. It extends from Lake Borgne to the gulf of Mexico. Pop. (without New-Orleans city) 14,175. Slaves 7,591.

Orlov, t. Eu. Russia, on the river Viatka, 26 m. W. of Viatka. Pop. 3,600.

Ormea, t. Piedmont, near the Tanaro, defended by a strong castle. 20 m. N. by W. Oneglia, 60 S. Turin. Pop. 5,300.

Ormskirk, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 30 m. S. Lancaster, 210 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 52′ W. Lat. 53° 34′ N. Pop. 3,064.

Ormus, isl. in the strait of the same name, which connects the Persian gulf with the Indian ocean, on which was built a city, once the most splendid and celebrated of all Asia. It was the emporium of the trade of India with Persia, and even with Europe, its commodities being carried up the Euphrates, and across the Syrian desert. Ormuz did not owe its greatness to any natural advantage. It is a mere rock of salt, and produces neither a single article of provision, nor a drop of water. Its greatness and splendour were due entirely to commerce. When the Portuguese fleets had found their way round the Cape into the Indian seas, their cupidity was soon excited by Ormuz. They made several attempts to obtain possession of it, which proved abortive; but in 1514, the great Albuquerque sailed thither with a force so overwhelming, that resistance was scarcely attempted. It continued one of the main seats of Portuguese power, till the reign of Shah Abbas, when that ambitious monarch, with the assistance of an English fleet, succeeded in wresting it from them. The Persian monarch made it then his object to transfer the trade of Ormuz to Gombroon, situated on the coast opposite to it; and at length all the inhabitants were ordered to evacuate the place, leaving only a Persian garrison. About the end of the last century, Ormuz was taken possession of by the Imam of Maskat. The fort has been put into a tolerable state of repair, but it contains only about 500 inhabitants. The whole of the ancient city is one mass of ruins. Lon. 56° 40′ E. Lat 27° 8′ N.

Ornain, small r. France, in Meuse, which falls into the Marne at Vitry.

Ornans, t. France, in Doubs. Pop. 3,100. The inhabitants are employed partly in the iron works of the vicinity, partly in manufactures of leather and paper. 12 m. S. E. Besançon, 20 N. W. Pontarlier.

Orne, department in the N. of France, bordered by the departments of Calvados, Eure-and-Loire, Mayenne-and-Sarthe. Extent, 2,500 square miles. Pop. in 1815, 422,000. The principal mineral product is iron, the average annual produce of which is about 8,000 tons. Alençon is the capital.

Orne, r. France, which rises near Orne, and falls into the Moselle, not far from Metz.

Orne, r. France, which becomes navigable at Caen, and discharges itself into the English channel, about 9 miles below that town.

Ornes, t. France, in Meuse, 9 m. N. E. Verdun. Pop. 1,000.

Oro, Capo d', the E. point of the island of Negropont, anciently called *Cephareus.* Lon. 24° 40′ E. Lat. 38° 8′ N.

Orodada, port on the coast of Peru, 6 m. S. by W. Payta.

Oromocto, r. New Brunswick, which falls into the W. side of the St. John. By this river the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy bay.

Oron, t. Switz. in the Pays de Vaud, 10 m. E. N. E. Lausanne.

Orono, formerly *Indian Old Town*, t. and isl, Penobscot co. Maine, in Penobscot river, just above the Great Falls. Here are about 100 families of Indians, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, with a Roman Catholic church and priest. 5 m. N. Bangor. Pop. 415.

Oronoke. See *Orinoco*.

Oronsay, one of the smaller Hebrides, separated from Colonsay by a narrow channel.

Orontes, r. Syria, and the largest by which that country is watered. It rises in Mount Lebanon, to the N. of Damascus, near the source of the Jordan, and, flowing N. falls into the Mediterranean, in lat. 36° N.

Oropesa, the capital of Cochabamba, in Buenos Ayres, 8 m. N. Cochabamba, 89 N. N. W. Chuquisaca. Lon. 67° 18′ W. Lat. 18° 11′ S. Pop. 17,000.

Oropesa, t. Spain, in Avila, 20 m. W. by S. Talavera de la Reyna. Pop. 1,400.

Oropesa, Cape, cape on the E. coast of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0° 8′ 25″ E. Lat. 40° 5′ 33″ N.

Oropus, t. Greece, in Attica, about 3 miles from the sea. It commands the adjacent plain of Tanagra, the subject of frequent contest between the Thebans and Athenians.

Oroshasa, t. Hungary, 28 m. W. by S. Gyula. Pop. 6,000.

Orovesi, lake, Russia, in Finland, 40 m. N. W. lake Ladoga. It is 15 or 16 leagues long.

Oroust, isl. on the S. W. coast of Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattegat, 40 miles in circumference. Lat. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 58° 10′ N.

Orphan's Bank, a fishing bank at the S. E. point of Chaleur bay, on the coast of New Brunswick.

Orphan Island, large isl. Hancock co. Maine, near the mouth of the Penobscot, between Prospect and Orland.

Orpierre, t. France, in Upper Alps, 30 m. S. W. Gap. Pop. 800.

Orr Water, r. Scotland, which falls into the Solway frith, 10 m. E. Kirkcudbright. Lon. 3° 50′ W. Lat. 54° 55′ N.

Orrell, t. England, in Lancashire, 4½ m. N. Liverpool. Pop. 2,000.

Orrington, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot, 5 m. S. Bangor, 32 N. Castine. Pop. 1,049.

Orrsville, p-v. Pendleton district, S. C.

Orsero, t. Austrian states, on the W. coast of Istria, 4 m. N. Rovigno.

Orsha, or *Orshan*, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dnieper, 40 m. N. Mohilev. Lon. 30° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 30′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Orskaia, t. A. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Or, about a mile and a half before its junction with the Oural. 132 m. E. Orenburg.

Orson's Island, isl. Maine, in the river Penobscot, at the N. end of Marsh's island.

Orsova, New, or *Neu-Orschowa*, t. and fortress, Eu. Turkey, on an island in the Danube. The fortress has been frequently taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, but has remained in the hands of the former since the treaty of Sistow in 1789. 50 m. N. by W. Vidin, 100 E. Belgrade. Pop. 2,800.

Orsova, or *Orschowa, Old*, fort, Hungary, at the influx of the Tscherna into the Danube, opposite New Orsova.

Orsoy, t. Prussian States, on the W. bank of the Rhine, 24 m. S. E. Cleves. Pop. 1,000.

Orl, t. Austria, 15 m. E. Vienna. Pop. 900.

Orta, t. Sardinian States, 30 m. N. Vercelli.

Orta, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 26 m. S. W. Manfredonia. Pop. 1,500.

Orta, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Tiber. It is the see of a bishop. 36 m. N. by W. Rome.

Ortegal, Cape, a well known promontory of Spain, in Galicia. Lon. 7° 54′ W. Lat. 43° 46′ 40″ N.

Ortelsburg, or *Scytno*, t. East Prussia, 80 m. S. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,100.

Ortenberg, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine, 20 S. E. Giessen.

Ortenburg, t. Bavarian States, 5 m. S. Vilzhofen, 10 W. Passau. Pop. 1,200.

Orthes, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 22 m. N. W. Pau, and 30 E. Bayonne. Pop. 6,200.

Orthosa, or *Ortosa*, s-p. Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 12 m. N. Tripoli.

Ortles-Spitze, the highest mountain of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol. Its elevation is 15,000 feet.

Orton, or *Overton*, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, 14 m. N. Kendal. Lon. 2° 35′ W. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Pop. 333.

Ortone a Mare, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the sea coast. It is the sea of a bishop. 50 m. E. Aquila, 100 N. Naples. Pop. 5,700.

Ortona di Marsi, t. Naples in Abruzzo Citra, 34 m. N. by E. Ponte Corvo.

Oruba. See *Aruba*.

Orvieto, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiana, 60 m. N. N. W. Rome. It is the see of a bishop. Here is a college of Jesuits. Pop. 7,000.

Orville, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.

Orurillo, t. Peru, in La Paz, on Lake Titica, 25 m. N.W. Asangaro.

Oruro, a province of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Sicasica, E. by Cochabamba, S. and S. E. by Paria, and W. and N. W. by Pacajes. Pop. 8,000. Oruro, the capital, is in a beautiful valley, 70 m. N. N. W. Potosi. Lon. 68° W. Lat. 18° 48′ S.

Orwell, r. Eng. in Suffolk, commonly called Ipswich water. It unites with the Stour, and forms the fine harbour of Harwich. It is navigable to Ipswich. Above Ipswich it takes the name of Gipping.

Orwell, r. Up. Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, between Landguard and the North Foreland.

Orwell, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 48 m. W. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,730.

Orwell, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 488.

Orwell, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 713.

Orwigsburg, borough and cap. Schuylkill co. Pa. 27 m. N. W. Reading. Pop. 600. Here is an academy.

Orzero, t. Austrian states, in Istria, on the Adriatic, 5 m. N. Rovigno.

Orzi Nuovi, t. Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 34 m. E. by S. Milan. Pop. 3,000.

Oza, r. Italy, in Tuscany, which falls into the Mediterranean at Telamone Vecchio.

Osacca, city of Japan, the port of Meaco, situated at the head of a bay of the same name, 25 m. S. W. Meaco. It is the seat of a very extensive trade, and one of the most flourishing cities in the empire.

Osages, Indians, of the U. States, in Arkansas and Missouri Territories. The Osages of the Mis-

Wolga. 108 m. N. Tver. Lon. 33° 12′ 21″ E. Lat. 57° 9′ 40″ N. Pop. 6,400.

Oste, navigable r. of Hanover, which rises in Luneburg, and falls into the Elbe near the sea.

Osten, v. Hanover, on the river Oste, 11 m. N. W. Stade.

Ostend, or *Ostende*, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 14 m. W. Bruges. Its old fortifications, also a great earthen mound, and a moat around the town, are still kept up; and the approach to it may be rendered very difficult, by inundating a part of the surrounding country. The flat shore of Flanders has few good harbors; that of Ostend is reckoned one of the best. It communicates by canals with that of Bruges and Ghent on the W. and with Nieuport on the E. It exports the produce of Flanders, and, in return, supplies it with colonial and other foreign goods. Since the peace of 1814, the former communication between Dover and Ostend has been renewed; regular post-office packets convey the mail twice a week, both from Dover to Ostend, and from Ostend to Dover. 35 m. W. by N. Ghent, 66 W. by N. Brussels. Lon. 2° 55′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. 10,500.

Oster, t. Eu. Russia, 39 m. S. Czernigov. Lon. 31° 14′ E. Lat. 50° 28′ N.

Osterburg, t. Prussian Saxony, 47 m. N. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,500.

Osterby, t. Sweden, in Upland, 28 m. N. Upsal.

Osterholz, t. Hanover, 10 m. N. Bremen.

Osterode, t. Hanover, on the Soese, in the mountainous district of the Harz, 18 m. N. E. Gottingen. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 51° 44′ N. Pop. 4,200.

Osterode, t. East Prussia; 38 m. S. S. E. Elbing. Pop. 1,700.

Osteroe, one of the Faroe islands, in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, separated from the E. side of Stromoe by a narrow channel. Lat. 61° 50′ N.

Ostersund, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, 108 m. W. N. W. Hernsand. Pop. 300.

Osterville, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.

Osterwalde, pass in the mountains of Bohemia, to the S. E. of Dresden, remakable for the obstinate conflicts of 30th and 31st August 1813, between the French under Vandamme, and the allied army.

Osterwick, t. Prussian Saxony, on the river Ils, 15 m. W. N. W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,600.

Ostheim, v. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 19 m. N. Cassel.

Ostheim, Great, t. Bavaria, on the Maine, 4 m. N. E. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,300.

Ostheim near the Rhoen, t. Bavarian states, but belonging to Saxe-Weimar, 10 m. S. W. Meinungen.

Osthopen, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 m. N. Worms. Pop. 1,800.

Ostia, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, near the influx of the Tiber into the Mediterranean. It is the see of a bishop. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt works. 14 m. S. W. Rome.

Ostiaks, one of the most numerous tribes of Siberia, situated chiefly upon the Obi, in the government of Tobolsk. They are extremely hospitable, but very simple, timid, and full of prejudices. Fish forms the principal part of their food. They are in general still Pagans, and addicted to many practices of very gross idolatry. They regularly pay to the Russian government their tribute of furs. According to the census of 1784, the Ostiaks of the Obi amounted to 30,931 males.

Ostiano, t. Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 13 m. N. E. Cremona. Pop. 3,400.

Ostiglia, t. Austrian Italy, on the N. bank of the Po, 12 m. S. W. Legnago.

Ostiones, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the S. coast of America. Lat. 4° 10′ N.

Ostrach, v. Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 5 m. E. Pullendorf. Pop. 1,100.

Ostrau, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, on an island in the river March, 7 m. S. Hradisch. Pop. 800.

Ostritz, t. Saxony, on the Queiss, 7 m. S. Gorlitz. Pop. 1,300.

Ostrog, t. Russian Poland, in Volhynia. It is the see of an archbishop of the Greek church. 57 m. N W. Constantinov. Pop. 4,600. Lon. 26° 28′ E. Lat. 50° 19′ 52″ N.

Ostrogoshk, t. Eu. Russia, in Voronez, 50 m. S. Voronez. Pop. 3,600.

Ostrolenka, t. Poland, on the Narew. Pop. 1,100.

Ostrov, t. Eu. Russia, in Pskov, on an island in the river Velikaja, 27 m. S. Pskov.

Ostrova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, 45 m. W. N. W. Salonica.

Ostrovizza, t. Austrian states, in Dalmatia, 14 m. N. Scardona.

Ostrovno, v. Russian Lithuania, on the Dvina, 17 m. W. Vitepsk.

Ostrow, t. Prussian Poland, 49 m. N. E. Breslau. Pop. 2,500.

Ostrow, t. Poland, 22 m. N. E. Lublin. Pop. 1,500.

Ostrzeszow, or *Schildberg*, t. Prussian Poland, 21 m. S. S. E. Kalisch. Pop. 1,100.

Ostuni, t. Naples, in Otranto, near the Adriatic, 34 m. E. N. E. Taranto, 50 S. E. Bari. It is the see of a bishop.

Oswegatchie, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 1,661. In this town is *Ogdensburg*, which see.

Oswegatchie, r. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, after a course of 120 miles.

Oswego, co. N. Y. formed in 1816 out of parts of Oneida and Onondaga counties; bounded N. by Jefferson co. E. by Lewis and Onondaga co. S. by Oneida lake and Onondaga co. and W by Cayuga co. and Lake Ontario. Pop. 12,374. Engaged in agriculture 3,402, in commerce 227, in manufactures 488. Chief towns, Richland and Oswego.

Oswego, p-t. and port of entry, Oswego co. N. Y. on both sides of the river Oswego, at its mouth, being partly in Scriba, and partly in Hannibal, 60 m. N. W. Rome, 173 N. W. Albany. Lon. 76° 35′ W. Lat. 43° 28′ N. A bridge about 700 feet long is erected across the river at the head of the harbor connecting the villages of East and West Oswego. The trade of this place is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing In 1809, the value of goods shipped here was $535,000. The amount of shipping in 1816, was 504 tons. The courts sit alternately here and at Pulaski. Oswego is an important military post. The fort stands on the eastern shore, at the mouth of the river, and is celebrated in the history of American wars. Pop. 929.

Oswego, r. N. Y. which issues from Oneida lake, and runs into Lake Ontario. After a very crooked course of 18 miles, it receives the Seneca river, whence to its mouth is 24 miles. At the mouth of the river there is a safe and good harbor, with two

fathoms water. The channel is commanded by a well built fort on an eminence E. of the river. By means of locks and canals this river may be made navigable.

Oswego Falls, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.

Oweil, v. Wirtemberg, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,100.

Oswaldwhistle, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. E. S. E. Blackburn. Pop. 3,512.

Oswestry, borough t. Eng. in Salop co. It has some manufactures and a considerable trade. 18 m. N. W. Shrewsbury, 180 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 3′ W. Lat. 52° 51′ N. Pop. 3,497.

Ossmiano, *Oschmiano*, or *Osmiana*, t. Russian Lithuania, 30 m. E. S. E. Wilna.

Otabalo, or *Otavalo*, a province of Quito, 12 leagues long from N. W. to S. E. *Otabalo*, or *Otavalo*, the capital, is 30 m. N. E. Quito, 167 S. S. W. Potosi. Lon. 78° 5′ W. Lat. 13° 3′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Otaha, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific ocean, situated N. of Ulietea. Lon. 151° 20′ W. Lat. 16° 53′ S.

Otaheite, or *King George the Third's Island*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, consisting of two peninsulas connected by a low isthmus about three miles across. The larger, Otaheite Nooe, is about 90 miles in circumference, and nearly circular; the lesser, or Tiaraboo, is about 30 miles. The island has a border of low land, reaching from the beach to the rising of the hills, in some places near a mile, in others hardly a furlong wide; while in several points the mountains abruptly terminate in high cliffs, against which the sea beats, and form difficult passages from one district to another. The soil of the low lands, and of the vallies, which run up from the sea between the mountains, is remarkably fertile, consisting of a rich blackish mould. In the higher regions is found the precious sandal-wood, whence the natives chiefly draw the perfume for the cocoa-nut oil, with which they anoint themselves. The bay of Matavai affords safe anchorage during eight months of the year, but is dangerous from December to March. The inhabitants of this island are above the common size, and the chiefs are a larger race, few of them being under six feet. The men are tall, strong, well limbed, and finely shaped.

The government is monarchical, and hereditary in one family. There is also an aristocracy, consisting of the chiefs of the several districts, some of whom are supreme in one district, and exercise in their own territories all regal power, yet still subject to the monarch as their sovereign paramount. The produce of this island is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas of thirteen sorts; plantains, a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleasant; sweet potatoes, yams, cocoas, a kind of arum; a fruit known here by the name of jambu, and reckoned most delicious; and sugar-cane, which the inhabitants eat raw. All these, and many others, the earth produces spontaneously, or with little culture.

During the last eight or ten years, a great change has taken place in this, as well as in the neighboring island Eimeo; and also in several other of the Georgian and Society Islands. In the year 1796, the London Missionary Society sent out to Otaheite, and other islands of the South seas, a number of missionaries, to communicate the Christian religion to the natives, who gladly received them, as well as several others that were afterwards sent out in the year 1800. In consequence of disturbances in Otaheite in 1799, several of the missionaries were obliged to take refuge in New South Wales, some of whom afterwards returned to the islands. For a period of fifteen years, they labored with very little success, to draw the attention of the natives from their cruel rites and superstitions, to the superior claims of the Christian faith. At length, in the year 1814, the number in Otaheite, and the neighboring island of Eimeo amounted to about fifty, who had voluntarily renounced idolatry, and embraced Christianity. From this time accessions were gradually made to the numbers of the native Christians, until at length the whole of the inhabitants of Otaheite, and seven or eight of the neighboring islands, with very few exceptions, voluntarily renounced idolatry and embraced Christianity. They have in consequence relinquished their former cruel and degrading superstitions, and now assemble in congregations of 400 or 500, and occasionally 700 or 800 persons, in general decently attired, for the purpose of Christian worship. About 6,000 in the several islands have learned to read in the Taheitan language, which the missionaries have given them in a written form. In the schools, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught. The natives also, with singular industry, teach each other. Thus knowledge is propagated in all directions. Some of the missionaries who are best acquainted with the language, are employed in the translation of the holy scriptures. The increase of the population of Otaheite, in consequence of these, and other co-operating causes, is already visible. A general reformation of manners has followed the introduction of Christianity. The Areoy societies are suppressed, the practice of infanticide no longer exists, and human sacrifices are abolished. Many other degrading practices and superstitions have been relinquished; and the despotic authority of the sovereign, who is himself a baptised convert of the missionaries, is superseded by a code of laws. The useful arts have been introduced. The dwellings of the chiefs and people have been improved, villages have been formed, and families induced to live separately, in distinct houses, instead of being huddled together in one. Land also has been inclosed, and the cultivation of sugar commenced on a small scale.

Otakootai, or *Wenooaette*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 3 miles in circumference, discovered by captain Cook in 1777. Lon. 201° 37′ E. Lat. 19° 51′ S.

Otchakov. See *Ocsakov*.

Otego, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Cooperstown, 86 W. Albany. Pop. 1,416.

Otego Creek, r. Otsego co. N. Y. which runs into the Susquehannah, in the town of Otego, after a course of 28 miles.

Otis, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. S.E. Lenox, 116 W. Boston. Pop. 981. It formerly constituted two towns, Bethlehem and London.

Otisco, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 87 m. S. Onondaga lake, 50 W. Utica. Pop. 1,726.

Otisco Creek, r. Onondaga co. N. Y. which runs into Onondaga lake.

Otisfield, t Cumberland co. Maine, 40 m. N. Portland. Pop. 1,107.

Otley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, 10 m. N. W. Leeds, 202 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 42′ W. Lat. 53° 54′ N. Pop. 2,602.

Otoes, Indians, Missouri ter. reside in a village

on the S. bank of the Platte, 50 m. above its confluence with the Missouri, 30 S. W. Council Bluff. The principal remnant of the Missouri Indians reside with them. Probable number of lodges 100, of persons 1,400. They raise corn, pumpkins, beans, squashes, and water-melons. They hunt the buffaloe, elk, deer, &c. along both sides of the Missouri.

Otoque, isl. in the bay of Panama, 30 m. S. S. W. Panama. Lon. 80° 20′ W. Lat. 8° 30′ N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a peninsular province forming the S. E. extremity of the kingdom of Naples, having the gulf of Taranto on the W. and the Adriatic on the E. Extent, 2,600 square miles. Pop. 292,000. The most important product is olives, whole forests of which grow wild.

Otranto, t. in the above province, on the Adriatic, tolerably fortified, but miserably built. Its harbor is indifferent. 33 m. E. by N. Gallipoli, 80 E. by S. Taranto. Lon. 18° 20′ E. Lat. 40° 30′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Otranto, Capo di, cape, Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic, a few miles S. of the town of Otranto.

Otrar, or *Farab*, t. Independent Tartary, on the Arsch, 110 m. N. W. Toncat.

Otricoli, t. States of the Church, 36 m. N. Rome.

Otsego, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Herkimer and Montgomery cos. E. by Schoharie co. S. by Delaware co. and W. by Chenango and Madison cos. Pop. 44,856. Engaged in agriculture 10,588, in commerce 126, in manufactures 2,466. Chief town, Cooperstown.

Otsego, t. Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 4,186. In this town is the village of *Cooperstown*, which see.

Otsego, lake in the N. part of the above county, 9 miles long, and 3 broad, from which the Susquehannah takes its rise. It abounds with fine fish.

Otselic, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 526.

Otselic Creek, r. N. Y. which joins the Tioughnioga, after a course of 43 miles.

Otsquaga Creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the S. side of the Mohawk between Minden and Canajoharie, after a course of 23 miles.

Ottawa, or *Nottawa*, a river of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, which falls into the Moldau.

Ottawa, Utawa, or *Grand river*, r. which rises in the mountains on the N. side of Lake Huron, and flows into the river St. Lawrence above Montreal, after a course of 500 miles. It forms the boundary between Upper Canada and Lower Canada. It is obstructed by numerous rapids, and few rivers of equal length discharge so great a quantity of water. There are settlements on the banks of the Ottawa for the distance of between 100 and 200 miles.

Ottenau, v. Baden, on the Murg, 7 m. E. S. E. Rastadt. Pop. 900.

Ottenbach, v. Switz, on the Reuss, 9 m. S. W. Zurich.

Ottenheim, v. Baden, on the Rhine, 7 m. W. N. W. Lahr. Pop. 1,800.

Ottensen, v. Denmark, in Holstein, 2 m. W. Altona. Here is the burial place and monument of Klopstock. Pop. 1,500.

Ottenstein, t. Prussian States, 32 m. W. N. W. Munster.

Otter Bay, bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Ray.

Otterberg, t. Bavarian States, 5 m. N. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,400.

Otterbourne, t. Eng. in Hampshire, 4 m. S. S. W. Winchester. Pop. 454.

Otter Bridge, p-v. Bedford co. Va.

Otter creek, r. Vt. which rises in the W. part of the State, and running W. of N. passes by Rutland, Middlebury, and Vergennes, and falls into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburgh. It is navigable for sloops 8 miles to the falls in Vergennes, where the river descends 41 feet.

Otter creek, r. Va. which runs into the Staunton, in about lon. 79° 30′ W. lat. 36° 55′ N.

Otter creek, r. Indiana, which flows into the E. side of the Wabash, 1½ m. above Fort Harrison. It is a fine mill stream.

Otterndorf, t. Hanover, in Bremen, 25 m. N. W. Stade. Pop. 1,800.

Otteroe. See *Christiansand*.

Ottersberg, t. Hanover, in Bremen, 17 m. E. by N. Bremen. Pop. 1,000.

Otterstleben, Great, v. Prussian Saxony, near Magdeburg. Pop. 1,100.

Ottery, St. Mary, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Otter. It carries on some manufactures of flannel, serge, and other woollen goods. 10 m. E. Exeter, 160 W. London. Lon. 3° 17′ W. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Pop. 2,880.

Ottlcotta, t. Hind. in the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 1′ E. Lat. 13° 21′ N.

Ottmachau, t. Prussian States, 6 m. W. Neisse. Pop. 1,600.

Ottobeuren, or *Ottenbeuren*, t. Bavaria, 34 m. S. S. E. Ulm, 40 S. W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

Ottojano, or *Ottajano*, t. Italy, at the base of Mount Vesuvius, 12 m. E. Naples. The town and district contain about 14.000 inhabitants.

Ottoschncs, t. Austrian States, 6 m. W. Fiume.

Ottsville, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.

Ottweiler, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 15 m. N. Saarbruck, 31 S. E. Treves. Pop. 1,500.

Otumba, t. and cap. of a province in Mexico, 26 m. N. E. Mexico. Lon. 98° 44′ W. Lat. 19° 40′ N.

Otungurra, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 42′ E. Lat. 23° N.

Otway, Cape, cape on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 143° 29′ E. Lat. 38° 51′ S.

Ouachitta. See *Wachitta*.

Oualalde. See *Oalalde*.

Ouanne, t. France, in Yonne, 12 m. S. W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,000.

Orar, t. Portugal, near the coast, 22 m. S. S. W. Oporto. Pop. 5,000.

Ouarabiche, r. Guiana, which, after a course of 75 miles, enters the Atlantic by numerous streams, in lat. 9° 49′ N.

Ouarangue, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11° 32′ N.

Ouarville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir, 15 m. S. E. Chartres. Pop. 800.

Ouasioto, mountains in Virginia and North-Carolina, N. W. of the Laurel mountains. They are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap, and 450 long from N. E. to S. W. They abound in coal, lime, and freestone.

Ouch, t. Hind. in Moultan, tributary to the Ameers of Sinde. Lon. 70° 50′ E. Lat. 30° 10′ N.

Ouche, r. France, in Cote d'Or, which falls into the Saone, 12 m. below Dijon.

Ouchy, or *Rive*, v. Swiss canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, 1 m. S. Lausanne.

Oudanula, t. Bengal, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 87° 45′ E. Lat. 24° 55′ N.

Oud-Beyerland, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, 14 m. W. Dort. Pop. 2,400.

Ouddorp, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, 25 m. W. S. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Oude, province. Hind. between 26° and 28° N. lat. bounded N. by Nepaul, E. by Bahar, S. by Allahabad, and W. by Delhy and Agra, 250 miles long by 100 broad. The whole surface of this province is flat, extremely fertile, and well watered by large rivers. When properly cultivated, the land is exceedingly productive, yielding good crops of wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and poppies. The inhabitants are about one third Mahometans, the remainder are Hindoos of all casts. Oude is much celebrated in the ancient historical poems, as the kingdom of the famous demigod Rama. The nabob is to a great extent under the control of the British. His revenues are estimated at two millions sterling.

Oude, or *Ayodhya*, the ancient capital of the above province, and long the residence of a Hindoo dynasty, is on the S. bank of the Dewah or Gogra river. After the battle of Buxar (1764) the nabob founded the city of Fyzabad, on the ruins of the ancient capital, and Oude is now in a ruinous state. Lon. 82° 10′ E. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Oude Haske, v. Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 m. S. by E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 900.

Oudenarde, or *Audenarde*, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt. It is unfortified, but well built, and carries on manufactures of woollen and linen. It has sustained several sieges, but is best known in history from the memorable victory gained over the French, in 1708, by prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. 15 m. S. by W. Ghent, 32 W. Brussels.

Oudenborg, t. Netherlands, 11 m. W. S. W. Bruges. Pop. 900.

Oudenbosch, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 m. W. Breda. Pop. 1,700.

Oude-Pekel-A, t. Netherlands, in Groningen, 5 m. S. by W. Winschoten. Pop. 3,000.

Ouderkerk, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, 6 m. E. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,400.

Ouderkerk, v. Netherlands, on the Amstel, 4 m. S. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

Oudewater, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, on the Yssel, 12 m. W. S. W. Utrecht. Pop. 1,700.

Oudghir, t. Hind. in Bejapore, belonging to the Nizam. Lon. 77° 25′ E. Lat. 18° 19′ N.

Oudipore. See *Odeypoor*.

Oudon, t. France, in Loire-Inferieure, on the N. bank of the Loire, 14 m. N. E. Nantes. Pop. 1,500.

Oudshoorn, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, 8 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,300.

Ovelgonne, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Oldenburg, 16 m. N. N. E. Oldenburg. Pop. 900.

Ouelle, small r. Lower Canada, which, after a course of little more than 10 miles, falls into the E. side of the St. Lawrence, about 40 miles below the island of Orleans.

Ovenden, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. W. Halifax. Pop. 4,752.

Over, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 5 m. W. Middlewich, 168 N. W. by N. London. Pop. 1,796.

Overalls, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.

Overflacque, or *Zuidvoorn*, isl. Netherlands, at the influx of the Maese into the German ocean.

Overmeere, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, 10 m. E. Ghent. Pop. 2,650.

Ouero, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, in lon. 87° 45′ W. lat. 15° 13′ N.

Overschie, v Netherlands, in South Holland, 4 m. W. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,300.

Overton, v. Eng. in Hants, 3 m. E. N. E. Whitechurch, 54 W. S. W. London. Pop. 1,178.

Overton, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 7,128. Slaves 665. Engaged in agriculture 1,950, in commerce 11, in manufactures 40. Monroe is the chief town. At the court-house is a post-office.

Overyssche, or *Notre Dame au Bois*, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 m. S. E. Brussels. Pop. 3,500.

Overyssel, province, Netherlands, having Gelderland on the S. W. and Hanover and Westphalia on the E. The surface is level, lies low, and contains large tracts of marshy ground. The chief exports are cattle, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, wool, and turf; also linen and timber. Pop. 147,000.

Ouessant. See *Ushant*.

Oufa, city, A. Russia, cap. of the government of Orenburg, on the banks of the Belaia, near its junction with the Oufa. The neighbourhood is inhabited by a race of Tartars, who appear to be the most diligent and industrious cultivators of any of the inhabitants of Siberia. Lon. 56° 18′ E. Lat. 54° 42′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Ouiaton, or *Ouitanon*, v. and fort, Indiana, on the N. side of the Wabash, 402 miles above its mouth, 130 above Vincennes. Lon 87° 58′ W. Lat. 40° 30′ N. The Wabash is navigable to this place with keel boats.

Ovid, p-t. and half shire, Seneca co. N. Y. between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 22 m. S. Geneva, 205 W. Albany. Pop. 2,654. It contains 4 churches and a jail. This town produces excellent wheat.

Ovidiopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, 22 m. S. S. W. Odessa. Pop. 1,400.

Oviedo, t. Spain, cap. of Asturias, in a plain at the confluence of the Ovia and the Nora, which fall into the Nalon. It is a bishop's see, and has an elegant cathedral. 60 m. N. Leon, 130 W. N. W. Burgos. Lon. 5° 56′ W. Lat. 43° 55′ N. Pop. 7,500.

Ouisconsin, r. North-West Territory, which runs into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, by a mouth 800 yards wide. It is a rapid river, 4 feet deep, full of sand bars, that are constantly shifting. The bars have only 8 or 10 inches water, but being of quicksand, boats easily push through them. About 180 miles from its mouth, is a portage to Fox river, which flows into Green bay. This portage is only 1¾ miles long. The Ouisconsin is also connected by short portages with the Ontanagon and Montreal, rivers of Lake Superior.

Ouisconsin hills, a range of hills, N. W. Territory, extending between the river Ouisconsin and Lake Superior.

Ouitanon. See *Ouiaton*.

Oukesima, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Tonquin, 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 105° 42′ E. Lat. 18° 44′ N.

Oulabareah, t. Bengal, on the W. bank of the Bhagarutty or Hoogly river, 80 m. fr. the mouth of the river, 20 below Calcutta.

Oulard, t. Ireland, in Wexford co. 5 m. N. Wexford.

Oulx, t. Piedmont, at the junction of the Doria

with the Bardonechia, 42 m. W. by S. Turin. Pop. 1,200.

Ouman, t. Russia, in Kiev, cap. of a circle. Pop. 2,518.

Ound, t. Hind. in Bejapore, 9 m. from Poona.

Oundle, t. Eng. in Northampton, 77 m. N. London. Lon. 0° 28′ W. Lat. 52° 30′ N. Pop. 1,883.

Ovo, small isl. Greece, in the gulf of Napoli di Romana, from which town it is separated by a narrow strait. It has a strong fort called Castello dell'Ova. Lon. 25° 27′ E. Lat. 35° 39′ N.

Ovoca, r. Ireland, in Wicklow, which runs into the sea, a little below Arklow.

Oural Mountains, a very lofty and extensive range, which, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between Northern Asia and Russia in Europe This great chain appears to take its commencement in the territory of the Kirghises, between the Caspian and the Aral; thence it stretches almost due N. along the sources of the Oural, the Tobol, the Emba, the Petchora, and the Sosva. From the last point its line is very imperfectly known, but it is supposed to stretch nearly parallel with the Obi, till it reaches the shore of the Frozen ocean, then to cross the river, and extend through the whole length of Nova Zembla. It is divided into three parts, the Oural of the Kirghises, the Oural rich in mines, and the desert Oural. The first and last are very imperfectly known. The second contains extensive mines of iron and copper, with some of gold, for the working of which considerable establishments have been formed

Oural, formerly *Yaik*, r. A. Russia, which rises in the Oural mountains, in about 54° N. lat. and falls into the Caspian sea, nearly in 47° N. lat. and 53° E lon.

Ouralsk, capital city of the Cossacs of the Oural, on the banks of that river. The Cossacs who inhabit it amount to 3,600 males, who are divided into seven regiments. The place is palisadoed, and surrounded with an irregular rampart. Lon. 52° 6′ E. Lat. 51° 11′ N.

Ourcha, t. Hind. in Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund. The territories of the rajah of Ourcha consist of the town, and a small district around it, which in the year 1790, yielded a revenue of £12,000. Lat. 25° 23′ N.

Ourcq, r. France, which falls into the Marne near Lisy. Its water is pure, and is conveyed by a canal to Paris, for the supply of that city.

Ourem, t. Portugal, 12 m. E. S. E. Leyra. Pop. 3,800.

Ourfa, or *Orfa*, *the Pachalic of*, a division of Asiatic Turkey. It touches on the N. and E. the pachalic of Diarbekir, while on the S. and W. it is separated by the Euphrates from the deserts of Syria.

Ourfa, capital of the above pachalic. it is the seat of a considerable inland trade, being a thoroughfare for the caravans who pass from Aleppo into the interior of Persia. It is noted also for the preparation of Turkey leather. The inhabitants, composed of Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, and Nestorians, are said to amount to about 20,000. Lon. 38° 25′ E. Lat. 36° 50′ N.

Ourique, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 89 m. S. S. E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,300.

Ouro, Rio de, r. which runs through the Sahara, in W. Africa, and falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 23° 30′ N.

Ouro, Rio de, r. E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lat. 24° 25′ S.

Ouroe, small isl. Denmark, in the Isefiord gulf, near the coast of Zealand, 4 m. N. E. Holbeck. Lon. 11° 50′ E. Lat. 55° 46′ N.

Ourry's Island, or *New Alderney*, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 165° 19′ E. Lat. 11° 10′ S.

Ourucz, or *Ovratsch*, t. Russian Poland, in Volhynia, 68 m. N. N. E. Zytomiers.

Ourville, t. France, in Lower Seine, 30 m. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,200.

Ouseonsing. See *Ouisconsin*.

Ouse, r. Eng. which forms the main drain for all the waters in the N. E. district of Yorkshire. It is formed by the junction of the Ure and the Swale, and, after receiving the Nid, the Wharf, the Derwent, and the Aire, unites with the Trent to form the Humber.

Ouse, Great, r. Eng. which rises in Northamptonshire, and falls into the sea at Lynn Regis. It is navigable above Downham, where there is a good harbor for barges.

Ouse, Little, r. Eng. which rises in Suffolk, and dividing that county from Norfolk, falls into the Great Ouse near Downham.

Ouse, or *Grand River*, r. Upper Canada, which rises in the interior of the country, towards lake Huron, and falls into lake Erie. There is a bar across its mouth, on which is a depth of 8 feet water. It is navigable for small vessels for many miles.

Oust, t. France, in Arriege, 9 m. S. E. St. Giron. Pop. 1,300.

Outard Bay, bay, Canada, on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 68° 15′ W. Lat. 49° 2′ N.

Outawas. See *Ottawa*.

Outchang-fou, city, China, cap. of Houquang, and one of the largest cities in the world, on the great river Yang-tse-kiang, at its junction with the Han, by which, and by its position almost in the centre of the empire, it enjoys an easy commercial intercourse with almost every part of China. The river, though nearly 500 miles from the sea, is deep enough to float the largest ships.

Ou-tcheou, city, China, in Quang-see. Lon. 110° 32′ E. Lat. 23° 28′ N.

Outeyro, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 11 m. E. S. E. Braganza.

Outing, city, China, in Yunan. Lon. 102° 6′ E. Lat. 25° 53′ N.

Ouville, t. France, in Lower Seine, 9 m. N. by E. Yvetot Pop. 600.

Ouzuer le Marche, t. France, 20 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.

Ouzuer sur Tressee, t. France, in Loiret, 9 m. E. Gien. Pop. 1,200.

Owasco, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Owasco lake, 3 m. S. E. Auburn. Pop. 1,290.

Owasco, lake, Cayuga co. N. Y. 11 miles long, and 1½ broad. It communicates by Owasco creek with Seneca river.

Owego, p-t. Broome co. N.Y. on the Susquehannah, 10 m. S. Spencer, 170 S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,741. It contains a village of the same name and numerous mills, and a brisk trade is carried on, particularly in salt and gypsum from Onondaga county. Here is a printing press.

Owego creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the Susquehannah, near the village of Owego, after a course of 25 miles.

Owen, t. Wirtemberg, 18 m. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,500.

Owen, t. Ken. adjoining Franklin county. Pop.

2,031. Slaves 207. Engaged in agriculture 528, in commerce 1.

Owen, co. Indiana. Pop. 838. Engaged in agriculture 170, in commerce 2.

Owen's Tavern, p-v. Middlesex co. Va.

Owey, small isl. of the Atlantic, near the N. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 21′ W. Lat. 55° 3′ N.

Owharree, harbor, on the W. coast of Huaheine, one of the Society islands. Lon. 151° 8′ W. Lat. 16° 51′ S.

Owhyhee, isl. in the North Pacific ocean, the most easterly, and by much the largest of the Sandwich islands. It is of a triangular shape, 97 miles long, 78 broad, containing 4,000 square miles. The northern extremity is in lon. 204° 2′ E. lat. 20° 17′ N. The whole island is divided into six large districts. Amakooa and Aheado, which lie on the N. E. side; Apoona and Kaoo, on the S. E.; Akona and Koaarta, on the W. The districts of Amakooa and Aheado are separated by a mountain, called Mouna Kaah, or The Mountain Kaah, which rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be clearly seen at 120 miles distance. The height is estimated at 18,400 feet. To the north of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs. The coast of Aheado is of a moderate height, and the interior parts appear more even than the country to the N. W. and less broken by ravines. The coast to the N. E. of Apoona, which forms the eastern extremity of the island, is low and flat; and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The coast of Kaoo presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind; the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground here is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed not many ages back, from the mountains to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. Notwithstanding the dismal aspect of this part of the island, there are many villages scattered over it. The S. W. parts of Akona are in the same state with Kaoo; but farther to the N. the country has been cultivated with great pains, and is extremely populous. In this part of the island is situated Karakakooa bay. Koaarta extends from the western-most point to the N. extremity of the island; the whole coast between them forming an extensive bay, called Toe-yah-yah. The country is fruitful and well inhabited. On the 25th of February, 1794, Tamaahmaah, king of Owhyee, in council with the principal chiefs of the island, assembled on board his Britannic majesty's sloop Discovery, in Karakakooa bay, unanimously ceded the island to his Britannic majesty, and acknowledged themselves to be subjects of Great Britain. It was on this island that the celebrated captain Cook was killed on the 14th of February 1779. See *Sandwich Islands*.

Owingsville, p-v. Bath co. Kentucky.

Owl Creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Mohiccan to form Whitewoman's creek.

Owl's Head, the W. cape at the entrance of Penobscot bay, Maine.

Owl's Head, cape on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62° 50′ W. Lat. 44° 42′ N.

Owlah, city, Hind. in Delhi, and district of Bareily, on the W. bank of the Harowly river. Lon. 79° 35′ E. Lat. 28° 10′ N.

Owram, North, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. N. E. by N. Halifax. Pop. 5,306.

Owram, South, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 2 m. S. E. Halifax. Pop. 3,615.

Owslebury, t. Eng. in Southamptonshire, 5 m. S. S. E. Winchester. Pop. 513.

Oxbow, Great, a remarkable bend of the river Connecticut, in the township of Newbury, Vermont, containing 450 acres of the finest meadow land.

Oxen Creek, r. George co. Md. which runs into the Potomac opposite Alexandria.

Oxford, one of the central counties of England, bounded E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by Gloucester, S. S. W. and S. E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, and N. W. by Warwickshire. Pop. in 1811, 119,191.

Oxford, city, Eng. in Oxford co. the chief town of the county, and greatly celebrated as a seat of learning; its university, from the extent and number of its buildings and institutions, and the wealth of its endowments, being by far the greatest in the world, and only approached in these respects by Cambridge. It is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence in a valley, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell. The air is pure, and the situation remarkably healthy and agreeable. The High street is the most beautiful in the world for its length and breadth, for the number and elegance of its public buildings, and for its remarkable curvature, which continually presenting new combinations of magnificent objects to the spectator as he advances, produces an uncommonly striking effect.

The university of Oxford consists of 20 colleges and 4 halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations, while they are all united under the government of the university, of which they form the members. The students live all in their respective colleges, either wholly at their own expense, or partly at that of the university; they wear a peculiar dress, and on their entrance become members of the university. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by which the university is immediately governed, are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice chancellor, and two proctors. In addition to private officers in each college and hall, who see that due order and discipline are preserved, and all the liberal sciences read and taught, there are public lecturers and professors of the following descriptions: Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, civil law, medicine, modern history, botany, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, ancient history, anatomy, music, Arabic, poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common law, and chemistry. There are 4 terms in the year at the university, and degrees are taken in divinity, law, physic, music, and the arts. The total number of members in the university books is about 3,000, 1,000 of whom are maintained on the revenues of the university, and the rest live at their own expense. The names of the 20 colleges are, All Souls, Balliol, Brazen Nose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Jesus, Hertford, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John Baptist's, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester. Of the other public buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the

Bodleian library, and the picture gallery, a splendid quadrangle. The Bodleian or public library comprises three extensive rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H. It was founded by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, restored and greatly augmented by the exertions and munificence of sir Thomas Bodley, and now probably contains one of the most valuable collections in Europe. The Clarendon printing-house is a large and massy edifice, built in 1711, with the profits of the sale of lord Clarendon's history of the rebellion. Here is the Clarendon or university press. The Radcliffe library, one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, was founded by Dr. Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean museum was founded in 1682. Oxford contains 14 churches, and several places of worship for dissenters. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the city, and 2 for the university. Pop. of the city and university, in 1811, 12,932. 58 m. W. by N. London. Lon. 1° 16′ W. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Oxford, co. Up. Canada, on the head of the Thames and Grand rivers.

Oxford, t. Greenville co. Up. Canada.

Oxford, t. Oxford co. Up. Canada.

Oxford, co. Maine, bounded E. by Somerset and Kennebeck counties, S. by Cumberland and Oxford counties, and W. by New Hampshire. Pop. 27,104. Engaged in agriculture 6,809, in commerce 13, in manufactures 571. Chief town, Paris.

Oxford, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 12 m. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,562.

Oxford, p-t. New Haven co. Ct. 14 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop 1,683.

Oxford, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 8 m. S. Norwich, 110 W. Albany. The village of Oxford stands on Chenango river. Here are an academy, and a printing press from which a news-paper is published. In this town are the remains of an ancient fort. Pop. 2,317.

Oxford, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, above Trenton. Pop. 3,089.

Oxford, Lower, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 914.

Oxford, Upper, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 710.

Oxford, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Delaware, 8 m. N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,315.

Oxford, p-v. Adams co. Pa.

Oxford, t. and port of entry, Talbot co. Md. on the river Treadhaven, 13 m. S. by W. Easton, 48 S. E. Baltimore. It is a place of considerable trade, the shipping of the port amounting in 1816, to 13,204 tons.

Oxford, p-t. Caroline co. Va.

Oxford, p-t. Granville co. N. C. 30 m. N. by W. Raleigh. Here are a church and 2 academies.

Oxford, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, 35 m. N. W. Cincinnati, 110 S. W Columbus. The land of this township belongs to the Miami university. Pop. 1,658.

Oxford, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 193.

Oxford, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 4 m. E. Cambridge. Pop. 915.

Oxford, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 456.

Oxford, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 205.

Oxford, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 422.

Oxford furnace, p-v. Sussex co N. J.

Oxford, Upper and *Lower*, two towns, Chester co. Pa. Pop. 769 and 700.

Oxney, isl. Eng. in Kent, formed by the divided streams of the river Rother. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad.

Oxus, or *Amu*, r. Central Asia, the principal part of whose course is through Independent Tartary. It rises in the high lands between Thibet and Great Bukharia, and falls into the Aral sea, after a course of more than 1,200 miles.

Oyambre, Cape, on the N. coast of Spain. Lon. 4° 17′ W. Lat. 43° 25′ N.

Oyapok, r. Guiana, which enters the Atlantic, near cape Orange.

Oybin, v. Saxony, on the confines of Bohemia, in a beautiful valley, 1,234 feet above the sea. Pop. 700.

Oyest. See *Ujest*.

Oyolava, one of the larger Navigator's islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 171° 25′ W. Lat. 14° S.

Oyonas, t. France, in Ain, 7 m. N. Nantua. Pop. 1,200.

Oyskavelen, mt. on the coast of Norway, in about lat. 64° 15′ N.

Oyster Bay, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 25 m. E. New York. Pop. in 1810, 4,725. Here is an academy.

Oyster Bay, South, p-v. Queens co. N. Y.

Oyster Harbor, bay, on the S. W. coast of New Holland. It has a bar on which there is only 17 feet water. Lon. 118° 15′ E. Lat. 34° 58′ S.

Oyster Haven, harbor, on the S. coast of Ireland, 3 m. E. Kinsale harbor.

Oyster Island, isl. near the W. coast of Ireland, in Sligo bay, 4 m. W. S. W. Sligo.

Oyster Island, isl. in the bay of Bengal, 9 m. S. S. W. the N. point of Arracan river.

Oyster pond point, p-v. in Southold, N. Y.

Oyster River, r. N. H. which rises in Lee, and flows through Durham into Great bay.

Ozama, r. Hispaniola, which runs into the sea below the town of St. Domingo.

Ozan, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas. Pop. 563.

Osark Mountains, U. States, an elevated and mountainous tract, commencing near the confluence of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi and extending in a S. W. direction across Arkansas territory into the province of Texas. It attains its greatest elevation in the N. E. diminishing in height and increasing in breadth as you advance to the S. W. It is traversed by the Arkansas and Red rivers; its western base is washed by the Illinois and the Osage, and on the east it gives rise to the St. Francis, White river and the Wachita.

Osernaia, fort, A. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Oural. It is regularly fortified, and contains a church, and 200 houses.

Osero. See *Osero* and *Cherso*.

Oson, mt. among the Alps, near Briancon, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

P.

PAAR, r. Bavaria, which flows into the Danube from the S. below Ingolstadt.

Paasdorf, v. Lower Austria, 32 m. N. by E. Vienna Pop. 1,000.

Pabba, small isl. Scotland, on the W. coast, 2 m. fr. the isle of Sky.

Pablo, small lake of Quito, on which is a settlement of the same name, 40 m. E. Quito.

Pacajes, province, Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Chucuito, N. E. by Omasuayos, E. by La Paz and Sicasica, S. by Oruro, Paria, and Carangas, W. by the Andes. Pacajes, the capital, is 80 m. S. W. La Paz

Pacasmayu, r. Peru, which falls into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 7° 24′ S.

Pacaudiere, La, v. France, in Loire, 14 m. N. W. Roanne. Pop. 1,700.

Paccalongang, t. and fort, on the N. coast of Java, 282 m. E. Batavia.

Pacem, t. Sumatra, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, 120 m. S. E. Acheen.

Pachacama, t. Peru, 22 m. S. by E. Lima. Lat. 12° 19′ S.

Pacheca, isl. in the bay extending from Panama to Point Mala. Lat. 8° 3′ N.

Pachete, district, Bengal, on the S. side of Dummooda river. Pachete, formerly the capital, is in lon. 86° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 36′ N.

Pachitea, r. Peru, is called the Pozuzo at its confluence with the Mayro, and joins the Amazon in 8° 46′ S. lat.

Pacho, t. New Granada, 14 leagues from Santa Fe.

Pachot, seigniory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Pachuco, t. Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico. Its principal trade is in silver. The ground on which it stands is 8,141 feet high. 45 m. N. E. Mexico.

Pacific, a name given to the sea which lies between Asia and America, by the Spaniards, who first navigated it, and who experiencing in their first voyages calm and gentle weather, persuaded themselves that it was the same all over. Subsequent experience, however, shewed them the contrary; for although the part between the tropics may justify that appellation, no sea is subject, in higher latitudes, to more violent tempests. It is remarkable for the fury of the storms in winter, and for the dreadful agitation of its waters.

Packersfield. See *Nelson*.

Pacolet, r. which rises in N. Carolina, and unites with Broad river, at Pinckneysville, in S. Carolina. Pacolet springs are upon it, 17 m. above its mouth.

Pacy, t. France, on the Eure, 11 m. E. Evreux. Pop. 1,700.

Padah, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 84° 45′ E. Lat. 22° N.

Padang, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra. It was taken by the English in 1794, but given up in 1814. It is a great market for gold. Lon. 99° 55′ E. Lat. 0° 48′ S.

Padang, small isl. near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 21′ E. Lat. 0° 33′ S.

Paddytown, t. Hampshire co. Va.

Padenghe, t. Austrian Italy, 13 m. E. by S. Brescia, 26 N. by W. Mantua.

Paderborn, t. Prussian states, in the province of Westphalia, now subject to Prussia, 37 m. S. by W. Minden, 58 S. W. Hanover Pop. 5,300. The bishopric of Paderborn, containing 1,000 sq. miles, and 120,000 inhabitants, was secularized in 1802, and now belongs to Prussia.

Padiham, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3½ m. W. by N. Burnley. Pop. 2,556.

Padoah, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 78° 52′ E. Lat. 21° 53′ N.

Pador. See *Podor*.

Padstow, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the W. side of Padstow haven. It is conveniently situated for trade to Bristol, Wales, and Ireland. 26 m. S. W. Launceston, 243 W. by S. London. Lon. 4° 55′ W. Lat. 50° 33′ N. Pop. 1,498.

Padua, a delegation of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice. Extent, 860 sq. miles. Pop. about 270,000.

Padua, city, Austrian Italy, cap. of the delegation of the same name, in a rich and beautiful country, near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione. The houses are, in general, lofty and well built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture.—The university of Padua was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and was resorted to by crowds of students, even from countries beyond the Alps. It was new modelled in 1814, and now consists of three faculties, viz. of mathematics and philosophy, medicine and law. The number of professors is 32; the average number of students not above 300. 18 m. S. E. Vicenza, 20 W. Venice. Lon. 11° 52′ E. Lat. 45° 24′ N. Pop. 31,000.

Padula, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 14 m. N. Policastro. Pop. 6,000.

Paeces, city, Quito, in Popayan, 60 leagues fr. San Juan de los Llanos.

Paesana, t. Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 4,600.

Pagahm, an ancient city of the Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 9′ N.

Pagayos, small isl. S. America, at the mouth of the great river Orinoco.

Pages, 3 small rocky islets in the strait between Kangaroo island and the main shore of New Holland. Lon. 138° 21′ E. Lat. 35° 46½′ S.

Paglia, small r. Italy, which falls into the Tiber, above Orvieto.

Pagliano, or *Paliano*, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 28 m. E. by S. Rome.

Pago, isl. in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, 34 miles long. Pop. 4,000. Pago, the chief town, is 22 m. N. W. Zara.

Pagoda Bay, bay, on the E. coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109° 4′ E. Lat. 12° 21′ N.

Pagoua Bay, bay, on the E. coast of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61° 19′ W. Lat. 15° 18′ N.

Pahang, t. Malacca, on the E. coast, 12 m. fr. the sea, on a river, the mouth of which is in lon. 103° 36′ E. lat. 3° 45′ N.

Paias. See *Pias*.

Pailaiseau, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 7 m. S. E. Versailles. Pop. 1,800.

Pailhes, t. France, in Arriege, 8 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,000.

Paimbœuf, s-p. France, in Loire Inferieure, on the left bank of the Loire, near its influx into the sea. It serves as a sea-port to Nantes. 28 m. W. Nantes. Lon. 2° 1′ 31″ W. Lat. 47° 17′ 15″ N. Pop. 4,300.

Paimpol, s-p. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 25 m. S. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,700.

Paimpont, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 25 m. W. Rennes. Pop. 3,700.

Painesville, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. The village is built on the W. bank of the river, about 3 miles from its mouth. Painesville has a good harbour, and is a flourishing place. A bridge, 400 feet long, is here thrown across the river. Pop. 1,257.

Paineville, p-t. Amelia co. Va.

Paington, v. Eng. on the sea-coast of Devonshire, 6 m. E. Totness. Pop. 1,639.

Painswick, t. Eng. in Gloucester, on a brook which runs into the Stroud. 7 m. S. E. Gloucester, 101 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 47′ N. Pop. 3,201.

Paint, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,895.

Paint, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 767.

Paint, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 14 m. S. E. Wooster. Pop. 590.

Paint, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint creek, 15 m. S. W. Chillicothe. Pop. 946.

Paint Creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Scioto on the W. side, 5 m. below Chillicothe.

Painted Post, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the Tioga, 20 m. S. E. Bath, 234 W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,088.

Painter's cross-roads, p-v. Delaware co. Pa.

Painter's Harbour, on the W. coast of Cape Breton island. Lon. 61° 16′ W. Lat. 46° 22′ N.

Paintville, p-t. Wayne co. Ohio, 15 m. S. E. Wooster.

Paishawur. See *Peshawur*.

Paisley, a large and opulent manufacturing t. Scotland, on the banks of the White Cart, in Renfrew co. It contains 16 churches, of which 6 belong to the established church. The chief architectural ornament of the town, is the Abbey church, which has survived the revolutions of many centuries. Paisley is celebrated for its manufactures, particularly for all kinds of fancy goods in silk and cotton, goods which, for elegance and beauty, are altogether unrivalled. It is the chief seat of the fancy muslin manufacture. About 5,000 looms are employed in it. Cotton spinning and the weaving of coarse cottons for printing, and of cotton sheeting, are also extensively carried on. In 1805, the various manufactures employed 29,030 persons, and the value produced was about 1,500,000*l*. For the trade of Paisley, considerable facilities are afforded by the river navigation, and by the Ardrossan canal. The navigation of the White Cart has been improved so, that vessels of from 40 to 50 tons can now easily come up and unload at the quays. Pop. in 1782, 17,700; in 1792, 24,592; in 1801, 31,179; 1811, 36,722; and in 1820, about 46,000. 7 m. S. by W. Glasgow, 17 S. E. Greenock, and 3 S. of the Clyde. Lon. 4° 22′ W. Lat. 55° 58′ N.

Paita, city, Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, with a good and well frequented port. 494 m. N. W. Lima, 192 S. W. Guayaquil. Lon. 80° 50′ W. Lat. 5° 5′ S.

Paitan, district on the N. E. coast of Borneo, containing a bay and river of the same name.

Pajaro, or *Paxaros*, islands on the coast of Chili, 29 m. N. N. W. of the bay of Coquimbo.

Paka, New, t. Bohemia, 9 m. E. N. E. Gitschin. Pop. 1,700.

Pakefield, v. Eng. in Suffolk, on the shore of the German ocean, 2 m. S. S. W. Lowestoff. Pop. 328.

Pakenham, Point, low point of an inlet in Prince William sound, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 219° 29′ E. Lat. 60° 59½ N.

Pakir, s-p. on the coast of Hadramaut, in Arabia, 132 m. S. W. Hassec, 25 E. Dofar.

Pakrats, t. Austrian states, in Sclavonia, 23 m. W. N. W. Posega. It is the see of the Greek bishop of Sclavonia. Pop. 1,500.

Paks, t. Hungary, near the Danube, 62 m. S. Buda. Lon. 18° 52′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 37′ 36″ N.

Palachy, t. India, in Coimbetoor. Lon. 77° 8′ E. Lat. 11° 47′ N.

Palacios, Los, t. Spain, 13 m. S. by E. Seville.

Palæ-schory, v. Greece, in the Morea, occupying the site of the ancient Sparta.

Palafugel, t. and promontory, Spain, in Catalonia, near Palamos, and 28 m. E. S. E. Gerona.

Palagonia, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 30 m. N. W. Syracuse.

Palaio Phanaro, v. Greece, in the Morea, 7 m. S. E. Phloka.

Palamcotta, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 42′ E. Lat. 11° 46′ N.

Palamcotta, t. India, in Tinnevelly. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 8° 42′ N.

Palamos, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 m. E. S. E. Gerona.

Palamow, district, Bengal. Palamow, the capital, is on the E. side of Coyle river. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 23° 52′ N.

Palanda, province, Quito, with a town of the same name, on the river Palanda. Lat. 4° 48′ S.

Palank, v. Hungary, 25 m. N. E. Gran.

Palaputly, t. India, in Dindigul. Lon. 78° 10′ E. Lat. 10° 40′ N.

Palar, r. India, which rises in Mysore, and after a course of 220 miles, falls into the bay of Bengal, near Sadras.

Palatinate, Lower, or *Palatinate of the Rhine*, formerly a province of Germany, on the W. side of the Rhine, between 49° and 50° N. lat. Extent, 1,600 square miles. Pop. 305,000. In 1814, the northern part was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt, and the southern part to Austria, who ceded it the following year to Bavaria, as part of the indemnities for the Tyrol and Saltzburg.

Palatinate, Upper, formerly a province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of the circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria. Area, 2,760 square miles. Pop. 290,000.

Palatine, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk, 51 m. W. N. W. Albany. Pop 3,936.

Palatine Bridge, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y.

Palatsha, v. Natolia, in Asia Minor, near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is supposed by

Spon to be on the site of the ancient Miletus. Lon. 27° 12′ E. Lat. 37° 31′ N.

Palawan Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, lying north of Borneo. It is about 275 miles long and 32 broad. It is little known to Europeans.

Palazolo, t. Piedmont, 12 m. W. N. W. Casale, 27 E. N. E. Turin.

Palazzolo, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 20 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,000.

Palazzulo, t. Tuscany, 23 m. N. E. Florence.

Palazzuolo, t. Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 14 m. E. S. E. Bergamo. Pop 3,100.

Palcati Nor, or *Balkash*, lake of Northern Tartary, 700 m. E. from the Aral. It is about 200 miles long from N. to S. and 110 from E. to W.

Palcote, t. Bengal, in Chuta Nagpore. Lon. 85° E. Lat. 22° 58′ N.

Palee. See *Paulee*.

Palee, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 79° 49′ E. Lat. 27° 32′ N.

Palembang, a district of Sumatra, on the N. E. coast, extending along the river Palembang. The articles of commerce supplied by this country are, pepper, rattans, silk, cotton, damor, ivory, sulphur, salt, wax, rice, tobacco, areca, buffaloes, and gold. The pepper trade at Palembang was formerly exclusively in the hands of the Dutch; but the most considerable article of commerce was the tin of Banca. The power of the monarch is unlimited, He has no revenue except what is derived from his monopolies. The Mahometan religion prevails throughout all the dominions of the sultan. In 1812, the kingdom of Palembang was conquered by a handful of British troops under the orders of colonel Gillespie. The sultan, who had made himself universally odious by his atrocious cruelties, and particularly obnoxious to the British by his unprovoked massacre of the Europeans resident in his capital, was dethroned, and his brother raised to the throne in his stead.

Palembang, the capital of the above district, and the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, is on the left bank, and above the Delta of the river Palembang, about 60 miles from the sea. Lon. 104° 54′ E. Lat. 2° 58′ 51″ S. Pop. between 20 and 30,000.

Palembang, r. on which the above city is situated, falls into the straits of Banca, in lat. 2° 18′ S. and lon. 105° 8′ E. There is a bar on which the depth is only two fathoms and a quarter at low water.

Palemberdy, t. India, in Madura. Lon. 78° 23′ E. Lat. 9° 26′ N.

Palencia, district, Spain, comprising the N. E. part of the province of Leon. Area, 1,820 square miles. Pop. 119,000.

Palencia, the chief town of the above province, is on the river Carrion, 65 m. S. E. Leon, 122 N. by W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 34′ W. Lat. 42° 10′ N. Pop. 8,300

Palepoli, s-p. Caramania, in A. Turkey, 120 m. S. Konieh.

Palermo, a large and beautiful city of Sicily, the capital of the island, situated on the N. coast. It stands on the W. shore of a bay, in an extensive and beautiful plain. The principal streets are spacious and handsome; the houses have in general something striking in their architecture. As to fortifications, Palermo on the sea side is not strong, while on the land side it is altogether open. The number of religious establishments is surprising, there being above 40 monasteries, and 50 convents; and in the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. The university has an observatory, along with cabinets of medals and natural curiosities. The trade of Palermo is not very extensive. Its port is capable of containing 30 sail of the-line, and several hundred merchantment. It is well fortified, but open to the north-east winds, which are sometimes violent and dangerous. Palermo was the residence of the court of Naples during their exclusion from their capital from 1806 to 1815. At present it is the seat of the viceroy of the Sicilian parliament, and of the chief boards of the island administration. It is likewise the see of an archbishop, who has the title of primate of Sicily. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes. 130 m. W. Messina, 200 S. by W. of Naples. Lon. of the observatory, 13° 20′ E. Lat. 38° 6′ N. Pop. about 130,000.

Palermo, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, 30 m. N. E. Wiscasset, 220 from Boston. Pop. 1,066.

Palestine, a country of Asia, within the limits of the Turkish empire, bounded N. by Syria, and lying on both sides of the Jordan, between the desert of Arabia and the Mediterranean on the W. On the return of the children of Israel from Egypt, it was divided by Joshua among the twelve tribes; Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, Dan, Ephraim, Zebulon, Naphtali, and part of Manasseh, had their portion allotted on the western, commonly called *this* side of Jordan; while Reuben, Gad, and the remaining part of Manasseh, were placed on the E. side, commonly called *beyond* Jordan. The Romans, on obtaining possession of this country, divided the part of it on this side of Jordan into three tetrarchies, Judea proper in the S., Samaria in the middle, and Galilee in the north. The former consisted of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Dan, and Simeon. Samaria comprehended the tribes of Ephraim, Issachar and part of Manasseh. Galilee formed the fine inland territory on the lake of Tiberias, the former possession of the tribes of Zebulon, Asser, and Naphtali. The region to the east of Jordan was divided into the smaller districts of Perea, Decapolis, Gaulonitis, Galaditis, Batanea, and Auranitis.

Few countries are distinguished by greater variety of surface than Palestine. Some have represented it as barren; but this character can apply only to some of the mountainous districts around and to the east of Jerusalem. According to the best informed travellers, the greater part of Palestine displays a truly luxuriant fertility, and corresponds entirely to the description of the promised land. Judea proper, comprising the territory between the Dead sea and the Mediterranean, is composed of a range of limestone hills, rising as it were by stages from the level of the Mediterranean. The plain extending along that sea, though now neglected, appears to be extensively rich. As the tract ascends, it becomes rugged and rocky, so that the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, is very steep and difficult. The sides of the mountains, however, are fitted for the vine, the olive, the sycamore, and are crowned with natural groves of oak and cypress. Between these mountains are interposed vallies, which are covered with plentiful crops of tobacco, wheat, barley, and millet. These mountains are tenanted by the wildest Arabs, who find lurking places in the numerous caves which are cut out of the mountains. On reaching the summit of these successive ranges, the traveller discovers the country round Jerusalem, which wears a dry, rugged, and

stony aspect. There is reason to believe, however, that ancient industry, under a protecting government, had rendered even these tracts highly productive. Traces may still be found of walls by which the earth was formerly supported, of cisterns where the rain water was collected, and of canals, by which it was distributed through the fields. In proceeding eastward to the shores of the Dead sea, the scene becomes more decidedly barren. Gloomy and naked rocks, stones, sand, and ashes, are the only objects which there present themselves.

Samaria is mountainous, but flourishing, well cultivated, and carries on a considerable trade. Corn, silk, and olives, are produced abundantly in its plains.

To the north of Samaria, is Galilee, celebrated in scripture history, as the scene of our Saviour's first preaching and miracles. Perhaps there are few spots on the world more distinguished by natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdraelon, two days journey in length, and twenty miles in breadth, is described by Dr. Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. The lake of Tiberias, or Gennesareth, is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which were once highly cultivated, and its banks covered with flourishing towns, now almost deserted. The regions beyond Jordan include many tracts once fertile and flourishing.

Few countries are more unfortunately situated as to political relations, than modern Palestine. It suffers equally from the tyranny and weakness of the Turkish government, and from the hordes of Arabs who fill every part of the surrounding deserts. The Turks occupy all the civil and military posts, and the Greeks form a very numerous part of the population; but the country districts are filled to a great extent with Nomadic Arabs. A considerable number of Christian monks still reside in the Holy Land; and there is no considerable town which does not contain at least one convent. Their cheats, however, are often so palpable, that travellers, unable to discriminate, have considered the whole mass of topographical evidence concerning the Holy Land, as one tissue of imposture.

In 1819, the American Board of Foreign Missions established the Palestine mission, the seat of which is ultimately to be fixed in this country. They have now four missionaries in their employ, one of whom is stationed at Malta and one at Smyrna; the other two have just embarked from the U. States. The extensive trade of the Levant furnishes opportunities of personal intercourse with men of influence from various countries, and also affords facilities for the circulation of the Bible and religious tracts, of which the missionaries have already availed themselves. The Board have a printing press at Malta in connexion with this mission.

Palestine, p-t. and cap. Lawrence co. Indiana, on the north bank of the east fork of White river.

Palestrina, t. States of the Church, the see of a bishop. 20 m. E. Rome. Pop. 3,000. It occupies the site of the ancient Praeneste.

Palestrina, t. Austrian Italy, on a long and narrow island of the Lagunes, 6 m. S. Venice. Pop. 6,000.

Palet, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 12 m. S. Nantes. Pop. 1,400.

Palette, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon 120° 48′ E. Lat. 3° 20′ S.

Palgunge, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 15′ E. Lat. 24° 5′ N.

Palhaunpore, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 72° 35′ E. Lat. 24° 44′ N.

Paliacode, or *Pallicode*, t. India, 11 m. W. Darampouri.

Paliacur, t. Ceylon, on the W. coast. Lon. 80° 14′ E. Lat. 9° 33′ N.

Palicaud, or *Palighautchery*, t. India, in Malabar, situated in the middle of the Teak forests, on Paniany river. In 1792, it was ceded to the British. Lon. 76° 50′ E. Lat. 10° 50′ N.

Palinguir, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 miles in circumference, N. of Cape Enguno on the island of Lucon.

Palinuro, Cape, promontory on the coast of Naples, near the entrance of the gulf of Policastro. Lon. 15° 10′ E. Lat. 40° 2′ N.

Paliseul, t. Netherlands, in the grand dutchy of Luxemburg, 20 m. S. E. Charlemont. Pop. 800.

Palisse, t. France, in Allier, 28 m. S. E. Moulins. Pop. 3,000.

Paliuri, Cape, cape on the coast of Eu. Turkey, in the gulf of Salonica. Lon. 23° 46′ E. Lat. 39° 50′ N.

Palkah, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 13′ E. Lat. 32° 58′ N.

Palk's Straits, arm of the sea, which separates Ceylon from the coast of Coromandel.

Palla, small isl. in the Eastern seas, about six miles in circumference, S. of Sangir. Lon. 125° 30′ E. Lat. 3° 5′ N.

Pallanza, t. Sardinian States, on a point of land projecting into the Lago Maggiore, 32 m. N. Novara. Pop. 1,300.

Pallavicino. See *Busseto*.

Palli, t. Diarbekir, in A. Turkey, 85 m. N. E. Diarbekir.

Pallinges, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 7 m. N. N. W. Charolles. Pop. 1,100.

Palliser, Cape, cape on the E. coast of New Britain. Lon. 151° 25′ E. Lat. 4° 22′ S.

Palliser, Cape, New Zealand, the N. E. point of Cook's strait. Lon. 183° 58′ W. Lat. 41° 34′ S.

Palliser's Islands, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 146° 30′ W. Lat. 15° 38′ S.

Palluau, t. France, in Indre, on the river Indre, 20 m. N. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,300.

Palm Islands, chain of islands near the N. E. coast of New Holland, extending about 30 miles. Lon. 213° 25′ W. Lat. 18° 53′ S.

Palma, isl. off the coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Canaries, 25 miles long, and 15 broad. The coasts are very fertile, and produce wine for exportation, sugar, silk, almonds, honey, and wax. Pop. according to Humboldt, 22,600.

Palma, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a large bay. The chief employments of the inhabitants are weaving woollens and silk, along with some trade and navigation. The harbour, though not extensive, is secure: it has a mole of nearly three quarters of a mile in length, defended by two strong forts. Palma was long the capital of Majorca when a kingdom, and is still the residence of the chief magistrates of the Balearic and Pithyusse islands. 345 m. E. by S. Madrid, 133 S. by W. Barcelona. Lon. 1° 39′ W. Lat. 42° 49′ 57″ N. Pop. about 30,000.

Palma, t. Sicily, on the sea coast. It is noted for the sulphur made in its vicinity, of which, since 1806, cargoes are annually shipped to England. 12 m. S. S. E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,000.

Palotsa, or *Palosca*, t. Hungary, 19 m. E. N. E. Kusmark.

Palpah, district, Hind. subject to the rajah of Nepaul. Palpah, the capital, is on the banks of the river Gunduck. Lon. 82° 55′ E. Lat. 28° 11′ N.

Palu, Miss, 2 small islands near the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132° 29′ 30″ E. Lat. 0° 19′ 57″ S.

Palud, t. France, in Vaucluse, 14 m. N. W. Orange, 30 N. by W. Avignon. Pop. 1,600.

Palude, t. Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia. Lon. 39° 14′ E. Lat. 38′ 35′ N.

Pamada, t. Birman empire, on the banks of the Irawuddy river, 24 m. N. Prome.

Pamalang, t. on the N. coast of Java. Lon. 108° 28′ E. Lat. 6° 45′ N.

Pamanookan, t. Java, 80 m. E. Batavia. The cape of this name is in lon. 107° 54′ E. lat. 6° 12′ N.

Pambamarca, mountain of Quito, covered with perpetual snow, 20 m. N. Quito.

Pamboon, t. Celebes, on the N. W. coast, about 100 miles from Macassar.

Pamelia, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, taken in 1819 from Brownville.

Pamiers, t. France, on the river Arriege, 12 m. W. Mirepoix, 14 N. Tarascon. Lon. 1° 35′ 36″ E. Lat. 53° 6′ 44″ N. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,200.

Pamisos, modern name *Pirnassa*, r. Greece, in the Morea, flowing from Mount Ithome to the sea.

Pamlico. See *Tar River*.

Pamlico Sound, large bay on the coast of N. Carolina, 86 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated from the Atlantic ocean by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes. Through this bank are several small inlets, by which boats may pass; but Ocracoke is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This sound communicates with Core and Albermarle sounds, and receives Tar river, and the river Neuse, besides other small streams.

Pampas, extensive plains of S. America, in Buenos Ayres, and which extends S. into Patagonia. They cover many thousand square miles, and abound with a tall and luxuriant herbage, which affords subsistence to innumerable herds of cattle and horses. The west winds meeting with no interruption, sweep over those pampas with unequalled fury. These winds are often dangerous to vessels navigating the river Plata, and are called *pamperos*.

Pampas del Sacramento, vast plains of S. America, to the E. of the Andes. They stretch out to the extent of nearly 8,000 square leagues, between the Ucayale and the limits of the Portuguese territories, and are bounded on the N. by the river Amazon.

Pampelonne, t. France, in Tarn, 12 m. N. Alby. Pop. 1,800.

Pampeluna, or *Pamplona*, t. Spain, and cap. of Navarre, is situated on the Arga. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains, at the distance of six or eight miles. The town is fortified, but derives its chief defence from two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls. The latter is the citadel, and is of great strength, being situated on a rock, of which the only accessible part is covered by a morass. It has long been accounted one of the principal strong holds, not only of Navarre, but of the north of Spain. 62 m. E. S. E. Bilboa, 200 N. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 40′ 53″ W. Lat. 42° 49′ 57″ N. Pop. 14,000.

Pamper, t. Hind. in Cashmere, on the N. bank of the Jhylum. Lon. 73° 13′ E. Lat. 34° 19′ N.

Pamplona, city, New Granada, 185 m. N. E. Santa Fe, 156 W. S. W. Truxillo. Lon. 72° 21′ W. Lat. 7° 1′ N.

Pampus, channel of the Zuyder Zee, leading to the harbour of Amsterdam, and the only passage by which ships can reach that port.

Pamunky, r. Virginia, formed by the North and South Anna. It unites with the Mattapony at Delaware to form York river.

Panagur, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 88° 15′ E. Lat. 25° 20′ N.

Panama, a province in New Granada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by the province of Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Veragua. In 1821 it declared itself independent of Spain, and attached itself to the republic of Colombia.

Panama, (pronounced Pan-a-mor) city and seaport, S. America, on the isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific ocean, and cap. of a province. When the trade of Spanish America with the mother country was carried on by means of galleons, Panama was a commercial depot, both for the goods of America and Europe. It is still remarkable for its fine bay, which is studded with islands. In this bay was formerly established a famous fishery for pearls. Lon. 79° 19′ W. Lat. 9° 0′ 30″ N. Pop. 10,000.

Panamao, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 124° 15′ E. Lat. 11° 27′ N.

Panaon, or *Panahan*, one of the Philippine islands, about 45 miles in circumference. Lon. 125° 12′ E. Lat. 10° 7′ N.

Panapa Island, isl. at the mouth of the Orinoco. Between this island and the N. coast, is the principal channel of the river.

Panar, r. India, which falls into the sea at Fort St. David.

Panaraga, or *Panarogo*, t. Java, 60 m. E. Mataran.

Panaria, isl. Sicily, in the Lipari group, situated between Lipari and Stromboli, 28 m. nearly N. of Melazzo. It is only 8 miles in circuit. Lon. 15° 21′ E. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

Panaro, r. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, which falls into an arm of the Po.

Panaroecan, t. Java, 20 m. W. Cape Sandana. Here is a Dutch fort.

Panay. See *Pany*.

Pancalleri, t. Piedmont on the Po, 16 m. S. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

Pancawir, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 76° 6′ E. Lat. 24° 14′ N.

Panchberarah, t. Hind. in Cashmere. Lon. 75° E. Lat. 34° 32′ N.

Panches, a province of New Granada, 15 leagues long from E. to W. and 12 wide from N. to S. The capital is Tocaima.

Panco, Point, the N. E. extremity of the island of Java, at the mouth of the western entrance of the straits of Madura. Lon. 112° 44′ E. Lat. 6° 48′ S.

Pancsova, t. Hungary, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, 8 m. N. E. Belgrade. Lon. 28° 37′ 45″ E. Lat. 44° 49′ 40″ N. Pop. 7,000.

Pandang, t. on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. Lon. 120° E. Lat. 3° 33′ S.

Pandar, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 75° 16′ E. Lat. 33° 17′ N.

Panditeripo, t. Ceylon, 9 m. N. W. Jaffnapatam. It is a station of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Pando, r. Buenos Ayres, which enters the Plata at its mouth. It is also the name of a pariah of Buenos Ayres, 20 m. N. E. Monte Video. Lon. 55° 49′ W. Lat. 34° 41′ S.

Pandour, or *Pandur*, v. Hungary, 26 m. S. Colocsa.

Panella, or *Pennala*, t. Hind. in Dowletabad, 15 m. N. E. Damaun.

Panerazio di Barbarona, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. S. Vicenza.

Panermo, s-p. in the small island of Skopelos, in the Grecian archipelago.

Pangalarran, isl. in the Eastern seas, one of the Sooloo archipelago, about ten miles long, by four broad. It is an entire bed of coral rock, and of a very thin soil. Lon. 120° 30′ E. Lat. 6° 9′ N.

Pangesana, *Pangesani*, or *Panganane*, isl. in the Eastern seas, S. of Celebes, and separated from the island of Bouton by a narrrow strait. It is about 50 miles long, and 16 broad. Lon. 122° 50′ E. Lat. 5° 5′ S.

Panguei, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Queda. Lon. 100° 5′ E. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Panha, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79° 10′ E. Lat. 30° 18′ N.

Paniany, s-p. India, in Malabar, on Palicaud river. The exports are teak timber, pepper, rice, iron, and cocoa nuts. Lon. 76° E. Lat. 10° 44′ N.

Panicocolo, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 22 m. N. W. Naples. Pop. 2,200.

Paniput, t. Hind. in Delhi, celebrated for a great battle in 1761, between the Mahometan combined armies and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were defeated. Lon. 76° 50′ E. Lat. 29° 23′ N.

Panissiere, t. France, in Loire, 21 m. W. by N. Lyons. Pop. 3,200.

Panjang, small isl. near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 59′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ N.

Panjang, isl. near the W. coast of Siam, about 40 miles in circumference. Lon. 98° 42′ E. Lat. 3° N.

Panjang, small isl. near the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135° 25′ E. Lat. 3° 18′ S.

Panlang, t. Birman empire, in Pegu, on the Rangoon branch of the Irrawuddy river, 16 m. N. W. Rangoon.

Pannah, t. Hind. in Allahabad, near some of the celebrated diamond mines. Lon. 80° 17′ E. Lat. 24° 43′ N.

Pannanach, or *Pannanich*, v. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for its mineral waters.

Pannela, t. and fort, Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 57′ E. Lat. 16° 50′ N.

Pannela, New, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 17° N.

Panormo, t. Natolia, in A. Turkey, on the S. coast of the sea of Marmora, 16 m. S. E. Artaki.

Pansang, or *Pulo Pansang*, small isl. in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 103° 30′ E. Lat. 9° 15′ N.

Panse, r. Indiana, which flows into the N. side of the Wabash, a little above the junction of the Tippecanoe.

Pant, r. Eng. in Essex, which falls into the Blackwater, below Little Braxted.

Pantelaria, the ancient *Cosyra*, isl. in the Mediterranean belonging to Sicily. 60 m. from Marsala (in Sicily), and about the same distance from Cape Bon, near Tunis. Lon. 8° 26′ E. Lat. 36° 45′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Panter, isl. in the Eastern seas, 30 miles long, by 12 broad. Lon. 124° 30′ E. Lat. 8° 10′ S.

Panther's creek, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Pantin, v. France, 3 m. E. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Pantina, Cape, cape on the N. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4° 7′ E. Lat. 40° 4′ N.

Panton, t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 25 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 546.

Panuco, t. Mexico, 143 m. N. Mexico. Lon. 98° 52′ W. Lat. 22° 48′ N.

Panwell, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, 27 m. E. Bombay, on the Pan, about 7 m. from its mouth. It now belongs to the British, and is in lon. 73° 17′ E. lat. 19° N.

Pany Isle, one of the Philippine isles, 110 miles long, by 38 broad. The principal establishments of the Spaniards on this island, are at Ilo-ilo and Antigua. Lon. 122° 33′ E. Lat. 11° 15′ N.

Panza, t. on the S. coast of the island of Ischia, in the bay of Naples.

Pao, San Juan Baptisto del, city of the Caracas, in Venezuela, situated on the river Pao, which falls into the Apure. 150 m. S. W. Caraccas. Lat. 9° 20′ N. Pop. 5,400.

Pao, Conception del, t. Caraccas, in Barcelona, 84 m. S. E. Carraccas, 165 from Cumana.

Pao, Conception del. See *Quillota.*

Pao, r. S. America, in Cumana, which falls into the Oronico from the N. in lat. 8° 5′ N. 48 m. W. St. Thomas.

Pao de Nao, s-p. W. Africa, near the river Camarones, belonging to the Portuguese.

Paola, or *Paula*, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 55 m. S. by E. Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

Paoli, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Paoli, p-t. and cap. Orange co. Indiana, 40 m. E. Vincennes.

Pavom, one of the smaller New Hebrides. Lon. 168° 20′ W. Lat. 16° 30′ S.

Pao-ting, city of China, 77 m. S. S. W. Pekin. Lon. 115° 14′ E. Lat. 38° 54′ N.

Papa, t. Hungary, 25 m. S. by W. Raab. Pop. 4,000.

Papagayo, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 25 m. N. Acapulco. Lon. 101° 46′ W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Papagayo, gulf on the W. side of the isthmus of Nicaragua. Lon. 87° 36′ W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Papantla, t. and cap. of a district of Mexico, 165 m. N. E. Mexico. Lon. 97° 36′ W. Lat. 20° 27′ N.

Papas, lake, S. America, 40 m. S. Popayan. It is the source of the great river Magdalena.

Papa-Stour, one of the Shetland islands, a mile W. of the mainland, 2 miles long, and 1 broad. Pop. 260.

Papa-Stronsay, isl. of Orkney, on the N.E. side of Stronsay.

Papa-Westray, isl. of Orkney, 3 m. N. Westray, 25 from Kirkwall. It is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad.

Papendrecht, v. Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 m. E. S. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Paper mill, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

Paperville, p-v. Sullivan co. Tennessee.

Papillon, or *Butterfly*, small r. Missouri ter. which runs into the W. side of the Missouri, 3 m. above the mouth of the Platte.

Pappal, district on the N. E. coast of Borneo, Lat. 5° 30′ N.

Pappelau, v. Wirtemberg, 8 m. W. S. W. Ulm.

Pappenburg, t. Hanover, 20 m. S. S. E. Embden. Lon. 7° 25′ E. Lat. 53° 4′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Pappenheim, t. Bavaria, on the Altmuhl, 15 m. N. E. Donawert. Pop. 2,000.

Papua. See *New Guinea*.

Papudo, port of Chili. Lat. 32° 36′ S.

Para, Gran, province of Brazil, bounded N. by the great river Amazon, E. by Maranham, S. by Goias and Matta Grosso. The chief productions are sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Para, Gran, the capital of the above province, is on the Tocantins, 60 m. from its mouth. Lon. 48° 33′ W. Lat. 1° 30′ S. Pop. 10,000.

Para, r. of the above province, which is, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazon. It runs about 200 miles in a N. E. direction, separating the island of Joannes from the continent.

Paracassa, r. Quito, which enters the Amazon in lat. 4° 42′ S.

Paracatu, v. Brazil, 270 m. N. W. Tejuco. Gold is found in considerable quantities in its vicinity.

Paraganda, t. Bengal, in Cooch Behar, 33 m. N. E. Rungpore.

Parade, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 6 m. E. Tonneins. Pop. 1,500.

Paradise, p-t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,837.

Paragoana, peninsula of Venezuela, which is united to the continent by a very narrow isthmus, on which stands the city of Coro. The isthmus is about a league in width, from which the peninsula stretches from S. E. to N. W. 20 leagues.

Paragoana, cape on the coast of Venezuela, 13 leagues from the city of Coro. Lat. 11° 52′ N.

Paragong, t. Hind. in Bootan, famous for its manufacture of swords, daggers, arrows, and molten images of Boodh. Lon. 89° 21′ E. Lat. 27° 43′ N.

Paraguay, a province within the limits of the old Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, lying between the great rivers Paraguay and Parana, and bounded N. by Brazil. Extent, 43,000 sq. miles. Pop. 110,000. The forests abound with fine timber, mahogany, and several other kinds of beautiful wood, suited to cabinet work. The sugar cane grows well, and all European fruit trees flourish and produce abundantly. But the most peculiar production is the herb called matte, which is used as a substitute for tea all over S. America, and forms one of the principal articles of export from this province. The present inhabitants of Paraguay are said to be a mixture of the European Spaniards, and natives, with perhaps more than half Indian. They are remarkably peaceful and silent, strongly attached to their country, and averse to strangers. It is rare to meet with a native of Paraguay who cannot read and write, and who does not understand the rudiments of arithmetic.

Paraguay, r. S. America, which rises in Brazil, in lat. 12° S. runs south into Buenos Ayres, passes by the city of Assumption, and after receiving the Pilcomayo and Vermejo from the west, falls into the Parana 750 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Assumption. Its length from its source to its junction with the Parana is about 1,000 miles.

Paraguay. See *Palawan*.

Paraiba, province, Brazil, with a mild climate and fertile soil, abounding with Brazil wood and sugar. Paraiba, the capital, is on the S. bank of the river Paraiba, about 10 miles from the sea. Lon. 35° 10′ W. Lat. 6° 57′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Paraiba, r. Brazil, in Rio Janeiro, which pursues a N. E. course of 150 miles, and enters the Atlantic, in lat. 21° 34′ 30″ S.

Paramaiba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 43° 46′ W. lat. 2° 32′ S.

Paramaribo, t. Guiana, and cap. of Surinam, is on Surinam river, about 18 miles from its mouth. All the streets, which are perfectly straight, are lined with orange, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in everlasting bloom. The exports are coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo: the imports flour, beef, pork, herrings, salted mackarel, spermaceti candles, horses, lumber, and European manufactures. It is a lively place, being crowded with planters, sailors, soldiers, Jews, Indians, and negroes, while the river is constantly covered with barges. Pop. about 20,000. In January 1821, a great fire destroyed about one third of the town.

Paramatta, t. New Holland, on the E. coast, at the head of Fort Jackson harbor. The principal public buildings are a church, female orphan-house, hospital and manufactory of coarse cloths, in which the female convicts are employed. Here is a school for the education and civilization of the aborigines of the country. In Feb. 1820, there were 25 New Zealanders receiving instruction. 15 m. W. Sidney. Pop. in 1818, 1,200.

Paramithia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 19 m. S. W. Joannina.

Parana, r. S. America, which rises in the eastern part of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, and running S. W. about 1,200 miles, receives the Paraguay from the N. after which it pursues a southerly course for several hundred miles and joins the Uraguay to form the La Plata. In lat. 24° is the fall or rapid of Itu, formed by a collection of rocks, that rise in separate masses, and leave channels for the passage of the water. Boats pass down without difficulty and are drawn up by ropes.

Parana, t. Brazil on the coast of the island of Marajo. Lon. 51° 36′ W. Lat. 0° 12′ S.

Parapomisan, a name given to a part of the Himaleh range of mountains which lies W. of the river Indus.

Paravadi, or *Paravadee*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 115 m. N. N. E. Adrianople.

Paray le Monial, t. France, in Saone-and-Loir, 6 m. W. Charolles, 16 E. S. E. Bourbon Lancy. Pop. 3,000.

Parce, t. France, in Sarthe, on the river Sarthe. Pop. 2,200.

Parchim, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 m. S. E. Schwerin. Pop. 3,200.

Parchwitz, t. Prussian States, on the Katzbach, 10 m. E. N. E. Leignitz. Pop. 800.

Parcipany, p-t. Morris co. N. J. on a branch of the Passaic, 15 N. N. W. Newark.

Parczow, t. Poland, 30 m. N. N. E. Lublin. Pop. 1,300.

Pardaillan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 12 m. N. Marmande. Pop. 800.

Pardo, Rio, r. Brazil, which enters the Parana in lat. 20° S.

Pardubitz, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 60 m. E. Prague. Pop. 3,000.

Parecchia, or *Paros*, t cap. of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago, on the W. coast of the island. Lon. 25° 24′ E. Lat. 37° 8′ N.

proportion of the literary or scientific characters of the country. The Bureau des Longitudes is composed of eminent astronomers and geometricians. The university comprises a number of classes for each of the five faculties, viz. theology, law, medicine, classics, sciences, meaning by the last, chemistry, botany, mathematics, and astronomy. The admission to the lectures is gratuitous. Paris contains also four lycees or great public schools, viz. the College Louis le Grand, the College of Henry IV. the College of Bourbon, the College of Charlemagne. There is, moreover, the College Royal de France. At the Jardin des Plantes are no less than 13 classes for botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c. To these are to be added the Ecole Royale des Beaux-Arts, or school for painting, sculpture, and architecture. The Military School is for the education of 500 youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The Ecole Polytechnique is for the education of engineers.

Paris is very rich in libraries, which are accessible to all persons without introduction. The library of the king, the largest library in Europe, contains upwards of 360,000 printed volumes, 72,000 manuscripts, 5,000 volumes of engravings, and a rare and curious collection of antiquities and medals. Amidst the collections of interest to artists, those of Louvre hold the first rank. Of the ground floor of that spacious building, a great part is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings. It is of such length, that the extremity is almost lost in the distance, and is lined on both sides with the finest productions of modern painters. They are divided into the French, the Italian, and the Flemish schools.—The number of pieces is upwards of 1,100, and annually on the increase. The Jardin des Plantes is a garden of an oblong form, nearly half a mile in length, laid out with great taste, and exhibiting in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of the most different latitudes, as lions, elephants, bears, &c.

Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. They are laid out most elegantly with gravelled walks, terraces, plots of flowers and shrubs, groves of lofty trees, basins of water, and *jets d'eau*, interspersed with beautiful statues of bronze and marble. This delightful spot forms the favourite walk of the Parisians, and is crowded on Sundays during the day, and in the rest of the week in the evenings, with well dressed persons. The gardens of the Luxembourg; the Jardin des Plantes, and the Champs Elysees, also afford very pleasant walks; and the Boulevards in the summer evenings present an animated scene.

The manufactures of Paris, as of London, consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship, such as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, plate glass, ornamental articles in bronze, cottons, carpets, &c. The commerce of the city is carried on principally by land carriage, the Seine, the Oise, the Marne, and the Canal de Briare, being used only for the transport of wood and other bulky articles. The colonial and other foreign produce consumed in Paris, is imported chiefly at Havre de Grace. Coal is very little used; the common, or almost universal fuel, is wood, though considerably more expensive than coal. The expense of living is about 30 per cent. less than in London. Pop. in 1792, computed at 550,000; in 1817, according to actual survey, 715,000. 260 m. S. by E. London, 270 S. by W. Amsterdam, 700 W. Vienna, 750 N. W. Rome, 1,400 S. W. St. Petersburg. The royal observatory stands in lon. 2° 20′ 15″ E. lat. 48° 50′ 44″ N.

Paris, p-t. and cap. Oxford co. Maine, 46 m. N. W. Portland, 160 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,894. It contains a court-house, jail, and 2 churches.

Paris, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 101 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 6,707. In this town is the village of Clinton.

Paris, p-t. Faquier co. Va.

Paris, p-t. and cap. Bourbon co. Kentucky, on a small creek that runs into Licking river. It has two churches, a printing office, and a number of warehouse and mechanic shops. The greater part of the buildings are of brick. 20 m. E. Lexington, and 65 S. S. E. Newport. Lat. 38° 14′ N. Pop. in 1810, 838.

Paris, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 88.

Paris, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 553.

Paris, p-t. Jefferson co. Indiana.

Parkany. See *Baracan*.

Parker, r. Mass. which falls into Plumb island Sound.

Parker, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 659.

Parker, Point, cape on the W. coast of Admiralty island, in Chatham's strait. Lon. 205° 29′ E. Lat. 57° 37′ N.

Parker's Island, or *Ruskohegan*, isl. Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebeck. It is in the township of Georgetown.

Parkersburg, p-t. and cap. Wood co. Va. on the Ohio.

Parkerstown, t. Rutland co. Vt. 25 m. W. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 174.

Parkinson's Ferry, p-v. Washington co. Pa.

Parkman, t. Somerset co. Maine, 35 m. N. E. Norridgewock.

Parkman, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on the sources of Grand river, 17 m. S. E. Chardon. Pop. 512.

Parkundy, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 75° 38′ E. Lat. 24° 19′ N.

Parkur, small district, Hind. in Gujerat, about 24° N. lat.

Parlasco, t. Austrian Italy, on the lake of Como, 5 m. N. Como.

Parlow, t. on the W. coast of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow bay. Lat. 1° S.

Parma, dutchy, Italy, bounded N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, and S. and W. by Tuscany. The dutchy is divided into four districts, viz. Parma, Placenza, Borgo San Domino, and Guastalla. Extent, 2,280 sq. miles. Pop. 377,000. The inhabitants are almost all Catholics. Revenue, £160,000. By the treaty of Paris in 1814, this dutchy was given to the ex-empress Maria Louisa, devolving, on her death, to Austria and Sardinia; a provision modified by subsequent arrangements, the latest of which, in 1818, stipulated, that in return for certain equivalents, this territory should eventually devolve to Spain.

Parma, city, Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, in a fertile plain, on the river Parma. It is still surrounded by a ditch and mound. Its outworks are neglected and ruinous. The buildings of the university are large and elegant. The average number of students is about 400. The

manufactures consist chiefly of silk, and in a small degree, of hats; also of fustian. Its printing establishment is well known for its elegant editions of the classics. 30 m. W. by N. Modena, 70 S. E. Milan. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 44° 48′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Parma, r. Italy, which falls into the Po near Viadana.

Parma, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 25 m. N. E. Batavia. Pop. 1,342.

Parmelia, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 1,342.

Parnaiba, r. Brazil, which discharges itself into the sea in lon. 43° W.

Parnassus, the highest mountain of Greece, in Phocis, (now part of Livadia,) to the N. W. of Mount Helicon.

Paros, isl. in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, to the W. of Naxos, between 25° 12′ and 25° 26′ E. lon. and 36° 57′ and 37° 13′ N. lat. 40 miles in circumference. Its principal product is cotton; but corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables are likewise raised. The port of Naussa is capable of containing about 100 sail of vessels, and is well sheltered. In ancient times Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, so famed for whiteness and solidity. The Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medicis, and several other celebrated pieces of sculpture, are of this beautiful material. Pop. not above 2,000.

Parparsarat, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 102° 15′ E. Lat. 1° 21′ N.

Parr, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. W. by S. Newtown in Wakerfield. Pop. 1,405.

Parra, small isl. in the gulf of Panama. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Parras, t. Mexico, in Durango, 230 m. N. Durango. Lon. 105° 12′ W. Lat. 26° 35′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Parret, r. Eng. which runs into the Bristol channel at Bridgewater bay.

Parriah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 52′ E. Lat. 26° 41′ N.

Parrida, small isl. in the Pacific, near the coast of Veragua. Lat. 7° 16′ N.

Parrishville, p-t. St. Lawrence co. (N.Y.) S. E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 594.

Parsees, or *Guebres*, (fire worshippers) a people who were expelled from Persia in the 7th century by the Mahometans, and now live in Cabulistan. They are engaged in commerce, and are wealthy.

Parsippany, p-t. Morris co. N. J. Here is an African school instituted in 1816. 71 m. fr. Trenton.

Parsonauth, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lat. &c. not ascertained.

Parsons, t. Essex co. Mass. formerly a parish of Newbury, and incorporated as a town in 1819.

Parsonsfield, p-t. York co. Maine, 38 m. N. W. Portland, 118 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 2,355. It contains 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers.

Partalpour, t. Bengal, in Midnapore. Lon. 87° 50′ E. Lat. 22° 21′ N.

Partanico, t. Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 24 m. from Palermo. Pop. 5,000.

Partapar, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 28′ E. Lat. 25° 54′ N.

Partenkirche, t. Bavaria, 48 m. S. S. W. Munich. Pop. 1,300.

Parthenay, t. France, in Two Sevres, 21 m. N. N. E. Niort, 24 N. W. Poitiers. Pop. 3,200.

Parton, v. Eng. in Cumberland, 1½ m. from Whitehaven. Pop. 478.

Partridge, Cape, cape on the N. E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56° W. Lat. 15° 15′ N.

Partridges, Isle of. See *Bua*.

Partridge's Island, small isl. on the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 23′ 30″ S.

Parupanada, t. India, in Malabar. Lon. 75° 55′ E. Lat. 11° 2′ N.

Parwich, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 6 m. N. by E. Ashborn. Pop. 485.

Pas, t. France, in Pas de Calais, near Doulens. Pop. 900.

Passao, or *Passado, Cape*, promontory, Quito, 25 m. S. of the equinoctial line.

Pascagoula, r. Mississippi, which is formed by the union of the Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers, and falls into the gulf of Mexico, 38 m. W. of Mobile bay, after a course of 200 miles. Near the gulf it expands into a broad bay, but too shallow at its entrance to admit vessels drawing more than 4 feet water. Above this bay it is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet water 50 miles, and for boats 100 miles farther.

Pascamayo, port, Peru. Lat. 7° 20′ S.

Pascataqua. See *Piscataqua*.

Pascataquas, r. Maine, which runs into the W. side of the Penobscot, 9 m. above the Passadunky.

Paschkaw, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, 10 m. from Dubassar.

Pasco, t. Peru, 167 m. S. W. Guancavelica.

Pascuaro, t. Mexico, in Valladolid, on a lake of the same name, 48 miles in circumference. Pascuaro is 7,217 feet above the level of the sea, 31 m. S. W. Valladolid, 125 W. Mexico. Lon. 101° 21′ W. Lat. 19° 29′ 30″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Pas de Calais, department in the N.E. of France, bounded E. by French Flanders, W. by Somme, N. by the straits of Dover. Extent, 2,500 square miles. Pop. 570,000. Its surface is very level, and its soil is in general fertile.

Pasitano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 15 m. W. by N. Salerno, 18 S. S. E. Naples. Pop. nearly 4,000.

Pasley, Cape, cape on the S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 123° 26′ E. Lat. 33° 56′ S.

Pasman, small isl. on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 15 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 15° 56′ E. Lat. 44° 8′ N.

Paso, military post of the Spaniards, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, 300 m. from Santa Fe, 525 N. Durango.

Paspaya, t. Buenos Ayres, 60 m. S. La Plata.

Pasqua, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 45 m. W. N. W. La Purification. Lat. 20° 5′ N.

Pasquaro. See *Pascuaro*.

Pasquiaro, t. Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango, S. of the Rio del Nassas. Pop. 5,600.

Pasquotank, or *Pasquetank*, r. N. Carolina, which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle sound. It is connected by a canal with Elizabeth river, a branch of James river.

Pasquotank, co. in the N. E. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 8,008. Slaves 2,616. Engaged in agriculture 1,940, in commerce 31, in manufactures 72. Chief town, Elizabeth city.

Passa del Norte, t. Mexico, on the Rio del Norte, 200 m. from Sibilleta.

Passadunky, or *Passadumkeag*, r. Maine, which runs S. E. and joins the Penobscot, 19 m. above Bangor.

Passage, t. S. America, in Tucuman, 116 m. N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Passage Canal, an inlet on the W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212° 15′ E. Lat. 60° 48′ N.

Passage Fort, t. Jamaica, 7 m. S.E. Port Royal.

Passage, Great, one of the Virgin Islands, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide, 12 m. E. Porto Rico.

Passage Island, small isl. among the Philippines, 20 m. E. Leyta. Lon. 125° 27′ E. Lat. 10° 44′ N.

Passage Island, small isl. in the gulf of Georgia, at the entrance into Howe's sound. Lon. 237° 3′ E. Lat. 49° 21′ N.

Passage Isle, small isl. in the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 55′ E. Lat. 2° 31′ N.

Passage Point, the E. point of Elizabeth's bay, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73° 40′ W. Lat. 53° 15′ S.

Passages, Los, s-p. Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Bidasoa, 4 m. E. N. E. St. Sebastian. Lon. 1° 55′ W. Lat. 43° 20′30″ N. Pop. 1,700.

Passaic, r. N. J. which rises in Morris county, and flows S. into Newark bay. It is navigable 10 miles for small vessels. At Patterson is the cataract or great falls, where the river, 40 yards wide, moves in a slow gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, it falls 70 feet perpendicular in one entire sheet, presenting a scene of singular grandeur and beauty.

Passais, t. France, in Orne, 6 m. S.W. Domfront. Pop. 2,300.

Passaman, one of the most northern provinces of Sumatra, nearly under the equator.

Passamaquoddy Bay, that part of the bay of Fundy which sets up between West Quoddy head in Lubec, and the western coast of New Brunswick. It is about 12 miles long from E. to W. and 6 from N. to S. and has two entrances, the eastern and western, between which lies Campobello island. It branches out into small bays, and contains many large and fertile islands, the largest of which are Moose, Deer, and Campobello. Among the rivers which fall into the bay are Orange, Dennys, Penimaquan, Schoodic, Magaugaudavic, and Digdiguash. The tides here, as in every part of the Bay of Fundy, have an extraordinary rise. Their height at Lubec and Eastport varies from 25 to 33 feet. The bay has every where sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. Its navigation is safe and never closed by ice. Its waters abound with herring, cod, mackerel, and pollock, and are much resorted to by fishermen. The shores present an agreeable variety of surface, and together with the numerous islands and the beautiful expanse of the water form a most delightful landscape.

Passamaquoddy Indians, 379 in number. Their principal village is at Pleasant point, in the township of Perry. At this place they have a church, and a Roman Catholic priest is employed to instruct them. They own a township of land of 27,000 acres. Their chief employment from February to June is shooting porpoises, for which purpose they coast the shore for the distance of 80 miles.

Passao, Cape, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 0° 30′ S.

Passarge, r. East Prussia, which falls into the Frische Haff, at Braunsberg.

Passaro, small isl. in the Mediterranean, at the S. E. extremity of Sicily, 24 m. S. Syracuse.

Passaro, Cape, cape on the S. E. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15° 5′ E. Lat. 36° 35′ N.

Passarouang, t. and fort on the N. shore of Java. 576 m. E. Batavia. Lon. 113° 10′ E. Lat. 7° 36′ S.

Passarowitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, near the Morawa, 12 m. E. Semendria, 33 E. S. E. Belgrade.

Passau, t. Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube. It was formerly the capital of a bishopric, and is still a bishop's see. The fortifications are of considerable strength. 86 m. E. N. E. Munich, 138 W. by N. Vienna. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ N. Pop. 10,000. The bishopric of Passau comprised a tract of country lying between Bavaria, Bohemia, and Upper Austria. Extent, 470 sq. miles. Pop. 60,000. It was secularized in 1803; and since 1815, the part lying on the west of the Inn belongs to Bavaria, and the rest to Austria.

Passberg, or *Pass*, t. Austrian States, in Istria, 25 m. S. S. E. Trieste.

Passcunk, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 1,636.

Passchendale, v. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 7 m. N. E. Ypres. 22 S. by W. Bruges. Pop. 2,600.

Passenheim, t. East Prussia, 73 m. S. by E. Konigsberg. Pop. 900.

Passeron Islands, small islands near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 11° 10′ S.

Passewalk, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, at the confluence of the Randow and the Ucker, 17 m. N. Prenzlow. Pop. 3,200.

Passignano, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 8 m. S. E. Cortona, 38 N. W. Spoleto.

Passir, t. on the E. side of Borneo, 50 m. from the mouth of the river of the same name. A few Chinese are settled here, who are in possession of the principal part of the trade. Lon. 116° 10′ E. Lat. 1° 57′ S.

Passumah, district of Sumatra, on the S. W. coast.

Passy, v. France, on the Seine, 2½ m. W. Paris. Pop. 3,000.

Pastasa, or *Pastaca*, r. Quito, which runs more than 100 miles, and enters the Amazon, in lat. 48° 3′ S.

Pasto, district of Popayan, in New Granada.

Pasto, the capital, is 80 m. S. S. W. Popayan. Lon. 76° 46′ W. Lat. 1° 15′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Pastrovich, district at the S. extremity of Austrian Dalmatia, lying between the gulf of Venice and Monte Negro. The chief town is Budua.

Passumpsic, r. Vt. rises S. E. of Lake Memphremagog, and runs S. into the Connecticut, 15 or 20 miles above Newbury.

Passto, t. Hungary, on the Zagyva, 40 m. N.N. E. Pest.

Patagonia, or *Land of Magellan*, country, S. America, bounded N. by Buenos Ayres, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the straits of Magellan, and W. by the South Pacific ocean; extending from 63° to 75° W. lon. and from 38° to 54° S. lat. The people are reported to be of a gigantic stature, and notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, to go naked. That they are barbarous, is evinced by the treatment of the few unfortunate Europeans who have fallen into their hands. They differ in-

deed in manners, as they are divided into a great variety of nations. Towards the straits they are said to be perfectly savage; on the frontiers of the Spanish and Portuguese they greatly resemble the Chilians. Some of the inhabitants seen by Com. Byron, in the year 1764, he supposed to be about seven feet in height. Capt. Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be six feet seven inches; but he says the greatest part of them was from five feet ten to six feet. Their complexion is a dark copper colour, like that of the Indians in North America.

Patan, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, on the S. side of the river Chumbul. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 25° 17′ N.

Patany, port on the S. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, near the mouth of the gulf of Siam. Lon. 101° 40′ E. Lat. 6° 50′ N.

Patapsco, r. Maryland, which runs S. E. and flows into Chesapeake bay, between North Point and Bodkin's Point, which last is in lat. 39° 10′ N. The river is navigable to Fell's Point at Baltimore, 14 miles, for ships drawing 18 feet water. About 8 miles above, at Elkridge landing, there are falls.

Patara, or *Patera*, place on the sea coast of Caramania, in A. Turkey. Lon. 29° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 15′ N.

Patatan, t. on the N.W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116° 5′ E. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Patavirca. See *Patavilca*.

Patay, t. France, in Loiret, 12 m. N. N. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.

Patax, jurisdiction of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo. Caxamarquilla and Huamachucho are the chief towns, both of little note, except for the gold washing in the neighborhood.

Patchouge, p-v. in Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Patchow Islands, a group of islands on the coast of China. The southernmost is in lon. 123° 52′ E. Lat. 24° 6′ N.

Patchwary, t. Bengal, in Ranjeshy. Lon. 87° 42′ E. Lat. 24° 27′ N.

Patcoona, t. Bengal. Lon. 87° 2′ E. Lat. 23° 3′ N.

Pateela, t. Hind. in Benares, 8 m. S. Chunar.

Pateley Bridge, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 14 m. N. W. Harrowgate.

Paterno, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 12 m. W. by N. Catania.

Paternosters, Great, a cluster of shoals and islets in the Eastern seas, about 120 miles long and 30 broad. Lon. 117° 10′ to 119° 10′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ to 7° 42′ S.

Paternosters, Little, cluster of 13 rocks in the Eastern seas, between Borneo and Celebes.

Patery, district, Hind. in Berar, on the N. bank of the Godavery. Lon. 77° 8′ E. Lat. 19° 18′ N.

Patesville, p-v. Breckenridge co. Ken.

Patgong, t. Bengal, in Rungpore. Lon. 88° 55′ E. Lat. 26° 18′ N.

Path-Head, t. Scotland, in Fifeshire, ½ m. E. Kirkaldy. Pop. 1,692.

Path-Head, v. Scotland, 11 m. S. Edinburgh.

Patia, r. Quito, which enters the Pacific ocean by eleven mouths, in lat. 2° 10′ N.

Patience, isl. in Narraganset bay, N.W. of Prudence islands, 2 miles long and 1 broad.

Patientia, Strait of, strait between Gilolo island and Bachian island.

Patiera, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon. 120° 57′ E. Lat. 3° 43′ S.

Patigor, t. Russian Poland, 84 m. S. S. W. Kiev.

Patincoor, t. India, in Madura. Lon. 78° 35′ E. Lat. 9° 41′ N.

Patmos, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, 10 miles long, 5 broad, and 25 or 30 in circumference. It is chiefly celebrated as being the spot where St. John retired, and where he wrote the Apocalypse. It produces very little, and it is now cruelly laid waste by the pirates who infest those seas. Lon. 26° 40′ E. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Patmos, small isl. Maine, belonging to Lubec.

Patna, a celebrated city of Hind. and cap. of Bahar, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses exceed one or two stories in height. The neighboring country produces the finest opium and saltpetre, and great quantities of wheat and other valuable grains; also sugar and indigo. In 1763 the city was taken by the British. The houses of the Europeans are not in the town, but in a suburb called Banhypore, a mile or two to the west of it. At the distance of 11 miles W. stands the large military cantonment of Dinapore. 250 m. N.W. Calcutta. Lon. 85° 15′ E. Lat. 25° 37′ N. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

Patoma, r. A.Russia, which falls into the Lena, in lon. 116° 24′ E. lat. 59° 53′ N.

Patomack. See *Potomac*.

Patook, or *Puttock*, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, in lon. 84° 25′ W. lat. 15° 55′ N.

Patos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 28′ S.

Patras, or *Baliabadra*, s-p. Greece, in the N.W. part of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto. The trade is considerable, particularly with Trieste, Corfu, and Zante. Here are resident consuls of England, France, and the principal European states. 10 m. S. by W. Lepanto, 65 W. by N. Corinth. Lon. 21° 43′ E. Lat. 38° 33′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Patree, t. Hind. in Gujerat, and cap. of a district of the same name. Lon. 71° 35′ E. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

Patrick, co. in the S. part of Virginia. Pop. 5,089. Slaves 1,213. Engaged in agriculture 1,382, in commerce 4, in manufactures 60. At the court-house is a post-office.

Patricks mills, p-v. Craven co. N. C.

Patricksville, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.

Patricktown, t. Lincoln co. Maine, adjoining Palermo. Pop. in 1810, 138.

Patrimonio di S. Pietro, province, Italy, belonging to the States of the Church. It lies N. W. of Rome, and is about 45 miles long and 35 broad.

Patrington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 20 m. E. S. E. Hull. Lon. 0° 4′ E. Lat. 53° 43′ N. Pop. 1,016.

Patroclea. See *Gaidronisi*.

Patschkau, t. Prussian States, on the Neisse, 5 m. S. Munsterburg. Pop. 2,200.

Pattan, or *Puttun*, district, Hind. in Gujerat, about 24° N. lat.

Pattan, t. Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 75° 38′ E. Lat. 19° 29′ N.

Pattan, or *Putn*, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 85° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 31′ N.

Patte, s-p. on the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 41° 24′ E. Lat. 0° 12′ S.

Patteeleah, city, Hind. in Delhi, district of Sir-

hind. It is the most flourishing town in the district. Lon. 75° 33′ E. Lat. 30° 18′ N.

Patten, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 483.

Pattensee, or *Pattensen*, t. Hanover, 6 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 1,400.

Patterdale, v. Eng. in Westmoreland, 8 m. N. Ullswater. Pop. 319.

Patterson, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y. 22 m. S. E. Poughkeepsie, 107 m. S. S. E. Albany. Pop. 1,446.

Patterson, p-t. Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic, at the great falls. It is admirably situated for a manufacturing town. Here were in 1821, 11 cotton mills, 3 flax mills, where the duck for the U. S. navy is manufactured, a mill for rolling sheet iron, a nail factory, a grist mill, and saw mill, all on two canals within the space of half a mile. The mill seats are only 4½ miles from tide water, and each has 22 feet head and fall. At least 10 more mills might be erected with similar advantages of water power. Patterson forms a part of the township of Aquackanock. It contains a bank, printing office, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Dutch reformed churches. Pop. 1,578. 15 m. N. Newark, 97 N. N. E. Philadelphia.

Patti, t. Sicily, 33 m. W. Messina. Lon. 15° 2′ E. Lat. 38° 10′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Pattiary, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 79° 25′ E. Lat. 27° 37′ N.

Pattonsburg, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.

Pattur, or *Puttugotta*, t. Bengal, on the Ganges, 7 m. below Colgong.

Patucket. See *Pawtucket* and *Pautucket*.

Patucket Falls, on the Merrimack, between Chelmsford and Dracut, a little above the mouth of Concord river. The descent of the river here is 28 feet. A canal 1½ miles long, is constructed around the falls. The village of Patucket is in Chelmsford. It contains a post-office and 2 cotton manufactories, and a bridge is here thrown across the river.

Patugoa, r. Brazil, which enters the Atlantic, opposite the Isla Grande.

Paturages, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 m. S. W. Mons. Pop. 3,500.

Patuxent, r. Maryland, which falls into the W. side of the Chesapeake, about 15 m. N. of the mouth of the Potomac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 46 m. from its mouth, and boats to Queen Anne, 12 miles higher.

Patzau, or *Patzow*, t. Bohemia, 49 m. S. S. E. Prague. Pop. 2,200.

Pau, t. in the S. W. of France, cap. of Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave, 15 m. N. E. Aleron, 100 S. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 23′ W. Lat. 43° 7′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Paucarolla, province of Peru, bounded N. E. by the lake of Titicaca, N. by the province of Lampa, W. by Moquehu, and S. by Arica and Pacajes. Pop. 26,000.

Paucartambo, province of Peru, bounded N. W. and W. by Calca and Lares, N. E. and E. by the frontier of the Indians, and S. by that of Quispicanchi. It is 28 leagues from N. to S. and 7 broad. Pop. 8,000. Paucartambo, the capital, is 33 m. E. N. E. Cuzco. Lat. 13° 28′ S.

Pavia, a delegation of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan. Extent, 320 square miles. Pop. about 117,000. Its surface is for the most part level, and of such fertility that it has been called the Garden of the Milanese.

Pavia, anciently *Ticinum*, or *Papia*, t. Austrian Italy, cap. of a delegation of the same name, on the Ticino, 4 m. above its junction with the Po. Pavia is still surrounded with fortifications, but they are falling to decay. The university is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. It is the see of a bishop, and is 18 m. S. Milan, 80 W. Mantua. Lon. 9° 9′ E. Lat. 45° 10′ N. Pop. 23,237.

Pauillac, t. France, on the Gironde. Ships destined for Bourdeaux, here put part of their cargoes in lighters. 12 m. S. E. Lesparee, 28 N. by W. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,500.

Pavilly, t. France, in Lower Seine, 12 m. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 2,000.

Paukputun. See *Adjodin*.

Paula, fort, A. Russia, in Caucasus, 20 m. W. Ekaterinograd.

Paulding, co. Ohio, on Maumee river, adjoining Indiana, and formed, in 1820, in the Indian reservation.

Paulee, or *Pauleegur*, called also *Surrusgur*, a celebrated fortress and t. Hind. in Aurungabad, district of the Concan. It is on the S. E. side of Nagootan river, about 20 m. from Bombay. This fortress was taken in February 1818, by the British troops.

Paulee, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. It is one of the greatest commercial marts in all Rajpootana. Lat. not ascertained.

Paulhaguet, t. France, in Upper Loire, 9 m. S. E. Brioude. Pop. 900.

Paulinskill, r. Sussex co. N. J. which runs into the Delaware. It is navigable for small craft, 15 miles.

Paulizza, v. of the Morea, in Acadia, built on the site of the ancient Phigaleia.

Pavlograd, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, 32 m. E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 35° 54′ E. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

Paulon, r. Piedmont, which falls into the Mediterranean near Nice.

Paulotsk, t. Russia, 14 m. S. S. E. St. Petersburg.

Paulova, v. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, on the Lena, 16 m. N. Orlenga.

Pavlova-selo, t. Eu. Russia, in Niznei-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 6,000.

Pavlovsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Voronez, on the Don, 76 m. S. S. E. Voronez. Pop. 2,000.

Paulsburg, t. Coos co. N. H. 22 m. from Lancaster, 89 N. Concord. Pop. 57.

Paulus Hook. See *Jersey city*.

Paumanean Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, from 25 to 50 leagues E. of Otaheite. The inhabitants were proverbial for their cruelty, superstition and abominable vices, but within a few years they have made an open profession of Christianity.

Pawngul, t. Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 78° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

Pauranie, r. Venezuela, which empties itself into the lake of Maracaibo, in lat. 10° 12′ N.

Pausa, t. Saxony, 8 m. W. N. W. Plauen. Pop. 1,600.

Pausram, or *Pausdram*, t. Austrian States, in Moravia, on the Schwarza, 4 m. S. Brunn. Pop. 900.

Pautucket, r. which waters the S. W. part of R. Island, and runs into Stonington harbour. In the latter part of its course it is the boundary between Connecticut and R. Island.

Pautzke, or *Putzig*, t. West Prussia, 26 m. N. N. W. Dantzic. Pop. 1,000.

Pawanghur, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 16° 52′ N.

Pawen, small isl. in the bay of Gonong Tellu, on the E. coast of the island of Celebes. Lon. 122° 2′ E. Lat. 0° 18′ S.

Pawlet, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 39 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 2,155.

Pawlet, r. which rises in Vermont, and runs into Wood Creek in New-York.

Pawling, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 24 m. S. E. Poughkeepsie, 105 S. Albany. Pop. 1,804.

Pawnees, Indians, Missouri ter. who consist of 3 distinct bands, residing on the N. bank of the Loup fork, 60 m. above its confluence with the Platte, 108 W. Council Bluff. The village of the Grand Pawnees contains about 180 earthen lodges, 900 families, or 3,500 souls. About 4 miles above is the village of the Republican Pawnees, containing 50 lodges, 250 families, or 1,000 souls. The village of the Loup Pawnees is 3 miles further up the river, and contains 100 lodges, 500 families or 2,000 souls—making an aggregate of 6,500 souls. These bands are independent of each other in their government, but unite in their wars and are thus formidable to the neighboring tribes. They plant maize, pumpkins, beans, watermelons and squashes. Their only domestic animals are horses of which they keep great numbers, and dogs. They hunt the bison, elk, deer, beaver and otter. Lat. 41° 17′ N.

Pawn Gauw, t. Hind. in Dowletebad, 22 m. S. E. Perinda. Lon. 76° 12′ E. Lat. 18° 14′ N.

Pawtucket, p-v. partly in North Providence, R. I. and partly in Seekhonk, Mass. finely situated on Pawtucket river, at the falls, 4 m. N. E. Providence. It contains a bank and 2 churches. It is one of the most extensive and flourishing manufacturing places in the United States. There are in the town of North Providence, and chiefly in the village of Pawtucket, 10 cotton mills, 6 shops for making machinery, 2 furnaces for casting, 1 slitting mill, 2 anchor shops, a cut-nail factory, 2 screw manufactories, 3 grain mills, 1 clothier's mill, and 1 carding machine.

Pawtucket, r. which rises in Massachusetts, where it is called the Blackstone, and running S. E. into Rhode-Island, falls into Providence river, just below Providence. It has falls of about 50 feet, 4 miles from its mouth. Below the falls, the river is called the Seekhonk.

Pawtuxet, r. R. Island, runs into Providence river, 5 miles below Providence. It abounds with falls, which furnish fine situations for mill seats and manufacturing establishments. There are about 40 cotton factories on this river and its branches.

Pawtuxet, p-v. and port of entry, R. I. partly in Warwick, and partly in Cranston, at the mouth of Pawtuxet river. It contains above 100 dwelling houses, a church, an academy containing usually about 70 students, and a bank. Pop. 1,000. It is distinguished for its manufactures. Here are 2 woollen factories, 3 cotton factories, a gin distillery, and 3 grain mills.

Paxaros, or *Bird Island*, small isl. near the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78° 24′ W. Lat. 19° 56′ N.

Paxaros, small islands near the coast of Chili. Lat. 29° 40′ S.

Paxo, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 6 m. S. Corfu, and 10 from the coast of Albania. It is one of the seven islands of the Ionian republic. Extent, 35 square miles. It is inhabited by about 6,000 Greeks. Lon. 20° 21′ E. Lat. 39° 21′ N.

Paxton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 9 m. N. W. Worcester, 48 W. Boston. Pop. 613.

Paxton, Lower, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,283.

Paxton, Middle, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 973.

Paxton Upper, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,097.

Paxton, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint creek, 15 m. S. W. Chillicothe. Pop. 388.

Payamino, r. Quito, which runs S. 60 miles, and enters the Napo, in lat. 1° 2′ S.

Payana, lake, Eu. Russia, in Finland, 80 miles long and 14 broad.

Payerne, t. Swiss canton of Lucerne, 16 m. W. Freyberg.

Payho. See *Peiho*.

Pays de Vaud. See *Vaud*.

Paz, t. Mexico, in Valladolid, 120 m. N. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 100° 28′ W. Lat. 20° 59′ N. Pop. about 3,000.

Paz, La, city in a district of the same name, in Buenos Ayres. It has a cathedral, four churches, five convents, and three nunneries. It is a bishop's see, with very considerable revenues. 120 m. E. S. E. Arequipa, 288 S. E. Cuzco, 612 S. E. Lima. Lon. 68° 25′ W. Lat. 17° 15′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Passano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 19 m. N. N. E. Girace. Pop. 1,000.

Peabody, r. N. H. which joins the Androscoggin in Shelburne.

Peace River, or *Unjijah River*, rises on the W. side of the Rocky mountains, in lat. 54° 24′ N. and lon. 121° W. Its source is only a few miles from that of the Columbia river. After a N. E. course of more than 1,000 miles, during which it pierces the Rocky mountains and is increased by the accession of many large rivers, it passes the Lake of the Hills, after which it is called Slave river, and running through Slave lake, and afterwards receiving the denomination of Mackenzie's river, it empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70° N. lat. and about 135° W. lon.

Peacham, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 19 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,290. It contains a church and an academy.

Peachbottom, p-v. York co. Pa. Pop. 928.

Peachtown, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

Peage, t. France, in Drome, on the Isere, opposite Romans, 11 m. N. E. Valence. Pop. 1,300.

Peaks of Otter, mountains, Bedford co. Va. They are summits of the Blue ridge, and are considered the most elevated points of land in Virginia. The altitude of the eastern peak, measured from its base, is 3,103¾ feet. 30 m. W. by N. Lynchburg. Lat. 37° 33′ 17″ N.

Pea patch, small isl. Pa. at the mouth of Delaware river, on which is a strong fort.

Pearce, Point, a low and sandy point on the E. shore of Spencer's gulf, New Holland. Lon. 137° 21′ E. Lat. 34° 28½ S.

Pearl, r. Mississippi, which rises near lat. 33° N. and, pursuing a S. course, falls into the Rigolets that connect Lake Borgne with Lake Ponchartrain. Its navigation is at present obstructed by logs and drift wood. From lat. 31° to its mouth, it separates Mississippi from Louisiana.

Pearl Islands, small islands of the gulf of Panama, 45 m. from the city of Panama.

Pearl Island, small isl. in the W. Indies. Lon. 79° 13′ W. Lat. 14° 53′ N.

Pearl Keys, islets in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82° 45′ W. Lat. 12° 26′ N.

Pearson's Isles, cluster of small isles on the S.

shore of New Holland. Lon. 134° 13 E. Lat. 33° 57′ S.

Pease, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 7 m. E. St. Clairsville. Pop. 2,019.

Pec, Le, t. France, on the Seine, near St. Germains, 11 m. W. Paris.

Peccais, fort, France, in Gard, about half a mile from the sea, 11 m. S. E. Montpelier, 26 S. by W. Nimes.

Pechlarn, t. Austrian states, on the Danube, 20 m. W. St. Polten. Pop. 800.

Peckagama falls, falls of the Mississippi, 685 miles above the falls of St. Anthony. The river here descends 20 feet in the course of 300 yards.

Peckelsheim, t. Prussian states, 18 m. E. S. E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,200.

Peconory, settlement, Arkansas Ter. on the Arkansas, 20 m. above Cadron.

Pecora, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 39° 27′ N.

Peddabalabaram, or *Great Balipoor*, t. and fortress, India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 47′ E. Lat. 13° 17′ N.

Peddapore, t. Hind. in the Northern Circars. Lon. 82° 15′ E. Lat. 17° 5′ N.

Pedee, Great, r. S. Carolina, which rises in North Carolina, where it is called Yadkin river, and running S. S. E. joins the Wakkamaw near Georgetown. The united stream forms Winyaw bay, which communicates with the Atlantic, 12 m. below Georgetown. The Pedee is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 miles.

Pedee, Little, r. S. Carolina, which unites with the Great Pedee, 32 m. above its mouth.

Pedena, or *Biben*, t. Austrian States, in Istria, 15 m. S. W. Fiume. Pop. 1,600.

Pederneira, s-p. Portugal, 18 m. S. W. Leyria, 18 N. E. Peniche. Lon. 8° 56′ E. Lat. 39° 21′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Pedir, t. Sumatra, on the W. coast.

Pedra Shoals, in the W. Indies, extend from lat. 17° 20′ to 30° N. and from lon. 79° 9′ to 79° 17′ W.

Pedra da Gale, small isl. near the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 48′ N.

Pedras Point, on the coast of Brazil, 7 leagues E. S. E. from the strait of St. John's island, and 75 from Cape North.

Pedraza, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 21 m. N. E. Segovia.

Pedro, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° 48′ E. Lat. 14° 50′ S.

Pedrogaan, or *Pedragon*, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, 41 m. N. E. Thomar, 110 N. E. Lisbon.

Peebles-shire, or *Tweeddale*, county, Scotland, bounded E. and S. E. by Berwick and Selkirk shires, S. by Dumfries-shire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. by Mid-Lothian, lies between 55° 25′ and 55° 50′ N. lat. Pop. in 1811, 9,935.

Peebles, a royal burgh, Scotland, and cap. of Peebles-shire, on the N. bank of the Tweed, 22 m. S. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,200.

Peekskill, p-v. in Cortlandt, Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson, near the mouth of Peekskill creek, 40 m. N. New-York.

Peel, or *Peel Town*, t. Eng. on the W. coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, chiefly noted for the ruins of its castle and cathedral. 12 m. W. Douglas. Lon. 4° 41′ W. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Peelas, isl. in the Eastern seas, is W. of Basilan, which is at the S. W. extremity of Magindanao.

Peeling, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 52 m. N. Concord. Pop. 224.

Peene, r. Germany, which falls into the Baltic at Peenemunde, and is navigable as far as Demmin. At Demmin it forms the boundary between Mecklenburg and Pomerania.

Peenemunde, v. Prussia, in Pomerania, at the mouth of the Peene, 28 m. S. S. E. Stralsund.

Peepee, t. Pike co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 19 m. below Chillicothe. Pop. 654.

Peeply. See *Piply*.

Peer, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 22 m. N. by W. Maestricht, 32 N. Liege. Pop. 1,200.

Peer, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 5° 18′ S.

Peergaum, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, at the confluence of the Beemah and Sursutty rivers. Lon. 75° 2′ E. Lat. 18° 32′ N.

Peerpunchaul, range of mountains in Hindostan, which forms the southern boundary of Cashmere.

Pegau, t. Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m. S. S. W. Leipsic. Pop. 2,300.

Pegnas, or *Pennas, Cape*, cape on the N. coast of Spain, in Asturia. Lon. 5° 53′ W. Lat. 43° 41′ N.

Pegnitz, r. Bavaria, which joins the Rednitz at Furth, where the united stream takes the name of Regnitz.

Pegnitz, t. Bavarian States, 28 m. N. N. E. Nuremburg. Pop. 900.

Pegnon de Veles, fort on N. coast of Morocco, 40 m. E. Gemera, 68 W. Melilla.

Pego, t. Spain, in Valencia, 41 m. S. by E. Valencia, and 12 W. Denia. Pop. 5,000.

Pegon, small isl. in the river Caya, on the S. W. boundary between Spain and Portugal, 4 m. from Badajoz.

Pegu, formerly a kingdom of Asia, but now a province of the Birman empire. It is bounded N. by Arracan and Ava, E. by Siam, S. by Siam and the sea, and W. by the bay of Bengal. It contains several ranges of mountains, but, generally speaking, is level and fertile. Its chief produce is rice. The principal ports are Siriam, Negrais, and Rangoon; but since the conquest of the country by the Birmans, the latter is the only one open to Europeans. The Peguers are, generally speaking, idolaters of the sect of Boodh.

Pegu, a very ancient city, and formerly capital of the above kingdom. It was a fortified town, and was supposed to contain 150,000 inhabitants. The destruction of this city was caused by its capture in 1757, by the Birman emperor Alompra, who caused part of the walls to be levelled, destroyed the houses, and dispersed, or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The magnificent temple of Shoemadoo, however, still exists as a monument of the greatness and devotion of its ancient monarchs. It is in a plain, on the E. bank of Setang river, in lon. 96° 12′ E. lat. 17° 40′ N.

Pegumnock, r. New Jersey, a N. W. branch of the Passaic.

Pegypscot. See *Pejepscot*.

Peiho, r. China, which rises in Tartary and passing by Pekin, falls into the Yellow sea, in lat. 39° 3′ N. The country through which it flows is a dead flat, and the tide is felt for 400 miles up.

Peila, r. Prussian States, which falls into the Weistritz, above Schweidnitz.

Peilau, v. Prussian States, 3 m. S. E. Reichenbach. Pop. 1,700.

Peina, t. Hanover, on the river Fuse, 20 m. E. Hanover. Pop. 3,000.

Peinghee, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy river. At this place ships of 400 tons burden have been built, at the distance of 200 miles from the sea. Lon. 95° 50′ E. Lat. 18° 31′ N.

Peipus, Lake of, or *Tchudko Osero*, lake, Eu. Russia, about 50 miles long, and 35 broad. It communicates by a short strait with the lake of Pskov, and has 2 outlets, one to the gulf of Finland, and one to the gulf of Riga.

Peirah, t. Malacca, on the W. coast, 100 m. N. W. Malacca. Lat. 3° 40′ N.

Peisern, or *Pyzdry*, t. Prussian Poland, on the Wartha, 35 m. E. S. E. Posen. Pop. 2,100.

Peitz, t. Prussia, 38 m. S. by W. Frankfort on the Oder, 20 E. S. E. Lubben. Pop. 1,400.

Pejepscot, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 30 m. N. Portland, 140 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 805.

Pekiangho, r. China, in Quangtong, which rises on the S. side of the great range of mountains which divides it from the province of Kingsee. It forms part of the great navigable communication between Peking and Canton.

Peking, or *Pekin*, a great city of Asia, capital of the empire of China. It is divided into the Chinese and Tartar cities. The Tartar city forms properly the main body of Peking, being surrounded by the principal wall, which incloses an area of fourteen square miles. The Chinese city has a wall of its own, which incloses an area of about nine square miles. The suburbs are also very large. According to the best official information which lord Macartney could procure, Peking contains a population of three millions.

Peking, like most other Chinese cities, is laid out by the square and line. A street four miles long and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. The other streets are narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean, and frequently watered. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. Sky blue and green mixed with gold, are the prevailing colours upon the walls. The regular form of the streets, the flat roofs, and the various ensigns with which they are decorated, give Peking very much the appearance of a large encampment. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, coblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandize arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries, laden with coals from Tartary; the wheel-barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave only a very narrow space unoccupied.

Peking, according to Chinese ideas, is strongly fortified. It is surrounded with walls about 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at their base; but the breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 feet; so that it has a considerable slope, especially on the inside, and rises by stages like the pyramids. It is surrounded with a ditch, and defended by square towers, placed at the interval of 70 yards, which is reckoned a bowshot. Each tower projects about 40 feet from the line of the wall, and has a small guard-house on its summit. The body of the wall is composed of the earth dug up from the ditch; but it is faced on each side with a mixture of brick and stone.

The imperial palace is an inclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it about a mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. The edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor, are placed on hills of different height; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The imperial palace of Yuen-mien, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The grounds here are at least 10 miles in diameter, and comprise an extent of about 60,000 English acres. Lon. 116° 28′ E. Lat. 39° 55′ N.

Pelagosa, isl. of the Adriatic, W. of Ragusa, 16 m. S. W. Agosta. Lon. 16° 10′ E. Lat. 42° 45′ N.

Pelaighe, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 8′ E. Lat. 25° 21′ N.

Pelauda, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 76° 45′ E. Lat. 26° 36′ N.

Pelcuda, small isl. of the Grecian archipelago, about 9 m. S. E. Athens, 12 W. by S. Cape Colonna.

Pelee, small isl. on the N. coast of France, near Cherbourg.

Pelegrino, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 162° W. Lat. 14° S.

Pelegrino, Cape, cape on the W. coast of the island of Lesina, in the Adriatic. Lon. 16° 26′ E. Lat. 43° 40′ N.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a cluster of islands in the W. part of the Pacific ocean, between the Philippine and Caroline islands. In 1783, captain Wilson, commander of the Antelope packet, in the service of the East India company, was wrecked on this coast. The inhabitants had been represented as inhuman and savage, but captain Wilson found them hospitable, friendly, and humane. The islands are circled on the W. side by a reef of coral, which, in some places, extends five or six leagues from the shore. None of the islands which the English visited had any kind of grain, nor any quadruped whatever, except some brownish grey rats, which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meagre cats. Yams and cocos-nuts are the chief articles of sustenance. The islands, when viewed from the sea, exhibit high rugged land, well covered with wood; the interior parts are in many places mountainous, but the vallies are extensive and beautiful. The soil is in general rich Lon. between 134° 5′ and 134° 40′ E. Lat. between 5° 54 and 8° 12′ N.

Pelham, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada.

Pelham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 40 m. S. S. E. Concord. Pop. 1,040.

Pelham, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 85 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,278.

Pelham, t. Westchester co. N. Y. on East river, 18 m. from New York. Pop. 283.

Pelican Island, small isl. Alabama, near the S. coast, E. of Dauphin island.

Pelican Island, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 24′ W. Lat. 17° 14′ N.

Pelican Island, small isl. near the S. W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Pelican Key, Great, small isl. near the S. coast

of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 48′ W. Lat. 17° 49′ N. Little Pelican Key, is N. of Great Pelican.

Peliconda, t. Hind. in the Circars. Lon. 84° 10′ E. Lat. 18° 33′ N.

Pelime, t. A. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Pelime with the Taudo. Lon. 63° 50′ E. Lat. 59° 20′ N.

Peling, isl. in the Yellow sea, near the coast of Corea, 10 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 124° 28′ E. Lat. 38° 24′ N.

Peling Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the E. coast of Celebes, about 50 miles long, by 15 broad. Lon. 124° 28′ E. Lat. 38° 24′ N.

Pelion, now called *Petras*, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, S. of Ossa, on the gulf of Volo.

Pellegrue, t. France, in Gironde, 12 m. N. N. E. La Reole, and 30 E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,500.

Pellenbeck, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 3 m. E. Louvain.

Pellerin, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, on the S. bank of the Loire, 17 m. E. by S. Paimbœuf, 11 W. Nantes. Pop. 1,500.

Pellew's, Sir Edward, Group, cluster of islands on the N. coast of New Holland, and the W. shore of the gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. of Centre island, 15° 39′ S.

Pellew, Cape, the N. extremity of North island, in Sir Edward Pellew's Group. Lon. 137° 2′ E. Lat. 16° 30½′ S.

Pellew Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 212° 57′ E. Lat. 60° 51′ N.

Pellissane, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 15 m. W. S. W. Aix. Pop. 2,600.

Pello, mountain, Swedish Lapland. Lon. 23° 58′ 30″ E. Lat. 66° 48′ 16″ N.

Pellworm, small isl. in Denmark on the W. coast of Sleswick. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. 3,000.

Peloponnesus. See *Morea*.

Peloso, Cape, cape on the S. coast of the island of Zante. Lat. 37° 50′ N.

Pelsocz, or *Pleissnitz*, t. Hungary, 40 m. S. by W. Kesmark, 45 N. Erlau. Pop. 2,100.

Pelugosa, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Italy. Lon. 18° 32′ E. Lat. 42° 20′ N.

Pelussin, t. France, in Loire, 6 m. S. W. Condrieu, 14 E. St. Etienne. Pop. 3,300.

Pemaquid, bay on the coast of Maine, containing several small islands. Lon. 69° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 45′ N.

Pemaquid, Point, cape on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 37′ N.

Pemba, isl. near the E. coast of Africa, 14 leagues long. Lon. 41° E. Lat. 5° S.

Pemba, province of Congo, in W. Africa.

Pemba, t. Congo, cap. of the above province, 75 S. St. Salvador.

Pemberton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. W. S. W. Wigan. Pop. 2,934.

Pembroke, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded E. by Caermarthenshire, N. E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by the Irish sea, and S. by the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1811, 60,615.

Pembroke, borough and t. S. Wales, in Pembroke co. situated on a singular neck of land, dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven. It was anciently fortified and protected by a most magnificent castle, the vast ruins of which still give it an appearance of uncommon grandeur. Pop. 2,415. 30 m. W. S. W. Caermarthen, 237 W. London. Lon. 5° W. Lat. 51° 37′ N.

Pembroke, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the E. side of the Merrimack, 6 m. S. E. Concord. Pop. 1,256. It is connected with Concord by a bridge over the Suncook. It contains 2 churches, and many valuable mills.

Pembroke, t. Plymouth co. Mass. 23 m. S. S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,297.

Pembroke, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. 25 m. E. Buffalo. Pop 2,576.

Pembroke, Cape, Hudson's bay. Lon. 82° 19′ W. Lat. 62° 51′ N.

Pemgur, t. Hind. in Khandeish, on the S. bank of the Nerbuddah river. Lon. 76° 35′ E. Lat. 22° 28′ N.

Pemigewasset, r. N. H. the main branch of the Merrimack. It rises among the White Mountains, and after a S. course of 70 miles, is joined by the Winnipiseogee, at Sanborntown.

Pemnagur, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 85° 43′ E. Lat. 26° 29′ N.

Penafiel, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 21 m. E. N. E. Oporto. Pop. 4,000.

Penafiel, t. Spain, in Valladolid, 36 m. E. S. E Valladolid. Pop. 3,600.

Penamacor, t. Portugal, in Beira, 30 m. E. N. E. Castel-Branco. Pop. 2,566.

Penas, Punta de, cape, on the W. coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 7° 25′ N.

Penautier Pegre, v. France, in Aude, 3 m. N. W. Carcassone. Pop. 1,300.

Pencader, hundred, New Castle co. Del. Pop. 1,876.

Pendennis, peninsula, Eng. in Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth harbor. On a rock here, elevated upwards of 300 feet above the sea, stands Pendennis Castle, which completely commands the entrance of the harbor.

Pendiles, Punta de, cape on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82° 18′ W. Lat. 21° 46′ N.

Pendleton, v. Eng. in Lancashire, which, within the last 20 or 40 years, has become a large, populous, and thriving suburb of Manchester.

Pendleton, t. Eng. in Lancashire 3 m. S. S. E. Clitheroe. Pop. 930.

Pendleton, co. in the central part of Virginia. Pop. 4,846. Slaves 381. Engaged in agriculture 1,080, in commerce 10, in manufactures 88. Chief town, Franklin.

Pendleton, district, in the N. W. part of S. C. on Keowee and Savannah rivers. Pop. 27,022. Slaves 4,715. Engaged in agriculture 8,216, in commerce 85, in manufactures 466. At the court-house is a post-office.

Pendleton, co. in the N. part of Kentucky. Pop. 3,086. Slaves 328. Engaged in agriculture 517, in commerce 3. Chief town, Falmouth.

Pendleton's creek, r. Geo. which runs into the Ohoopee, 4 or 5 m. above Tatnall court-house.

Pene, Cape, the N. W. point of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean.

Penella, t. Portugal, in Beira, 15 m. S. E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,600.

Penes, Les, v. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 9 m. N. W. Marseilles. Pop. 1,000.

Penfield, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the bay of Fundy.

Penfield, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on lake Ontario, 20 m. N. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 3,244.

Penguin Island, small isl. near the Cape of Good Hope, a little N. of Table Bay.

Penguin Island, isl. near the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56° 45′ W. Lat. 47° 22′ N.

Penguin Island, small isl. near the coast of New

Holland, at the entrance into Adventure bay. Lon. 147° 33′ E. Lat. 43° 21′ N.

Peniche, t. Portugal, on a peninsula, 48 m. N. N. W. Lisbon. Lon. 9° 23′ 56″ W. Lat. 39° 21′ 48″ N. Pop. 2,800.

Penigk, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 10 m. W. N. W. Chemnitz, 43 W. Dresden. Pop. 3,000.

Penimaquan, r. Maine, which falls into Cobscook, an arm of Passamaquoddy bay.

Peniscola, t. Spain, on the coast of Valencia, 30 m. S. Tortosa, 82 N E. Valencia. Lon. 0° 29′ 30″ E. Lat. 40° 22′ 40″ N. Pop. 2,200.

Penistone, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 14 m. N. W. Sheffield, 178 N. by W. London. Pop. 515.

Penjinskaia, gulf, Siberia, forming the N. part of the bay of Okhotsk.

Penjsheher, t. Cabul. Lon. 68° 24′ E. Lat. 35° 16′ N.

Penkridge, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 6 m. S. Stafford, 129 N. W. London. Pop. 923.

Penkun, t. Prussian states, in Pomerania, 17 m. S. S. W. Stettin. Pop. 1,100.

Penmaen Mawr, mt. Wales, in Caernarvon co.

Penman Head, cape, Scotland, on the N. coast of Aberdeenshire. Lon. 2° 9′ W. Lat. 57° 37′ N.

Penn, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 481.

Penn, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,099.

Penn, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 3,105.

Penn, East, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,082.

Penn, West, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 1,152.

Penn, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 248.

Penn's creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, 4 m. below Sunbury.

Penn's Neck, Lower, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,158.

Penn's Neck, Upper, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,861.

Penna di Bili, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 11 m. S. W. San Marino. It is the see of a bishop.

Pennaflor, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir, 41 m. W. S. W Cordova.

Pennagra, fort, India. Lon. 77° 55′ E. Lat. 12° 14′ N.

Pennar, r. India, which falls into the bay of Bengal, in lon. 80° 13′ E. lat. 14° 26′ N.

Pennaranda, t. Spain, in Segovia, 29 m. E.S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 3,200.

Pennatore, or *Pondera*, s-p. India, in Travancore. Lon. 76° 55′ E. Lat. 8° 25′ N.

Penne, t. France, in Tarn, on the Aveyron, 22 m. W. by N. Albi. Pop. 2,000.

Pennemarc, v. France, in Finisterre, 20 m. S. W. Quimper.

Pennes, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 9 m. N. W. Marseilles, 12 S. W. Aix. Pop. 900.

Pennington, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. N. E. by E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 2,124.

Pennington, or *Pennytown*, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 27 m. N. E. by N. Philadelphia.

Pennsborough, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 795.

Pennsborough, t. Lycoming co. Pa. on the E. side of the Susquehannah.

Pennsborough, East, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 3,513.

Pennsborough, West, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,553.

Pennsburg, t. Bucks co. Pa. on a creek of the Delaware.

Pennsylvania, one of the U. States, bounded N. by New York, E. by New-Jersey, S. E. by Delaware, S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by part of Virginia, and Ohio. It extends from 39° 42′ to 42° 17′ N. lat. and from 74° 32′ to 80° 27′ W. lon. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 307 miles, and its average breadth, 160. Extent, 46,000 sq. miles, or 29,440,000 acres. Pop. in 1749, about 220,000; in 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,049,398. Engaged in agriculture 140,801, in commerce 7,083, in manufactures 60,215. Militia, in 1821, 115,231.

The Alleghany mountains run across the State, from S. W. to N. E. and there are many smaller ranges on each side of the principal ridge, and parallel with it. These mountainous tracts cover all the central parts of the State. In the S. E. and N. W. the country is either level or moderately hilly. A great portion of the State is good land, and much of it excellent. The richest tract is in the S. E. on both sides of the Susquehannah. This part of the State has long been settled, and is finely cultivated. The tract between Lake Erie and Alleghany river has also a very superior soil, but is yet very thinly inhabited. Wheat is by far the most important agricultural product and grows here to great perfection. The next in value is Indian corn. Rye, barley, buck-wheat, oats, hemp, and flax, are also extensively cultivated.

The most important mineral is coal which is found in abundance in the western part of the State. The country around Pittsburg is one great bed of coal, and the hills within sight of the town are full of that mineral. Iron ore also abounds in the same vicinity, and in other places.

The inhabitants are of several different nations. About one half are of English origin; one fourth, German; and an eighth, Irish. The remainder are Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, and Dutch. The language commonly spoken is the English. But the Germans, Dutch, and Irish, retain their own language, and many of them cannot speak English. Out of 84 newspapers published in this State, 15 are in the German language. There are many different denominations of Christians in Pennsylvania. A few years since, the Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, and Baptists, had each nearly 100 congregations. Besides these, there are Methodists, Episcopalians, Scotch Presbyterians, Moravians, &c.

The great mass of the population is in the south, particularly in the S. E. near the banks of the Susquehannah and Delaware rivers. The northern half of the State, in 1810, did not contain one-eighth part of the population. The population increases with considerable rapidity, though not so fast as in the western States.

The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The number of senators cannot be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one third of the number of representatives. They hold their office 4 years, and one-fourth of them are elected each year. The number of representatives cannot be less than 60, nor more than 100, and they are chosen annually. The governor is elected for 3 years; but is not eligible more than 9 out of any 12 years. The elections are made on the 2d Tuesday in October, and the legislature meets in December.

The principal literary institutions are the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; Jefferson college at Canonsburg; Washington college, at Washington; and Alleghany college, at Meadville; Dickinson college, recently revived, at

Carlisle. Franklin college, at Lancaster, is not now in operation. The Moravians have flourishing schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth in the eastern part of the State. Provision has been made by the legislature for establishing an academy in every county.

There are good turnpike roads leading from Philadelphia, in various directions. The principal is from Philadelphia, through Lancaster to Pittsburg. A diagonal road across the State, from Philadelphia to the the town of Erie on lake Erie, is considerably advanced, and a road from Philadelphia through the eastern counties toward Sacket's harbor on lake Ontario, is executed to the line of New York. These are in fact, military roads, the importance of which may be felt in future wars.—The legislature have recently appropriated a large sum to the improvement of inland navigation.

In value and variety of manufactures, this is the first State in the Union. The value in 1810, was $33,691,111. Pennsylvania has many advantages for a manufacturing State. Her numerous rivers abound with fine mill-seats, and the western parts of the State furnish inexhaustible stores of fuel for steam engines. In 1816, there were more than 5,000 improved mill-seats in this State.

Most of the foreign goods consumed in this State, Delaware, and the western part of New Jersey, are imported at Philadelphia. Goods to a large amount are also transported in wagons, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and thence distributed through the western country. It is computed that 10 wagons, on an average, leave Philadelphia every day for Pittsburg, loaded with merchandize, and the annual value of the merchandize thus transported, is estimated at $18,000,000. In 1815, the amount of revenue paid by this State into the National Treasury, was $7,142,333, an amount greater than than that of any State, except New York. In amount of shipping, Pennsylvania is the fifth State in the Union; the number of tons in 1816, was 102,474. The value of exports from this State in 1820, was $5,743,549, of which $2,794,670 was foreign produce.

Pennycuik, v. Scotland, 9½ m. S. W. Edinburgh. Pop. 500.

Peno, t. Pike co. Missouri.

Penobscot, co. Maine, on both sides of Penobscot river, bounded E. by Washington co. S. by Hancock co. and W. by Kennebeck and Somerset counties. Pop. 13,870. Engaged in agriculture 2,858, in commerce 140, in manufactures 251. Chief town, Bangor.

Penobscot, s-p. and p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 10 m. N. Castine, 240 N. E. Boston. It is a place of considerable trade, and possessed in 1816, above 24,044 tons of shipping. Lat. 44° 27′ N. Pop. 1,009.

Penobscot, the largest river in Maine, has two principal branches. The western and longest branch rises west of Moosehead lake, in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, and flowing east through Chesuncook lake, unites with the eastern branch, about 60 miles north of Bangor. After the junction, the river flows south, and falls into the head of Penobscot bay. It is navigable for sea vessels to Bangor, 50 miles from Owl's head, at the entrance of the bay.

Penobscot Bay, a spacious bay on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot river, containing numerous islands and many fine harbors.

Penpoul, s-p. France, in Finisterre. It serves as the harbor of St. Pol.

Penrith, t. Eng. in Cumberland co. 18 m. S. Carlisle, 220 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 54° 40′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Penryn, t. Eng. in Cornwall, at the head of a creek which runs into Falmouth harbor, 2 m. N. W. Falmouth, 260 W. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 5′ W. Lat. 50° 10′ N. Pop. 2,713.

Pensa, a government of Eu. Russia, between Niznei-Novgorod and Saratov. Area, 16,500 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 800,000. It lies between 53° and 54° N. lat.; its climate is mild, and the soil tolerably fertile.

Pensa, the capital of the above government, is at the confluence of the Pensa and Sura, 360 m. S. E. Moscow. Lon. 45° 38′ E. Lat. 53° 30′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Pensacola, p-t. and seaport Florida, on the N. side of Pensacola bay, 10 miles above the fort at its entrance. It stands on a dry, sandy plain, elevated 18 or 20 feet above the level of the water. The land beyond the plain rises to the height of 40 or 50 feet, and affords a fine site for the erection of dwelling houses. The town is well supplied with water from 2 copious springs which rise in the interior and discharge themselves into the bay in large streams forming the upper and lower boundaries of the town. The streets are broad and regular and many of the houses and public structures are spacious and elegant, but wear the appearance of decay. Directly opposite the town is the careening ground, the site of the proposed navy yard. It has 18 feet water close to the shore; the shore here is a high bluff cut off in the rear from the mainland by a lagoon. Since the cession of Florida to the U. States, emigrants from various parts of the Union have resorted to Pensacola in great numbers, with the expectation that its fine bay, and other natural advantages, will render it a place of great trade. Pensacola is connected by roads with Blakely, 45 m. distant, and with Claiborne. It is 50 m. E. S. E. Mobile. Pop. estimated in 1821 at 2,500. Lat. 30° 25′ N. Lon. 87° W.

Pensacola bay is 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, with a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. It is completely landlocked, so that vessels are perfectly safe from every wind. The bar at the mouth has four fathoms of water over it. A fortification on Rose island, and another on the main, opposite to it, would effectually defend the entrance. On the banks of the the two rivers, which run into the bay, there are said to be large quantities of live oak. This bay is of more importance, as it is the only commodious and safe harbor for large ships, belonging to the U. States, in the gulf of Mexico.

Pensford, t. Eng. in Somerset, 116 m. W. London. Pop. 296.

Pentecoste, or *Whitsunday Island*, small isl. in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides.

Pentecoste, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, in lon. 66° 45′ W. lat. 49° 45′ N.

Penshievre, *Fort*, France, in Morbihan, 15 m. S. E. Lorient.

Penthir Pointe de, cape, on the N. W. coast of France. Lon. 4° 32′ W. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

Pentima, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 5 m. N. W. Sulmona, 21 E. Alba.

Pentland Frith, strait, which separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney isles. It is only 12 miles over, but in it the sea runs with

impetuous force by the meetings of many tides. This dangerous strait is the great thoroughfare from the eastern to the western coasts of the kingdom, and is the terror of the boldest sailors, and the grave of thousands.

Pentland Skerries, small islands at the E. end of the Pentland frith, on the largest of which is a light-house, 4 m. N. E. Duncansby-head. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 58° 38′ N.

Pentraeth, t. Wales, in Anglesey, 5 m. fr. Beaumaris. Pop. 645.

Penuconda, or *Bilconda*, t. and fort, India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 40′ E. Lat. 14° 1′ N.

Pensance, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the N. W. side of Mounts bay, remarkable for the mildness and salubrity of the air. Till of late, the town was noted for smuggling. Pop. 4,022. 11 m. N. E. of the Land's End, 27 S. W. Truro, 282 W. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 32′ W. Lat. 50° 7′ N.

Pensing, v. Austria, W. of Vienna. Pop. 3,300.

Penslin, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. N. New Strelitz. Pop. 1,600.

Peperi, small isl. on the N. E. coast of Greece, at the entrance of the gulf of Salonica, opposite to the peninsula of Volo, 18 m. E. by N. Scopelos.

Pepin Lake, U. S. an expansion of the river Mississippi, 100 m. below St. Anthony's falls. It is 24 miles long and from 2 to 4 broad. Lon. 92° 45′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

Peploud, t. Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 76° 45′ E. Lat. 21° 42′ N.

Pepong, 2 small islands near the coast of China. Lon. 107° E. Lat. 23° 22′ N.

Pepper Bay, bay on the W. coast of Java, 30 m. S. S. W. Bantam. Lon. 105° 40′ E. Lat. 6° 24′ S.

Pepper, or *Grain coast*. See *Guinea*.

Pepperell, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 39 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,439.

Pepy's Islands. See *Falkland Isles*.

Pequannack, r. N. J. which unites with the Ramapaugh to form Pompton river.

Pequannack, t. Morris co. N. J. bordering on Bergen county. Pop. 3,820.

Pequannock, r. Fairfield co. Ct. which flows into Long Island Sound, 5 m. S. W. Stratford river.

Pequigny, t. France, on the Somme, 9 m. W. Amiens, 20 S. E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,300.

Pera, or *Pulo Pera*, small isl. in the Eastern seas, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca. Lon. 98° 36′ E. Lat. 5° 54′ N.

Pera, Cape, on the E. coast of the island of Majorca. Lon. 3° 31′ 40″ E. Lat. 39° 42′ 12″ N.

Pera Head, cape, New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 141° 40′ E. Lat. 12° 58½′ S.

Peracora, v. Greece, 10 m. N. N. E. Corinth.

Peralada, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Llobregat, 9 m. W. Rosas. Pop. 2,300.

Peralta, t. Spain, in Navarre, 11 m. S. W. Olite. Lon. 1° 48′ W. Lat. 42° 26′ N.

Perambaucam, t. India, in the Carnatic, on the S. side of Coortelair river, 14 m. N. E. Conjeveram.

Perames, t. Bergen co. N. J. 21 m. N. N. W. New York.

Perasto, t. Austrian Dalmatia, 8 m. N. Cattaro. Pop. 2,800.

Perault, v. France, in Herault, 3 m. S. E. Montpelier.

Percee, small v. Canada, in the district of Gaspe, at the S. point of Malbay, containing 25 or 30 houses, principally inhabited by fishermen.

Percee Isle, small isl. Lower Canada, on the W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 15 m. S. Cape Gaspe.

Percevall's, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Perche, Le, formerly a province of France, now included in the departments of the Orne, and Eure-and-Loir.

Perche, or *Col de la Perche*, a mountain pass, leading from Roussillon to Cerdagne in Catalonia, and guarded on the French side by a fort called Mont Louis. It is the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Percipany. See *Parcipany*.

Percy, t. France, in La Manche, 15 m. S. St. Lo, 16 N. Avranches. Pop. 2,900.

Percy, t. Northumberland co. Up. Canada, on the river Trent.

Percy Isles, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Holland, about 30 m. from the mainland, and extending from 21° 32′ to 21° 45′ S. lat. The largest is about 13 miles in circuit.

Perdamo, r. Quito, which enters the gulf of Guyaquil, in lat. 3° S.

Perdido, r. which separates Florida from Alabama. It rises in the pine country 50 miles N. of Pensacola, and for 30 miles is an inconsiderable stream when it suddenly widens to a large bay from 2 to 3 miles wide, branching out into several arms one of which approaches within 5½ miles of Pensacola. At its mouth, the Perdido is divided by an island into 2 channels, through which it communicates with the gulf of Mexico, 30 m. E. Mobile point, in lon. 87° 15′ W. This bay may be advantageously connected with Pensacola bay at a trifling expense, and also with Mobile by means of the Bonsecours.

Perea, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 45° 2′ W. Lat. 2° 22′ S.

Perebera, r. New Granada, which runs into the Caribbean sea, in lat. 11° 16′ N.

Perecop, a very ancient fortress in Eu. Russia, on the isthmus which joins the peninsula of the Crimea to the continent. The town has only 1,200 inhabitants. Large quantities of salt are found in the vicinity. 67 m. N. by W. Akhmetschet. Lon. 33° 42′ E. Lat. 46° 9′ N.

Perejaslavl, t. Eu. Russia, in Pultava, 55 m. S. S. E. Kiev. Pop. 6,000.

Perelemou, t. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, on the Amour, 56 m. N. E. Stretensk.

Peremyschl, t. Eu. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Oka, 16 m. S. S. W. Kaluga. Lon. 35° 44′ E. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Perene, r. Peru, which rises about 40 m. N. of Tarma, and after a S. E. course of above 100 miles, joins the Xauxa, to form the Ene.

Peres, or *Constantine Peres*, isl. on the coast of Chili, near the harbor of Valdivia.

Pereslavl-Saleskoe, t. Eu. Russia, in Vladimir, 88 m. N. E. Moscow. Lon. 37° 37′ 45″ E. Lat. 55° 15′ 30″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Perevolocsna, t. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper, 112 m. N. W. Ekaterinoslav.

Pergamino, t. Buenos Ayres, 100 m. from the city of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60° 43′ W. Lat. 33° 53′ S.

Pergamo, t. A. Turkey, about 15 m. up the Gremalki, which falls into the gulf of Sandarie. Lon. 27° E. Lat. 39° 11′ N.

Pergen, or *Pergine*, district of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, 6 m. E. Trent. Pop. 7,000.

Pergola, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 32 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 3,000.

Perhuy, Pointe de, cape, on the W. coast of France. Lon. 4° 33′ W. Lat. 48° 17′ N.

Periac, t. France, in Aude, 6 m. S. W. Narbonne.

Periapatam, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 76° 25′ E. Lat. 12° 21′ N.

Perico, 3 small islands in the gulf of Panama, 2 leagues S. of the city of Panama, in lat. 8° 56′ N.

Perigord, formerly a province in the S. W. of France, now forming the department of the Dordogne.

Perigueux, t. France, cap. of Dordogne, on the Ille, 55 m. S. W. Limoges, 70 N. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 43′ E. Lat. 45° 11′ N. Pop. 6.200.

Perim, small isl. in the straits of Babel Mandeb, 4 m. fr. the coast of Africa. Lon. 43° 50′ E. Lat. 12° 38′ N.

Perinaldo, t. Piedmont, 18 m. E. N. E. Nice. Pop. 1,300.

Perinda, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad. Lon. 76° 50′ E. Lat. 18° 33′ N.

Peringary, t. India, in Madura. Lon. 78° 40′ E. Lat. 9° 38′ N.

Perkins, p-t. Huron co. Ohio, in which is Sandusky. Pop. 395.

Perkinsville, p-v. Amelia co. Va.

Perkiomen, r. Montgomery co. Pa. which runs into the Schuylkill, 10 m. above Norristown.

Perlak, t. Hungary, 12 m. E. Warasdin. Lon. 16° 35′ 15″ E. Lat. 46° 20′ 40″ N.

Perlas. See *Pearl Islands*.

Perleberg, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 62 m. N. W. Berlin, 76 S. E. Hamburgh. Pop. 3,000.

Perm, a government of Russia, bounded W. by Viatka, and E. by Tobolsk, extending from 56° to 62° N. lat. Area, 116,000 square miles. Pop. 1,100,000. It is in general a hilly country, covered with vast and impenetrable forests. The annual export of metal is computed at 2,000 tons of copper, and 70,000 tons of iron. In religion, the inhabitants are partly Christians, partly Mahometans, and in no inconsiderable degree Pagans.

Perm, chief place of the preceding government, is on the river Kama. 910 m. E. by S. St. Petersburg, 720 E. N. E. Moscow. Lon. 56° 26′ E. Lat. 58° 1′ N. Pop. 3,800.

Permacoil, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 52′ E. Lat. 12° 13′ N.

Permera Rocks, rocks in the East Indian sea, near the coast of Canara. 20 m. N. Mangalore. Lat. 13° 10′ N.

Pernalla, t Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 72° 53′ E. Lat. 20° 35′ N.

Pernambuco, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by Bahia, and W. by the desert territory. It is about 470 miles from N. to S. and about 370 from E. to W. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton and Brazil wood. Pop. 1,100,000.

Pernambuco, or *St. Antonio do Recife*, t. Brazil, and cap. of the province of the same name, is situated at the mouth of the river Bibiribe and Capivaribe, and consists of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista, connected together by bridges. The divisions of Recife is nearest the sea, on a long narrow neck of land. The harbor is formed by a reef of rocks which run parallel with the town, at a very small distance. The lower harbor, for vessels of 400 tons and upwards, is very dangerous, as it is open to the sea; and the beach opposite to it is very steep. The port has two entrances, defended by two stone forts. Pernambuco is a thriving place; and since the ports of Brazil were thrown open to foreign commerce, it is daily increasing in opulence and importance. Pop. 32,000.

Pernau, or *Perna-Lin*, t. Eu. Russia, in Livonia, on the gulf of Riga, 105 m. N. by E. Riga, 76 S. by W. Revel. Pop. 2,200.

Pernes, t. France, in Vaucluse, 4 m. S. Carpentras, 14 E. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 3,500.

Pernicious Islands, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 140° 45′ W. Lat. 16° S.

Perno, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, on the gulf of Finland, 8 m. W. Lovisa, 35 W. Fredericksham. Lon. 16° 4′ E. Lat. 60° 26′ N.

Perols, Etang de, bay on the S. coast of France, in Herault. Lon. 4° 2′ E. Lat. 43° 32′ N.

Peronne, t. France in Somme, on the right bank of the Somme. It is a place of strength both from its situation and its fortifications. On the 26th June 1815, it was stormed by a body of British. 30 m. S. W. Cambray, 28 E. Amiens. Lon. 2° 56′ E. Lat. 49° 55′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Peros Banhos, small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 72° 10′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Perosa, La, t. Piedmont, 8 m. N. W. Pinerolo, 24 W. S. W. Turin. Pop. 2,300.

Perote, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz, about 60 miles from the E. coast. The fortress of San Carlos is to the N. of the town. The Coffre de Perote to the S. E. is of great height, and serves, along with the Volcano of Orisba, as a landmark to make the port Vera Cruz.

Perouges, t. France, in Ain, 22 m. S. Bourg.

Perpetua, Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 235° 52′ E. Lat. 44° 6′ N.

Perpignan, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Tet. It is a place of great strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. Its trade consists in corn, wine, wool, and iron. 30 m. S. Narbonne, 110 S. W. Montpelier. Lon. 2° 54′ E. Lat. 42° 42′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Perquimans, co. in the E. part of N. C. Pop. 6,857. Slaves 2,465. Engaged in agriculture 2,188, in commerce 10, in manufactures 90. Chief town, Hertford.

Perrecy. See *Percey*.

Perreux, t. France, in Loire, 3 m. E. Roannes, 7 m. S. Charlieu sur Loire. Pop. 2,600.

Perriers, t. France, in La Manche, 8 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 2,500.

Perrington, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on the Erie canal. Pop. 1,664.

Perrosguirec, t. France, in Cotes du Nord, 6 m. N. Lannion, 40 N. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,500.

Perry, t. Washington co. Maine, on Passamaquoddy bay, connected by a bridge with Eastport. Pop. 407.

Perry, p-t. Genesee co. (N. Y.) S. of Batavia. Pop. 2,317.

Perry, co. Pa. Pop. 11,342. Engaged in agriculture 1,489, in commerce 19, in manufactures 645. Chief town, Tyrone.

Perry, t. Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. 205.

Perry, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,330.

Perry, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,037. Slaves 491. Engaged in agriculture 197, in commerce 7, in manufactures 5. At the Court-house is a post-office.

Perry, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 2,384. Slaves

223. Engaged in agriculture 652, in commerce 6.

Perry, co. Ken. formed in 1820 from Clay and Floyd counties.

Perry, co. Ohio, formed in 1818. Pop. 8,429. Engaged in agriculture 1,704, in commerce 6, in manufactures 226. Chief town, Somerset.

Perry, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 666.

Perry, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 843.

Perry, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 14 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 612.

Perry, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 426.

Perry, t. Gallia co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Gallipolis. Pop. 455.

Perry, t. Geauga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, between Painesville and Madison. Pop. 614.

Perry, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 297.

Perry, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 6 m. E. Zanesville. Pop. 543.

Perry, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 420.

Perry, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 607.

Perry, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 256.

Perry, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 12 m. N.W. Wooster. Pop. 558.

Perry, co. Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. 2,330. Engaged in agriculture 614, in manufactures 20. Chief town, Troy.

Perryopolis, p-t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Yiohiogany. A newspaper is printed here.

Perrysburg, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y. Pop. 835.

Perrysburg, t. Wood co. Ohio, at the lower rapids of the Maumee, 18 m. above its mouth, 36 W. Croghansville, 140 N. W. Columbus.

Perrysville, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Perrysville, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 7 m. from Pittsburg.

Perrysville, p-t. Mercer co. Ken.

Perrysville, t. Richland co. Ohio, on an eastern fork of Mohiccan creek.

Perrysville, t. and cap. Bond co. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 50 m. E. by N. St. Louis.

Persah, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 40′ E. Lat. 27° 10′ N.

Persaim, or *Bassein*, t. Birman empire, in Pegue, on the Irrawuddy, here called the Persaim river, and capable of admitting ships up to the town. Lon. 95° E. Lat. 16° 50′ N.

Persante, or *Psante*, r. Prussia, in Pomerania, which falls into the Baltic, a little below Colberg.

Persauma, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 86° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 1′ N.

Perse, or *Prese*, r. Eu. Russia, which falls into the Dwina, near Rockenhausen.

Persepolis, Ruins of. The remains of this ancient capital of Persia are 30 m. N. N. E. Schiras. The majestic ruins which distinguish this site appear to be solely those of the great palace of Darius, which was set fire to by Alexander, in a fit of frenzy. This superb edifice has the walls of three of its sides still standing. The front extends 600 paces from N. to S. while the side reaching from E. to W. extends 390 paces. The columns, staircases, images, and relievos are exceedingly magnificent.

Perserin, or *Prisrendi*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 45 m. E. by N. Scutari, 108 N. Joannina. Pop. 16,000.

Pershore, t. Eng. in Worcester co. once famed for its abbey, is on the N. bank of the Avon, 9 m. E. S. E. Worcester, 102 W. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 4′ W. Lat. 52° 7′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Persia, an extensive empire of Asia, whose limits have been very variously defined. The region which seems to be most properly considered as Persia, is bounded W. by the Euphrates and Tigris, with the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan; N. by the Caspian and the mountains of Caucasus; S. by the Persian gulf; E. by a vast sandy and saline desert, which partly extends as far as the Indus, partly rises into the lofty mountain regions of Hindoo Coosh and Parapomisus. It has been usual to extend Persia as far as the Indus; but the mountainous countries of Cabul and Candahar have been long entirely independent. The southern sandy desert of Mekran and Beloochistan are still more universally included in our maps of Persia; a division, however, which seems to be made with little propriety.

The loftiest mountains of Persia are on its borders. The most remarkable is the immense chain of Caucasus, which fills the interval between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Southwards from this branch spread the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan. These mountains, which are very lofty, form the frontier between the Persian and Turkish empires. From the highest part of them, a great chain, under the name of El-wand, or Elbruz, makes a circuit round the southern shore of the Caspian, leaving between itself and the sea a very fertile plain. It is continued along the southern frontier of Khorassan, and is supposed to unite with the mountains of Parapomisus, and through them, with the Hindoo Coosh and Himmaleh. Chains of inferior height traverse the southern provinces of Khusistan and Farsistan. The interior of Persia consists of an immense, dry, salt plain. It is traversed, however, by many mountains, either independent, or connected with the great frontier chains, the streams descending from which are usually lost in the sands, or formed into lakes. These streams produce, however, all the fertility which the empire can boast; and when they are abundant, render the plains through which they flow, beautiful and luxuriant in an extraordinary degree. That of Schiras is considered the boast of Persia. The provinces of the Caspian, watered from the great chains of Caucasus and Elbruz, are of very remarkable fertility. The principal cultivated productions are the vine, the mulberry, and fruits of various kinds. A vast extent of the empire, however, is abandoned to pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia. The government of Persia is in its principle entirely absolute. The reigning king has always been judged the vicegerent of the prophet, and entitled to the most implicit obedience. No monarch has ever ruled with more arbitrary sway than he who now fills the throne. He is absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects. The wandering tribes, however, are ruled by their own khans, who carry on all the internal administration, and merely pay military service when required. They can, it is said, by great effort, furnish 150,000, or 200,000 men. It consists entirely of cavalry, and receives no regular pay. The Persians are the most polite nation in the east. They are also the most learned; poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passion. The whole Persian nation are now Mahometans, of the sect of Schiites, or of the followers of Ali, who, on that ground, are viewed by the Turks

with still greater abhorrence than even Christians. The Persians themselves are not an intolerant people; they listen without anger to the professions or arguments of those who hold a different belief, and do not allow this circumstance to cause any interruption of social intercourse. The Persians, to a considerable extent, are a manufacturing people. Those unrivalled carpets, to which we give the name of Turkey, are wrought in Persia. Silk is also a great staple, either by itself or mixed with cotton and wool; and they excel particularly in brocade and embroidery. All estimates of the population of Persia are founded on the most vague conjecture.

Persia, t. Missouri, on the N. bank of Missouri river, 19 m. from Franklin. It was laid out in 1820.

Persian Gulf, called also the sea of Ommon, an extensive bay of the Indian ocean, which, stretching in a W. N. W. direction divides Persia from Arabia. It is about 600 miles long.

Person, co. N. C. Pop. 9,029. Slaves 3,684. Engaged in agriculture 2,512, in commerce 13, in manufactures 151. At the court-house is a post-office.

Persotem, or *Pursotem*, t. Hind. in Orissa, and cap. of a district of the same name.

Pertagur, t. and fortress, Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 82° 23′ E. Lat 25° 58′ N.

Perth, co. Scotland, bounded E. by Forfar, S. E. by the Frith of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife, S. by the Forth, and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, S. W. by Dumbartonshire, W. by Argyle, N. W. by Inverness, and N. by Aberdeen. Extent, 5,000 square miles, or 4,068,640 acres. It contains 80 parishes, 26,404 inhabited houses, and, in 1801, 136,366 inhabitants.

Perth, the capital of the above county, is on the W. bank of the Tay. It has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. The salmon fishery on the Tay, near this place, is very extensive. The staple manufacture at Perth is linen; but, of late, the cotton manufacture has almost superseded it. Besides these, here are extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. The grammar school of Perth has long been accounted one of the best in Scotland. 39 m. N. Edinburg, 22 W. Dundee, 15 S. Dunkeld. Lon. 3° 27′ W. Lat. 56° 22′ N. Pop. in 1811, 17,248.

Perth, t. Up. Canada, near the river Rideau.

Perth-Amboy. See *Amboy*.

Perthuis, seignory, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, 34 m. W. Quebec.

Pertuis, t. France, in Vaucluse, 14 m. S. E. Apt, 40 S. E. Avignon. Pop. 4,000.

Pertuis d'Antioche. See *Antioche*.

Peru, one of the viceroyalties of Spanish America. It extends from the Rio Tumbez, in 3° 30′ S. lat. to the chain of Vilcanota, in 15° S. lat. It is bounded N. by New Granada, E. by Brazil, S. E. by Buenos Ayres, S. by the desert of Atacama, which separates it from Chili, and W. by the Pacific ocean. The Andes pass through the whole length of the country parallel with the Pacific ocean. There are two principal ridges, called the eastern and western Cordillera. The country between them is an elevated plain, or table land, generally from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The narrow tract between the western Cordillera and the Pacific is a plain, principally sandy and barren. The tops of the Andes are covered with eternal snow, and the low country on the coast is hot and unhealthy, while the intermediate table land enjoys a uniform and delightful climate. Earthquakes are common: Lima has been repeatedly almost ruined by them. There are 70 gold mines, 700 silver mines, and 4 of quicksilver, besides several of copper and lead. The annual produce of the gold and silver mines is more than $4,000,000. The population, according to the last census, is 1,079,122, of which number 619,000 are civilized Indians, and the rest are whites, negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes. The Spanish settlements are on the high table land between the mountains, and on the coast, but do not extend E. of the Andes.

Peru trades with Europe, the East Indies, coastwise with Mexico, Guatimala, and Chili, and over land with the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. Its exports are chiefly gold and silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuit's bark, salt, vicuna wool, and coarse woollens; and it receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, cocoa leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. Amid the recent commotions in South America, Peru has remained unshaken in its allegiance to the king of Spain. Armaments have been fitted out by the Patriots of Buenos Ayres and Chili, for the invasion of this country, and on the 10th July 1821, Lima the key of the whole country, fell into their hands.

Peru, Bennington co. Vt. 30 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 314.

Peru, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 16 m. N. N. E. Lenox. Pop. 748.

Peru, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 140 m. N. Albany. Pop. 710.

Peru, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 157.

Peru, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 233.

Perrencheres, t. France, in Orne, 9 m. S. W. Mortagne, 14 N. E. Alencon. Pop. 800.

Perugia, a delegation of Italy, in the States of the Church, including the *ci-devant* Perugino. Pop. 182,000.

Perugia, cap. of the above delegation, near the Tiber. It has manufactures of velvet and other silk stuffs. The surrounding country is one of the richest and finest in Italy. 30 m. N. N. W. Spoleto, 85 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 22′ E. Lat. 43° 6′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Peruipe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic in lat. 18° 20′ S.

Peruwelz, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 12 m. N. by E. Valenciennes, 18 W. by N. Mons. Pop. 5,500.

Perwez le Marches, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 12 m. N. Namur, 25 S. E. Brussels.

Perwuttum, t. Hind. in Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kistna. Lon. 78° 40′ E. Lat. 15° 57′ N.

Persagno, t. Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cattaro, 3 m. N. W. Cattaro. Pop. 1,600.

Pesant, Point, the N. point of the island of Banca.

Pesaro, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, near the Foglia, 18 m. E. N. E. Urbino, 34 N. W. Ancona. Lon. 12° 53′ E. Lat. 45° 55′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Pescara, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the river Pescara. It was formerly the see of a bishop, now removed to Atri. 6 m. N. E. Chieti, 40 E. Aquila.

Pescara, r. Naples, in the Abruzzo, which has

its source in the Appennines, and falls into the Adriatic at Pescara.

Pescarolo, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 9 m. N. E. Cremona.

Peschici, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 11 m. N. W. Vieste. Pop. 1,600.

Peschiera, t. and fortress, Austrian Italy, near the spot where the Mincio issues from the lake of Garda, 15 m. W. Verona, 18 N. N. W. Mantua. Lon. 10° 42′ E. Lat. 45° 7′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Pescia, t. Tuscany. It is the see of a bishop. 10 m. W. S. W. Pistoja, 20 E. N. E. Florence.

Pescia, t. Austrian Italy, 7 m. S. Treviso.

Pescina, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, 34 m. N. by E. Ponte Corvo.

Pesco Constanso, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra, 10 m. S. by E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,300.

Peseguero, small isl. near the coast of Portugal. Lon. 8° 52′ W. Lat. 37° 40′ N.

Pesenas, or *Pesenas*, t. France, at the confluence of the Peyre and the Herault, 14 m. N. E. Beziers, 25 S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 7,000.

Pesenberg, t. Austria, on the Danube, opposite Ips, 60 m. W. Vienna.

Peshawur, *Peshour*, or *Peishore*, district of Cabul. It is intersected by the Kameh or Cabul river. Although the district is only 35 miles in circumference, it is said to contain 300,000 inhabitants. This district is the favourite residence of the Afghan court during the winter.

Peshawur, city, Cabul, and cap. of the above district, is upwards of five miles in circumference, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. It was at Peshawur that the honourable Mount Stuart Elphinston had his audience of Shah Sujaa, the Afghan king, in the year 1809. Lon. 70° 37′ E. Lat. 33° 32′ N.

Peshwa. See *Mahratta Territory* and *Poonah*.

Pesme, t. France, in Upper Saone, 22 m. W. Besancon. Pop. 1,700.

Pessac, t. France, in Gironde, 3 m. S. W. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,400.

Pest, or *Pesth*, a palatinate of Hungary, on the Danube. Area, 4,050 sq. miles. Pop. 362,000.

Pest, or *Pesth*, a large city, Hungary, on the bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, from which it is separated by a bridge of boats, three quarters of a mile in length. It is the seat of the high courts of justice, and the place of meeting for the diet of Hungary. The university is richly endowed. There are 40 professors, and between 700 and 800 students. The manufactures are various, comprising silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, and musical instruments; also tobacco, which is here a government monopoly. 130 m. E. S. E. Vienna. Pop. 42,000.

Petalnaig, t. India, in Tinnevelly. Lon. 78° 15′ E. Lat. 9° 13′ N.

Petapsco. See *Patapsco*.

Petatlan, *Punta de*, cape on the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 17° 38′ N.

Petchelee, province, China, in which is Peking, the capital. It is on the Tartar frontier. Pop. according to Sir George Staunton, 38,000,000.

Petchelee, *Gulf of*. See *Yellow Sea*.

Petelinga, *Punta*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35° W. Lat. 5° 8′ S.

Peterborough, city, Eng. in Northampton co. on the Nen. Of the public buildings, the cathedral is by far the most remarkable. It is a noble structure, extending 470 feet in length, and about 200 in breadth. The chief trade of Peterborough consists in coals, corn, malt, and timber. The stocking manufacture also is carried on here to a considerable extent. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 3,674 for the city, and 7,029 for the liberty of Peterborough. 73 m. N. London. Lon. 0° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 35′ N.

Peterborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. watered by the Contoocook. It is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the State, and contains, besides other smaller manufactories, 5 cotton factories, a woollen factory, several grain mills, an oil mill, and a fulling mill. It has 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists. Pop. 1,500. 20 m. from Amherst and from Keene, 40 S. W. Concord, 60 from Boston. Lat. 42° 52′ N.

Peterborough, p-v. Madison co. N. Y. on Oneida creek, 29 m. S. W. Utica, 122 W. Albany. Here are a printing office, an arsenal, and extensive cotton, woollen, and glass factories.

Peterhead, s-p. Scotland, Aberdeen co. on a peninsula and small island called Keith Inch, projecting into the German ocean, and forming the most easterly point of land in Scotland. It has two harbours, divided from each other by a causeway. They are resorted to by wind-bound vessels from all parts of Europe. The shipping belonging to this port amounts to about 13,000 tons. 132 m. N. Edinburgh. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 37° 50′ N. Pop. in 1811, 3,554.

Peterlingen. See *Payerne*.

Peters, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,565.

Peters, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,776.

Petersburg, *St.* a government in the N. W. of Eu. Russia, at the E. extremity of the gulf of Finland. Area, 18,000 sq. miles. Pop. 700,000. The surface is in general level. The cold climate is unfavourable to the culture of corn. Timber forms the chief source of wealth, deals and masts being the great articles of export.

Petersburg, *St.* the capital of the Russian empire, is at the E. extremity of the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva. It is entirely a modern city, having been commenced by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the last century, and has since been progressively extended and embellished, particularly by the empress Catharine II. who first made it the permanent abode of the court. The form of Petersburg is nearly circular: its diameter about four miles. The Neva, flowing form east to west, divides it into two parts, of which the larger and more populous is on the south side of the river. On the land side, St. Petersburg is almost entirely open; but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt, and in the middle of the city is a citadel. The site of this capital is level, and low, and was formerly liable to inundations.

The Neva, soon after entering St. Petersburg, sends off a branch, and from the middle of the city another branch, both to the northward. These fall soon after into the sea, and form the insulated tracts on which the northern part of the city is built. The main stream flows through the middle of the city, and has along its south side a quay 3 miles in length, and embanked in all its extent with a wall, parapet, and pavement of granite. The southern part of the town is divided by canals. No city in Europe can stand a comparison with St. Petersburg in the width and regularity of its streets. The squares are less numerous and spacious than might have been expected in a city of such recent erection. The streets are for the most part paved with stone. The houses, origin-

ally of wood, are now of brick. One of the chief difficulties in this city is to make a cellar, as in all situations water is found at the depths of five or six feet. Among the most conspicuous public buildings, is the winter palace of the czar, a building of great extent, being 450 feet long, 350 broad, and 70 in height. The number of booksellers' shops in Petersburg is between 30 and 40; of printing-houses about half as many. The publications are generally translations from the French, English, or German. The Petersburg university was established in 1819. There are inferior institutions in considerable number, such as schools for medicine, surgery, navigation, mining; also several military colleges and charity schools. Here are also several academies, one of sciences, another of the fine arts, and a third for promoting a knowledge of the Russian history and language. But most of the members of these associations are foreigners, particularly Germans. Petersburg contains several scientific collections, in particular those of natural history and the arts, and several public libraries, the largest of which are the Imperial library at the hermitage, Zaluski's and the Grand Duke of Constantine's, each of which contains 300,000 volumes. The manufacturing establishments are very various. Among those undertaken by the government, are the grand tapestry work, a large manufactory of aqua fortis, a mint, and assay office in the citadel, a bronze work, a foundery of metal, a foundery of cannon, and powder-mills. Of those belonging to individuals, are the manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass and printing types. The commercial intercourse of St. Petersburg is important, from its extensive communication with the interior, and its being the only great maritime outlet in the gulf of Finland. The canal of Vischnei-Volotschok, unites the Neva with the Wolga, thus opening a slow but complete communication between the Baltic and the Caspian, a distance of 1,400 miles. The foreign trade of St. Petersburg is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The principal exports are hemp and flax, leather and tallow, iron from the mines, and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests. To these are added canvas, and other coarse linen. The value of the annual imports into St. Petersburg is between five and six millions sterling; and that of the exports between four and five millions. The number of ships that enter the Neva annually varies from 1,000 to 1,700, of which about half are British. 435 m. E. by N. Stockholm, 1,400 E. N. E. London. Lon. 30° 18′ 45″ E. Lat. 59° 56′ 23″ N. Pop. in 1817, according to census, 285,000; of whom 55,000 were in the land and sea service, and 25,000 were foreigners.

Petersburg, p-t. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 25 m. N. E. Albany. Pop. 2,248.

Petersburg, p-t. Adams co. Pa.

Petersburg, t. Cumberland co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

Petersburg, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 188.

Petersburg, borough and port of entry, Dinwiddie co. Virginia, on the S. E. bank of Appomattox river, just below the falls, 12 miles from its mouth, at the head of sloop navigation, 25 m. S. Richmond. It carries on a large commerce in tobacco and flour, and is the emporium of trade for a considerable district in North Carolina, as well as for the southern part of Virginia. The falls of the river at this place afford fine situations for mills; and there is a canal around them, which opens the navigation for 80 miles above the town. The amount of shipping in this district, in 1815, was 5,912 tons. Petersburg contains a court-house, jail, Free Mason's hall, several tobacco warehouses and flour mills, 2 banks, an insurance office, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, and 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists. The borough comprehends, besides the town of Petersburg, the village of Blandford, in Prince George's co. and Powhatan, in Chesterfield co. Pop. in 1810, 5,668; in 1820, 6,328, of whom 3,117 were whites, 1,113 free blacks, and 2,098 slaves. Lon. 77° 31′ W. Lat. 37° 15′ N.

Petersburg, p-t. Elbert co. Geo. on the Savannah, at the junction of Broad river, 53 m. above Augusta.

Petersburg, t. Woodford co. Kentucky, on the river Kentucky, 15 m. S. E. Frankfort.

Petersburg, t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 14 m. E. N. E. New Lisbon.

Petersfield, t. Eng. in Hants, 18 m. N. E. Portsmouth, 54 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 54′ W. Lat. 50° 59′ N. Pop. 1,200.

Petershagen, t. Prussian States, on the Weser, 6 m. N. Minden. Pop. 1,200.

Petersham, v. Eng. in Surry, on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond hill, 10 m. W. S.W. London. Pop. 406.

Petersham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 29 m. N. W. Worcester, 67 m. W. by N. Boston. Pop. 1,623. Swift river, a branch of the Chickapee, runs through the town. Petersham contains a variety of manufactures. The town is handsomely built, on elevated ground, commanding an extensive prospect.

Petersthal, v. Baden, 24 m. E. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 2,000.

Peterstown, p-v. Monroe co. Va.

Petersville, p-v. Frederick co. Md.

Peterswald, v. Bohemia, 20 m. S. by E. Dresden. Pop. 1,500.

Peterswaldau, t. Prussian states, 9 m. S. Schweidnitz. Pop. 3,000.

Peterwardein, or *Peter-Vara*, strong t. Austrian states, on the Danube. Pop. 3,700. It is remarkable for the defeat of the Turks by Prince Eugene in 1716.

Peterwardein, in Hungary. See *Neusats*.

Petherton, North, v. Eng. in Somerset, 8 m. N. E. Taunton. Pop. 2,615.

Petherton, South, t. Eng. in Somerset, 12 m. S. E. North Petherton. Pop. 1,867.

Petin, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 99° 27′ E. Lat 2° 20′ S.

Petit Codiak, r. New Brunswick, which falls into Chignecto bay.

Petit Goaves, t. on the N. coast of St Domingo, on the bay of Leogane, 7 m. W. Grand Goave, 36 W. by S. Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72° 54′ W. Lat. 18° 23′ N.

Petit John, r. Arkansas, which rises in the Ozark mountains, near the sources of the Poteau and La Feve, and after a N. E. course of 200 miles joins the Arkansas.

Petit Port, on the W. side of Newfoundland island, 5½ leagues N. Cape Ray. Lon. 59° 15′ W. Lat. 47° 52′ 30″ N.

Petit Riviere, t. St. Domingo, 10 leagues E. by N. St. Marc. Lon. 72° 15′ W. Lat. 19° 8′ N.

Petite Nation, seignory, York co. Lower Canada, on the Ottawa.

Petite Pierre, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 26 m. N.W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,000.

Petite Riviere, r. Lower Canada, which runs S.W. 15 leagues, and falls into the Ottawa.

Petkum, v. Hanover, in East Friesland, on the Ems, 3 m. S. E. Embden.

Petlad, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° E. Lat. 22° 27′ N.

Petlahwad, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 74° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 22′ N.

Petoka, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash from the N. E. 20 m. below Vincennes, after a course of about 70 miles.

Petras. See *Pelion, Mount*.

Petrei Bay, bay on the S. shore of New Holland. Lon. 133° 15½′ E. Lat. 32° 33½′ S.

Petrella, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, 11 m. E. Molise. Pop. 3,000.

Petrie's Island, small isl. off the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 229° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 42′ N.

Petrikau, t. Poland, 76 m. S. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,700.

Petrikov, t. Russian Lithuania, in Minsk, 130 m. S. E. Novogrodek.

Petries, p-v. Herkimer co. N. Y.

Petrinia, t. Austrian States, 35 m. E. Carlstadt. Pop. 2,900.

Petronell, t. Austrian States, 12 m. W. by S. Presburgh. Pop. 2,000.

Petropaulouskaia, fort, A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, 16 m. S. S. W. Selenginsk.

Petropaulouskaia, fort, A. Russia, in Oufa, 52 m. E. N. E. Verchouralsk.

Petropaulouskoi, t. A. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ischim, 40 m. E. Ischim.

Petrorca, t. Chili, in Quillota, on the Longotoma. Lat. 31° 30′ S.

Petrosavodsk, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of Olonetz, situated on the W. bank of Lake Onega, 65 m. N.E. Olonetz. Lon. 34° 23′ 45″ E. Lat. 61° 47′ 4″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Petrovsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Jaroslav, 52 m. S. Jaroslav. Lon. 40° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 45′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Petrovsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Saratov, 40 m. N.W. Saratov. Lon. 44° 54′ E. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

Petschanoi, cape on the N. coast of A. Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 165° 14′ E. Lat. 75° 25′ N.

Petschau, t. Bohemia, 63 m. W. Prague, 11 S. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,400.

Petschora, r. Eu. Russia, which rises in the Oural mountains, and falls into the Arctic ocean near Pustoserskoe. Length, above 600 miles.

Pettapore, or *Pettipore*, t. Hind. in the Circars. Lon. 82° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 5′ N.

Pettau, t. Austrian States, on the Drave, 17 m. E. S. E. Marburg. Lon. 15° 59′ 26″ E. Lat. 46° 36° 21″ N. Pop. 1,200.

Pettem, v. North Holland, on the German ocean, 10 m. N. Alkmaar.

Petticotta, t. India, in Tanjore. Lon. 79° 22′ E. Lat. 10° 21′ N.

Pettini, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 24° 37′ E. Lat. 44° 49′ N.

Pettmes, or *Poltmes*, t. Bavaria, 10 m. S. by W. Neuberg on the Danube. Pop. 1,000.

Pettorano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara, 5 m. S. Sulmona.

Petty Harbour, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 20′ W. Lat. 47° 30′ N.

Petworth, t. Eng. in Sussex, on a branch of the Arun, 12 m. N. E. Chichester, 49 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 36′ W. Lat. 50° 59′ N. Pop. 3,007.

Pfeia, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 38° 36′ W. Lat. 3° 36′ S.

Pevensey, v. Eng. in Sussex, on a small river which falls into Pevensey bay, 14 m. S. W. Hastings. Pop. 2,459.

Peyaung, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 15′ E. Lat. 27° 40′ N.

Peyerson's Point, cape on the N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 32′ W. Lat. 17° 18′ N.

Peyrat, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 25 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,600.

Peyrehourade, t. France, in Landes, at the confluence of the Adour and the Gave de Pau, 13 m. S. Dax, 20 E. by N. Bayonne. Pop. 2,000.

Peyriac, t. France, in Aude, 15 m. E. by N. Carcassone. Pop. 1,100.

Peyrolles, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the right bank of the Durance, 12 m. N. Aix. Pop. 1,800.

Peyrusse, t. France, in Aveyron, 25 m. W. by N. Rodez. Pop. 900.

Peytahn, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 82° 15′ E. Lat. 29° 4′ N.

Peytonsburg, v. Pittsylvania co. Va.

Peza, r. Eu. Russia, which flows from the Lake Varzeskoi, and runs into the river Mezen, 12 m. S. E. Ozokolskoi.

Pezenas. See *Pesenas*.

Peso do Regoa, t. Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, on the Douro, 7 m. N. W. Lamego. Pop. 1,100.

Pfafers. See *Pfeffers*.

Pfaffendorf, v. Prussian states, 1 m. N. Liegnitz. Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II. obtained, in 1760, a signal victory over the Austrians, commanded by Laudohn.

Pfaffenhausen, t. Bavaria, 5 m. N. N. W. Mindelheim. Pop. 3,000.

Pfaffenhofen, t. Wirtemburg, 18 m. N. Stutgard. Pop. 900.

Pfaffenhofen, v. Bavaria, 8 m. E. by S. Ulm. Pop. 1,200.—There is another on the Ilm, 24 m. N. by W. Munich. Pop. 1,500.

Pfaffenhofen, t. Austrian States, in Tyrol, on the Inn, 14 m. W. Inspruck. Pop. 2,400.

Pfaffenhofen, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 9 m. W. Hagenau. Pop. 1,200.

Pfalzel, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, 3 m. N. E. Treves. Pop. 900.

Pfedelbach, t. Wirtemberg, 4 m. S. Oehringen. Pop. 1,000.

Pfedersheim, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 24 m. N. W. Spire, 23 S. Mentz. Pop. 1,700.

Pfeffenheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 6 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 1,700.

Pfeffers, or *Pfafers*, v. Switz. in St. Gall, 4 m. S. Sargans.

Pfeffikon, t. Swiss canton of Zurich, 11 m. E. Zurich. Pop. 2,700.

Pfins, small r. Baden, which falls into the Rhine, a mile above Germersheim.

Pforten, v. Prussia, 11 m. S. Guben, 67 N. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 800.

Pfortsheim, t. Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and Nagold, 17 m. E. S. E. Carlsruhe, 22 W. N. W. Stutgard. Lon. 8° 38′ 15″ E. Lat. 48° 55′ 15″ N. Pop. 5,400.

Pfreimd, t. Bavaria, on the river Nab, 11 m. E. Amberg. Pop. 1,100.

Pfullendorf, t. Baden, 19 m. N. by E. Constance. Pop. 1,500.

Pfullingen, t. Wirtemberg, 9 m. E. by S. Tubingen. Pop. 3,200.

Pfunds, v. Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Inn, 44 m. W. S. W. Inspruck.

Pfungstadt, v. Germany, 5 m. S. S. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,100.

Pfyn, t. Switz. in Thurgau, 7 m. W. Constance.

Phalasia, Cape, cape on the E. coast of the island of Negropont. Lon. 23° 48′ E. Lat. 38° 51′ N.

Phalsbourg, t. France, in Meurthe, 30 m. N. W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,900.

Pharsalia, or *Pharsa*, (an. *Pharsalus*) t. Greece, in Thessaly. It lies adjacent to the plain so well known for the decisive victory gained by Cæsar over Pompey. 18 m. S. E. Larissa, 23 N. by W. Zeitun. Pop. 5,000.

Pharsalia, p-t. Chenango co. (N. Y.) N. W. of Norwich. Pop. 873.

Pheasant's Isle, small isl. in the Bidassao, the river which separates France and Spain.

Phelps, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. 12 m. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 5,688.

Phelps, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 526.

Phervinterskoi, cape, Eu. Russia, on the E. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 77° 14′ E. Lat. 77° 30′ N.

Philadelphia, t. Rutland co. Vt. 36 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 205.

Philadelphia, t. Jefferson co. N.Y.

Philadelphia, co. Pa. bounded N. by Bucks co. E. and S. E. by Delaware river, S. W. by Delaware co. and W. by Montgomery co. Pop. 136,273.

Philadelphia, the largest town in Pennsylvania, is on the W. bank of Delaware river, which is here seven-eighths of a mile wide, 126 miles from the Atlantic ocean by the course of the bay and river, and about 55 or 60, in a S. E. direction, over land; 300 S.W. Boston; 90 S.W. New York; 100 N. E. Baltimore; 138 N. E. Washington. The form of the ground plot of the proper city is an oblong, about one mile from N. to S. and two from E. to W. lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles in a right line above their confluence. The buildings now extend beyond these limits, and occupy a space exceeding 3 miles in length from N. to S and on High or Market street extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. All the houses built beyond the boundary line of the oblong city are said to be in the "liberties," as the jurisdiction of the corporation does not extend to that part of the town. Some of the streets in the liberties are irregular, but the city is regularly laid out in streets, which cross each other at right angles. Of these, there were originally 9 which extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and which were crossed by 23, running N. and S. The number of squares is 304; several of which are intersected by lanes and alleys. Broad street is 113 feet wide; High street, 100; Mulberry street, 60; and the other streets, in the original plan, 50 feet wide. The streets are well paved, and are, in general kept very clean. The houses are generally constructed of brick, three stories high, plain and neat, without much ornament.

Philadelphia contained, in 1817, 57 places of public worship, viz. 9 for General Assembly Presbyterians, 2 for Associate Reformed Presbyterians, 1 for Associate Presbyterians, 1 for Reformed Presbyterians, 6 for Episcopalians, 6 for Quakers or Friends, 5 for Baptists, 4 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Swedes, 2 for German Lutherans, 1 for English Lutherans, 1 for German Presbyterians, 2 for Dutch Reformed Presbyterians, 11 for Methodists, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Universalists, 1 for Unitarians, 1 for Jews, and 1 for Swedenborgians. The other public buildings are the state-house, and offices, 2 city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, the Philosophical Society's hall, a public library, an hospital, 3 dispensaries, an almshouse, a jail, 10 incorporated banks, 2 dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, the Washington hall, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, 11 brick market-houses, a fish-market, a house of correction, and 3 powder magazines. The state-house was erected about the year 1753, and its architecture is admired. It now contains Peale's museum, the largest collection of natural curiosities in America. Adjoining it is an inclosed square, ornamented with several rows of trees, so as to form a pleasant promenade. The new bank of Pennsylvania, erected under the superintendance of Mr. Latrobe, is a large and remarkably elegant edifice of marble, of the Ionic order, constructed after the model of the ancient temple of Minerva, in Greece. The following public buildings have been recently finished, or are now (1822) in a state of forwardness: viz. a theatre 100 feet in front and 150 in depth; the State-prison, an oblong square 600 feet by 800; the First Presbyterian church, a beautiful edifice with a portico supported by six Ionic columns and having a cupola; St. Stephen's church, a Gothic building of freestone with 2 spires, each 125 feet high; St. Andrew's church, with an elegant steeple 236 feet in height; the Presbyterian church in Arch street; the Orphan Asylum 100 feet in front. The city is supplied with water from the Schuylkill. Until lately the water was raised into a reservoir by steam engines at great cost, but a water power is now obtained by the erection of a dam across the river. The new works are capable of throwing into the reservoir from eight to ten million of gallons of water for every 24 hours.

Among the literary and benevolent institutions are the Philadelphia library, which originated with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742. It has more than 12,000 volumes, besides a museum and a valuable philosophical apparatus, and is open to the public; the Philadelphia Athenæum; the academy of natural sciences; the American Philosophical Society; the African Seminary. The Pennsylvania Hospital, established in 1751, is the most respectable institution of the kind in the United States. It has a valuable anatomical museum, a library of nearly 5,000 volumes, and usually about 200 patients, of whom nearly one half are lunatics. In 1816, a handsome building was erected in the neighborhood of the hospital, to accommodate Mr. West's celebrated painting, representing Christ healing the sick. The profits resulting from the exhibition of the picture have afforded a handsome income to the hospital.

The University of Pennsylvania was formed out of two institutions; one designated by the above name, the other by that of the College, Academy and Charitable Schools of Philadelphia. They now constitute a very respectable seminary, incorporated in 1791, and embracing at present, the four departments of arts, medicine, natural science, and law, in each of which lectures are given. There are four professors in the department of arts, 5 in that of natural science, 1 in the law department, and 7 in the medical department.

The medical department is one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the world. It has about 500 students from various parts of the U. States, who expend annually at least 150,000 dollars in the city.

Philadelphia is the first city in the United States in the variety, extent, and excellence of its manufactures. In 1810, the city and county contained 8 cotton manufactories, 23 carding machines, 102 hat manufactories, 20 nail manufactories, 10 gun manufactories, 59 tanneries, 18 distilleries, 17 breweries, 7 paper mills, 27 snuff and tobacco manufactories, 15 ropewalks, 24 brush manufactories, 3 glass works, 14 marble yards, 7 umbrella manufactories, 54 printing-offices, and numerous other manufacturing establishments. The porter brewery rivals that of London. The whole value of the manufactures for the city and county in 1810, was $16,103,669. In this city is the mint of the United States, in which the national money is coined. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other place in America.

The commerce of Philadelphia is very extensive. In amount of shipping, it is the fourth city in the Union. The number of tons in 1816, was 101,630. It imports foreign goods for the greatest part of Pennsylvania, for Delaware, and half of New Jersey; and is contending with New York, New Orleans and Montreal for the supply of the western states. It is computed that 10 wagons, on an average, leave Philadelphia for Pittsburg, every day, loaded with merchandize, and the annual value of the goods thus transported has been estimated at $18,000,000. The Delaware is navigable as far as this city for a 74 gun ship, and for sloops to Trenton, 35 miles further.

The environs of Philadelphia are pleasant and well cultivated. Towards the north are Kensington on the Delaware, well known for ship building; Germantown, a long and populous village, and Frankford, another village, both within 4 or 5 miles. The country seats are numerous. To the south is Darby, a small pleasant town, above 7 miles distant; and on the Schuylkill, a town called Hamilton, near which is the botanical garden of Messrs. Bartrams. In the west, on the same river, 18 acres of ground have been destined for a public botanical garden. The bridge over Schuylkill, opposite to Market street, is a superb structure. Pop. of the city and liberties, in 1790, 43,525; in 1810, 92,247; in 1820, 108,116. Lon. 75° 15′ W. Lat. 39° 57′ N.

Philadelphia, p-t. Monroe co. Alabama.

Philates, or *Filates*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 25 m. W. by S. Joannina. Pop, 2,000.

Philbert de Grand-Lieu, v. France, on the northern bank of the lake of Grand-Lieu, 15 m. S. by W. Nantes. Pop. 2,000.

Philiatra, *Philiatrea*, or *Filatra*, t. Greece, in the Morea, 2 m. from the sea, and 6 S. W. Arcadia.

Philip Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 6 m. S. Norfolk island.

Philip Island, small isl. on the S. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 145° 25′ E. Lat. 38° 33′ S.

Philip Islands, 2 islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 140° 3′ E. Lat. 5° 6′ S.

Philip Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143° 57′ W. Lat. 16° 24′ S.

Philip island, large isl. U. S. in Lake Superior, S. E. of Isle Royal.

Philip Port, an inlet on the S. coast of New Holland, 30 miles long, and 36 broad. Lon. of Point Nepean, the E. point of entrance, 144° 39′ E. Lat. 38° 18′ S.

Philippe, Fort, fort of France, at the mouth of the small river Aa, below Gravelines.

Philippeau, a bay of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the straits of Belleisle. Lon. 55° 40′ W. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Philipperille, t. Netherlands, in Namur, 22 m. S. by W. Namur, 30 S. E. Mons. Lon. 4° 32′ 34″ E. Lat. 50° 11′ 19″ N. Pop. 1,200.

Philippi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, 8 m. from the sea, and 80 E. by N. Salonica. The adjoining plains are famous as the scene of a battle between Cassius and Brutus on the one side, and Augustus and Mark Anthony on the other.

Philippina, t. Mexico, in Guatimala. Lon. 91° 30° W. Lat. 12° 50′ N.

Philippine Bay, or *Bahia de Corles*, bay on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83° 50′ W. Lat. 22° N.

Philippines, an archipelago in the Eastern sea, consisting of more than 1,200 islands, of various sizes, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments. They extend from 5° to 20° N. lat. The largest island is Luzon, or Luconia; to the south of which the principal islands are Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Masbate, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Magindanao. The principal production is rice, which is the chief food of the natives. The tobacco is excellent, and is esteemed the best in Asia. The exports are birds' nests, cassia, gold dust, pepper, rattans, sago, tortoise shell, wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, and many other articles of inferior note. These islands were first discovered by Magellan, in 1521. In 1570, a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river. The piratical cruizers from Magindanao and Sooloo are constantly plundering the coast of the Philippines, capturing vessels, burning towns, and massacreing the inhabitants. Pop. 3,000,000.

Philippines, New. See *Pelew Islands.*

Philippopoli, or *Filibe*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, on an island formed by the Marizza, 95 m. W. N. W. Adrianople, 225 W. N. W. Constantinople. Pop. 30,000.

Philipsburg, t. Germany, in Baden, near the Rhine. It was once one of the strongest places in Germany. 5 m. S. Spire, 14 N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,100.

Philipsburgh, t. Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the E. side of Missisque Bay, about one mile from the boundary line between Lower Canada and the United States. It contains about 60 houses.

Philipstad, t. Sweden, in Wermeland, 35 m. N. E. Carlstadt.

Philipsthal, t. Germany, on the Werra, 38 m. S. S. E. Cassel.

Philipstown, t. Ireland, in King's co. 38 m. W. Dublin.

Phillips, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec, 40 m. N. Norridgewock. Pop. 624.

Phillips, r. New Hampshire, which unites with the Upper Amoonoosuc, in Piercy.

Phillips, co. Arkansas Territory, in the N. E. part, on the Mississippi and the St. Francis rivers. Pop. 1,201. Slaves 145. Engaged in agriculture 361, in commerce 4, in manufactures 9. The chief town is Helena, situated on the Mississippi, 12 m. below the mouth of the St. Francis.

Phillipsburg, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Phillipsburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa.

Phillipsburg, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, opposite to Easton, 41 m. N. W. Trenton.

Phillipsburg, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, Va. 7 m. S. Steubenville.

Phillipston, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 32 m. N. W. Worcester. Pop. 916.

Phillipstown, p-t. Putnam co. N.Y. on the Hudson, opposite West Point. Here are a foundry and boring mill. Pop. 3,733.

Phillipsville, p-v. Feliciana co. Louisiana.

Philokia, or *Filoki*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the E. side of the gulf of Arta, 16 m. S. by E. Arta, 56 S. by E. Joannina.

Phipps, Cape, cape on the N.W. coast of America, at the entrance into Behring's bay. Lon.140° W. Lat. 59° 36′ N.

Phipsburg, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Kennebec, 20 m. S. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,119.

Phloka, v. Greece, in the Morea, 8 m. S. E. Prygo.

Phoside, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 6 m. from Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. 1,286.

Physgeah, v. Algiers, 15 m. from Constantina.

Piacensa, or *Placentia*, t. Italy, in Parma, in an extensive plain, near the Po. Without being a place of strength, it is surrounded by earthen ramparts and defended by a castle. 32 m. W. N. W. Parma, 34 S. E. Milan. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 45° 2′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Piacenza, or the *Piacentino*, dutchy of Italy, in the States of Parma, extending from the Appenines to the Po. 36 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 18 broad.

Piadena, t. Austrian Italy, 16 m. W. Mantua.

Pialapore, t. Bengal, in Dacca. Lon. 90° 8′ E. Lat. 23° 35′ N.

Pialny, t. India, in Dindigul. Lon. 77° 37′ E. Lat. 10° 28′ N.

Piana de Greci, t. Sicily, 16 m. S. W. Palermo.

Pianella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara, 2 m. S. W. Chieta. Pop. 3,260.

Pianezza, t. Piedmont, 9 m. W. Turin. Pop. 2,000.

Piankatank, r. Va. which runs into the Chesapeake, opposite Guinn's island. It is navigable 8 miles for small craft.

Pianoza, small isl. belonging to Tuscany, between Elba and Corsica, anciently called Planauta, and used by the Romans as a place of exile. Lon. 10° 50′ E. Lat. 42° 42′ N.

Piasanskoi, Verschnei, v. Russia, in Tobolsk, near the Frozen sea, 460 m. N. Turuchansk.

Piasas, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi.

Piastla, r. Mexico, which enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 23½° N.

Piatra, t. Moldavia, on the Bistritza, 70 m. S.W. Jassy.

Piave, r. Austrian Italy, which divides into two branches, and runs into the Adriatic, N. E. of Venice. It is navigable from Naventa, 86 miles.

Piave, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, 30 m. S. by W. Modena.

Piaw, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, in lon. 85° 50′ W. lat. 15° 52′ N.

Piazida, r. A. Russia, which rises in Tomsk, and after a course of 300 miles, runs into the Frozen ocean, in lon 87° 14′ E. lat. 73° 30′ N.

Piazza, t. Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 37 m. W. by S. Catania, 80 S. E. Palermo. Lon. 14° 22′ E. Lat. 37° 23′ N. Pop. 13,500.

Pic de l'Etoile, Le, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168° 9′ E. Lat. 14° 29′ S.

Pic du Midi, Le, one of the highest mountains on the French side of the Pyrennees, more than 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is 30 m. S. Pau. 75 from Fontarabia.

Pica, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, forming a harbor at its mouth, in lat. 20° 12′ S.

Picardy, formerly a province in the N. of France, bounded by the English channel on the W and the Netherlands on the E. It now forms the department of the Somme, and part of the departments of the Oise, Aisne, and Pas de Calais.

Pichincha, a very lofty mountain and volcano of Quito, in S. America, on the skirt of which stands the capital. Lat. 0° 11′ S.

Pick, r. Up. Canada, wnich runs into Lake Superior, in lon. 88° 4′ W. lat. 48° 28′ N.

Pickaway, co. in the central part of Ohio. Pop. 13,149. Engaged in agriculture 3,105, in commerce 16, in manufactures 209. Chief town, Middle Smithfield. Pickaway plains, in this county, lie S. of Circleville. They are 7 miles long and 3 broad, and are very fertile. Here is a post-office.

Pickaway, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 7 m. below Circleville. Pop. 1,908.

Pickensville, p-t. Pendleton co. S. C. on the Saluda, 124 m. W. N. W. Columbia.

Pickering, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 26 m. N. E. York, 223 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 48′ W. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Pop. 715.

Pickering, t. York co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario, E. of York.

Pickersgil Cove, harbour in Christmas sound, 5 m. N. N. E. York Minster.

Pickersgill Harbour, port, New Zealand, on the S. shore of Dusky bay. Lon. 166° 18′ E. Lat. 45° 47′ S.

Pickersgill Island, small isl. near the S. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36° 42′ W. Lat. 54° 47′ S.

Pico, isl. one of the Azores. It is about 25 miles long and 8 wide and consists almost entirely of one mountain rising to the height of 9,000 feet, while its sides are covered with vineyards. It yields annually about 5,000 pipes of wine. Pop. estimated at 24,000. Lon. 28° 16′ to 28° 44′ W. Lat. 38° 30′ 55″ to 38° 38′ 15″ N.

Pico, or *Sierra de Pico*, a mountain range of Spain, in Estremadura, which extends to the frontiers of New and Old Castile, and the province of Leon.

Picolata, ancient fort, Florida, on the E. side of the St. John's, 20 m. from St. Augustine, and 80 from the mouth of the river.

Picquet Berg, district in Africa, 90 m. N. Cape Town.

Pictou, small isl. Nova Scotia, in the straits of Northumberland, at the S. extremity of the gulf of St. Lawrence. 8 m. S. St. John's island, 58 E. Bay Verte. Lon. 62° 13′ W. Lat. 45° 46′ N.

Pictou, town. See *Tinsmouth*.

Picts' Wall, a celebrated barrier in England, raised by the Romans against the incursions of the Picts and Scots, and of which some remains are yet visible. It extended across the island, from

the Solway frith, by Carlisle and Newcastle, to the mouth of the Tyne.

Pictured rocks, Michigan, on the S. shore of Lake Superior. They consist of a series of rocks rising perpendicularly from the lake, and worn by the action of the waves into the most grotesque forms. They commence 108 m. W. Point aux Pins and extend 12 miles along the shore of the lake.

Pi di Luco, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 13 m. S. by E. Spoleto, 46 N. by E Rome.

Piedmont, the principal province of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, forming the N. W. portion of Italy, having France on the W. and Lombardy on the E. Extent, nearly 13,000 square miles. It is very fertile, the soil consisting for the most part of a rich sandy loam, which, with the aid of extensive irrigation, produces abundant crops. The plains yield wheat, rye, barley, and maize; and in the lower grounds rice is cultivated to a great extent. The exports consist of silk, partly raw and partly manufactured, wine, fruit, hides, wool and butter. Pop. 1,750,000, who are all Catholics, with the exception of 20,000 Waldenses.

Piedra Blanca, isl. off the coast of Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago. Lon. 105° 17′ W. Lat. 21° 33′ N.

Piedra, Punta, de, cape on the N. W. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 91° 10′ W. Lat. 21° 3′ N.

Piedras, Punta de, cape, on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84° W. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Pielis-Yerri, lake of Finland, 67 miles long, and from 6 to 14 broad. It communicates with the Lake Orovesi.

Pienza, t. Tuscany, 45 m. S. Florence.

Pierce's Island, small isl. N. H. in Piscataqua harbour. On this island is Fort Washington.

Pierced Islands. See *Percee*.

Piercy, t. Coos co. N. H. 20 m. N. Concord. Pop. 218.

Piermont, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on Connecticut river. Pop. 1,016.

Pierpont, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 235.

Pierpont, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 9 m. E. Jefferson. Pop. 213.

Pierre, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 20 m. N. Louhans, 21 N. E. Chalons. Pop. 1,500.

Pierre, Fonts, t. France, in Oise, 9 m. S. E. Compeigne. Pop. 1,300.

Pierre d'Oleron, t. France, on the island of Oleron, 6 m. N. W. Oleron. Pop. 3,000.

Pierrefort, t. France, in Cantal, 8 m. E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,300.

Pierrelatte, t. France, in Drome, 14 m. S. by W. Montelimart, 40 S. Valence. Pop. 2,800.

Pierreport, or *Pierre pertuis*, an artificial pass in Mount Jura, 8 m. N. W. Bienne.

Pierreville, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis river, 10 m. above its mouth.

Pietola, v. Austrian Italy, the birth-place of Virgil, 2 m. from Mantua.

Pietra, s-p. Genoa, 16 m. S. W. Savona. Pop. 1,700.

Pietra Mala, t. Italy, in Tuscany, 24 m. N. by W. Florence.

Pietra Nera, small place of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the sea coast, 12 m. S. W. Nicotera, 22 N. by E. Reggio.

Pietra Santa, t. Tuscany, 6 m. S. E. Massa. 24 N. by W. Leghorn.

Piere di Sacco, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. S. E. Padua. Pop. 5,100.

Pieux, t. France, in La Manche, 9 m. S. W. Cherburg, 12 W. Valognes. Pop. 1,300.

Pigeon Island, small isl. in the Eastern sea, near the coast of Canara. Lon. 74° 5′ E. Lat. 14° 2′ N.

Pigeon River, r. Tennessee, which runs into French Broad river, 34 m. above its mouth, and 6 above the mouth of the Nolachucky. The mouth of Little Pigeon river is 9 miles below.

Pigna, t. Piedmont, 9 m. N. E. Vintimiglia, 20 N. E. Nice. Pop. 2,300.

Pignan, t. France, in Herault, 12 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,500.

Pignans, t. France, in Var, 12 m. S. E. Brignolles, 25 N. E. Toulon. Pop. 2,300.

Pignerol. See *Pinerolo*.

Pigot, Point, the N. point at the entrance into Passage canal, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212° 16½′ E. Lat. 60° 47′ N.

Pig point, p-v. Ann-Arundel co. Md.

Pigwacket, or *Kearsarge*, mt. N. H. in Coos co. lying between Bartlett and Chatham.

Pike, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.

Pike, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 1,622.

Pike, co. Pa. separated from Wayne county. Pop. 2,894. Engaged in agriculture 1,534, in commerce 37, in manufactures 382.

Pike, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 645.

Pike, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 689.

Pike, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 762.

Pike, co. Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana. Pop. 4,438. Slaves 994. Engaged in agriculture 1,442, in commerce 12, in manufactures 43. Chief town, Holmesville.

Pike, t. and cap. Bledsoe co. E. Tennessee, E. S. E. Murfreesborough.

Pike, co. Ohio, on both sides of Scioto river. It has Scioto county S. Ross E. and N. and Highland W. Pop. 4,253. Engaged in agriculture 764, in commerce 6, in manufactures 92. Chief town, Piketon.

Pike, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 536.

Pike, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 390.

Pike, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 376.

Pike, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

Pike, t. Perry co. Ohio, 10 m. S. E. Somerset Pop. 647.

Pike, t. Starke co. Ohio. Pop. 883.

Pike, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 10 m. S. W. Wooster. Pop. 514.

Pike, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,472. At the Court House is a post-office.

Pike, co. Illinois, comprises the military bounty lands, lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi. Pop. 3,747. Slaves 676. Engaged in agriculture 1,073, in commerce 6, in manufactures 21. The seat of justice is at Colesville.

Pike, co. Missouri. Chief town, Louisiana.

Pikeland, t. Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,221.

Pike Run, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,967.

Pikesville, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.

Piketon, p-t. and cap. Pike co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 19 m. below Chillicothe. Pop. 275.

Pikeville, p-v. Rhea co. Ten.

Pilayay Paspaya, or *Cinti*, a province of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Tomina and Pomabamba, E. by the Chiriguanos Indians, and W. and S. by Porco and Chichas. Pop. 12,000.

Pilcomayo, r. S. America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which rises in the Andes, near Potosi, and running S. E. falls into the Paraguay by two mouths below the city of Assumption, after a course of about 900 miles.

Pilesgrove, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 2,012.

Pilgrims, small isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 103 m. below Quebec.

Pilgram, t. Bohemia, 57 m. S. S. E. Prague, 23 E. Tabor. Pop. 2,500.

Pilibeet, t. and fortress, Hind. in Delhi, and district of Bareily, on the E. bank of the Gowrah. Lon. 79° 45′ E. Lat. 28° 39′ N.

Pilica, r. Poland, which falls into the Vistula a few miles from Czersk.

Pilica, t. Poland, 28 m. N. by W. Cracow. Pop. 1,900.

Pilkallen, t. East Prussia, 17 m. N. E. Gumbinnen. Lon. 22° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

Pilkington, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4½ m. S. S. W. Bury. Pop. 7,353.

Pill, t. Eng. in Somersetshire with a road for shipping about 4 m. below Bristol.

Pillar, Cape, on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 148° 8′ E. Lat. 43′ 12′ S.

Pillar, Cape, on the N. W. coast of Terra del Fuego, forming the S. W. point of entrance into the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 52° 45′ S.

Pillau, s-p. E. Prussia, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, between the Baltic and the Frische Haff. The town is open, but adjoining to it is a regular fortress, considered the key to this part of Prussia on the sea side. The harbour, which serves as the port of Konigsberg, is commodious, but has only 12 feet water. 22 m. W. S. W. Konigsberg. Lon. 19° 52′ E. Lat. 54° 33′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Pillere, t. Hind. in Golcondah. Lon. 79° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 32′ N.

Pilnitz, v. Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 m. E. S. E. Dresden.

Pilsen, a circle in Bohemia, adjoining Bavaria. Area, 1,600 square miles. Pop. nearly 170,000.

Pilsen, the chief town of the above circle, is at the junction of the Misa and the Radbusa, on the great road from Nuremburg to Prague, 44 m. S. Prague. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons, and leather. It is fortified. Pop. 7,400.

Pilsno, t. Austrian Poland, 60 m. E. Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

Pilten, t. Russia, in Courland, 20 m. N. W. Goldingen, 80 W. by N. Riga.

Pilwara, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 74° 25′ E. Lat. 25° 19′ N.

Piment, Port, v. St. Domingo, 8 leagues E. by S. Tiburon.

Pinagra, t. India, in Baramahal. Lon. 78° 8′ E. Lat. 12° 6′ N.

Pinang, Pulo. See *Prince of Wales Island*.

Pinar, Cape, cape on the N. E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3° 13′ E. Lat. 39° 53′ N.

Pinas, Point, point on the coast of New California. Lon. 238° 22′ E. Lat. 36° 38′ N.

Pinckney, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. Pop. 507.

Pinckneysville, p-t. and cap. Union district, S. C. on Broad river, 75 m. N. N. W. Columbia.

Pinckneyville, p-v. Wilkinson co. Mississippi, about 5 m. E. of the Mississippi.

Pinczehely, t. Hungary, 35 m. S. Stuhl-Weissemberg.

Pnczow, t. Poland, on the Nidda, 41 m. N. E. Cracow. Pop. 1,800.

Pinda, s-p. Congo, in Africa. Lon. 18° 28′ S.

Pindarees, a warlike race of people, Hind. occupying the mountainous country along the N. side of the Nerbuddah.

Pindus, now called *Mezzoro*, chain of mountains in the N. of Greece, extending from E. to W. and separating Thessaly from Albania. Part of this chain is of the height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet.

Pine, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 795.

Pine, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 428.

Pine bush, p-v. Ulster co. N. Y.

Pine, Cape, cape on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 20′ W. Lat. 46° 42′ N.

Pine Creek, r. Pa. which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 12 m. W. Lycoming creek.

Pine Creek, t. Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. 356.

Pine Grove, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,868.

Pine Grove Mills, p-v. Centre co. Pa.

Pine Hill, p-v. York district, S. C.

Pine River, r. N. H. which flows into Ossipee lake.

Pine river, r. which rises in Missouri, and flowing S. about 200 miles, falls into White river.

Pine River, r. Missouri Territory, which rises near Leech Lake and after a course of 150 miles during which it expands into several small lakes joins the Mississippi by a mouth 60 yards wide in lon. 95° 30′ W. lat. 46° N.

Pinega, t. Eu. Russia, 78 m. E. by S. Archangel.

Pinerolo, or *Pignerol*, t. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Clusone, 22 m. S. S. W. Turin. Lon. 8° 19′ E. Lat. 44° 37′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Pines, Pines, or *Pinas*. See *Pinos*.

Pines, Island of, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 38′ E. Lat. 22° 38′ S.

Pineville, p-v. Charleston district, S. C. 40 m. from Charleston. Here is an academy.

Piney creek, small r. Arkansas, which enters the N. side of the Arkansas, above the mouth of the Illinois.

Piney Luxembourg, t. France, in Aube, 12 m. N. E. Troyes. Pop. 1,400.

Piney grove, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Pinhel, t. Portugal, in Beira, 7 m. N. E. Almeida, and 45 S. E. Lamego. Lon. 6° 44′ W. Lat. 40° 33′ N. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 1,600.

Pinkafeld, or *Pinkafey*, t. Hungary, 10 m. W. Stein-Am-Anger. Pop. 1,700.

Pinnacle Island, isl. of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 186° 40′ E. Lat. 60° 25′ N.

Pinnacle Point, point on the S. E. coast of Alashka. Lon. 198° 5′ E. Lat. 55° 10′ N.

Pinne, t. Prussian Poland, 28 m. W. Posen. Pop. 1,100.

Pinneberg, district of Denmark, in the dutchy of Holstein. Area, 193 square miles. Pop. 40,000. Its chief town, Pinneberg, is 8 m. N. W. Hamburgh.

Pinner, t. Eng. in Middlesex, 3 m. N. W. Harrow on the Hill. Pop. 1,078.

Pinos, isl. of the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Darien, 115 m. E. S. E. Rio Velo. Lon. 77° 39′ W. Lat. 8° 57′ N.

Pinos, isl. near the S. coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 16 leagues long, and 6 wide. It is 42 miles long and 34 broad. Lon. 82° 45′ W. Lat. 21° 38′ N.

Pinsk, t. Russian Lithuania, in Minsk. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek church. 84 m. E. Brzeze, 100 S. S. E. Grodno. Lon. 25° 53′ E. Lat. 50° 56′ N.

Pinvelet, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 23 m. S. by W. Nicopolis, 66 N. E. Sophia.

Piolone, or *Pioleng*, t. France, in Vaucluse, 3 m. N. W. Orange, 18 N. Avignon. Pop. 1,700.

Piomba, r. Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, which falls into the Adriatic, in lon. 13° 9′ W. lat. 42° 56′ N.

Piombino, principality of Italy, in Tuscany, between the provinces of Pisa and Sienna. Extent, 190 square miles. Pop. 18,000. Annual revenue 8,000*l*.

Piombino, t. Italy, cap. of the preceding principality, is on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba. 40 m. S. by E. Leghorn, 60 S. W. Florence. Lon. 10° 31′ 2″ E. Lat. 42° 55′ 27″ N. Pop. 4,000.

Pionsat, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 26 m. N. W. Riom, 30 N. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,700.

Piontek, t. Poland, on the Bsura, 60 m. W. by S. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Pioria, lake, Illinois, an expansion of Illinois river, 20 miles long and 1½ broad, except at Little Detroit, where it is ¼ of a mile. At the foot of the lake stands Fort Clark on the W. bank.

Piossasco, t. Piedmont, 10 m. W. S. W. Turin. Pop. 3,200.

Pipe Creek, small r. Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie in Sandusky bay.

Pipe Creek, t. Huron co. Ohio.

Piperno, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 9 m. N. N. W. Terracina, 38 S. S. W. Rome.

Pipley, t. Hind. in Bengal, on the E. bank of the Subanreeka river, about 10 miles from the sea. Lon. 87° 25′ E. Lat. 21° 42′ N.

Pipley, t. Hind. in Orissa, 30 m. S. Cuttack.

Piploud, t. Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 76° 35′ E. Lat. 21° 44′ N.

Pipriac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 14 m. N. Redom, 28 S. W. Rennes. Pop. 1,600.

Piqua, p-t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 130 m. from its mouth, 8 N. Troy, 69 W. Columbus. Pop. 350. Here is a printing-office.

Piquica, port of Peru, 85 m. S. W. Atacames. Lat. 27° S.

Pira, r. New Granada, which divides Santa Martha from Rio del Hacha, and falls into the Caribbean sea, in lat. 11° 18′ N.

Pirano, t. Austrian Illyria, on a narrow tongue of land which runs into the sea. 14 m. S. S. W. Trieste. Lon. 13° 34′ 34″ E. Lat. 45° 29′ 22″ N. Pop. 6,200.

Pirauschta. See *Philippi*.

Pirayu, parish of Paraguay, 26 m. S. E. Assumption. Lon. 57° 15′ W. Lat. 25° 29′ S.

Pirayx, r. Peru, which enters the Guapay, 54 m. from Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Piremedi. See *Argyro Castro*.

Pirgo, or *Pirgos*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the sea coast, 26 m. S. by E. Durazzo, 28 N. Avlona.

Pirhala, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 71° 48′ E. Lat. 32° 25′ N.

Piribebui, parish of Paraguay, 32 m. S. E. Assumption. Lon. 57° 4′ W. Lat. 25° 27′ S.

Pirica, r. which rises in Guiana, and falls into the Comewina, 20 m. before its junction with the Surinam.

Piristina, or *Pristina*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. 118 m. E. Ragusa, 64 N. N. W. Uscup. Pop. 10,000.

Piritu, province of New Granada, bounded E. by Venezuela. Its length of coast is 70 leagues.

Piritu, t. and cap. of a province in New Granada, 15 m. from Barcelona. Pop. 1,600.

Piritu, 2 small uninhabited islands off the coast of Caraccas, between Cape Unare and Barcelona. Lon. 65° 26′ W. Lat. 10° 10′ N.

Pirits, t. Pomerania, 12 m. S. Stargard.

Pirjatin, t. Eu. Russia, in Pultava, 78 m. E. Kiev.

Pirmasens, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, 13 m. E. S. E. Deux Ponts, 35 W. Spire. Pop. in 1820, 3,200.

Pirna, t. Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 m. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 3,800.

Pirnitz, or *Brtnits*, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 43 m. W. Brunn, 5 S. S. E. Iglau. Pop. 2,300.

Pirra, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 33 m. S. W. Larissa, 40 S. E. Joannina.

Pirusia, r. Quito, which takes the name of Rio Blanca, and joins the Guallabamba to form the river Esmeraldas, in lat 0° 27′ N.

Pisa, city in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, on the Arno, in an extensive and richly cultivated plain. The university of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy, and was a long distinguished nursery of literature. It is still accounted the seat of Tuscan education. It has 4 colleges with 40 professors. The fortifications of Pisa consist of a wall and a ditch, together with a castle and a modern citadel. It is the see of an archbishop. It stands 8 miles from the mouth of the river, 13 N. by E. Leghorn, 30 W. Florence. Lon. 10° 24′ E. Lat. 43° 43′ N Pop. 17,000.

Pisania, t. W. Africa, on the N. bank of the Gambia, near its mouth. Lon. 13° 30′ W. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

Piscadore Islands, islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 192° 30′ to 193° W. Lat. 11° to 11° 20′ N.

Piscadores, or *Fishers*, 2 rocks on the coast of Peru. Lat. 16° 48′ S.

Piscadores, rocks near the coast of Peru, 5 m. N. N. W. Callao. Lat. 12° 14′ S.

Piscasick, r. N. H. which joins the Lamprey, in Durham.

Piscataqua, r. N. H. which rises in the town of Wakefield, and running S. S. E. about 40 miles, falls into the Atlantic below Portsmouth, forming during its whole course the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire. From its source to the lower falls at Berwick, it is called Salmon fall river; thence to the junction of the Cocheco, a western tributary, it assumes the name of Newichawannoc, and thence to the ocean it is called the Piscataqua. The principal western branch is formed by Swamscot river, which comes from Exeter, Winnicot river, which comes through Greenland, and Lamprey river, which divides Newmarket from Durham; all of which meet in Great bay, 4 miles wide. The water, in its further progress, is contracted into a less bay where it receives Oyster river from the north, and at length falls into the Piscataqua at Hilton's point. The tide rises into all these bays and branches as far as the lower falls in each river, where convenient trading places have been established which have communication with Portsmouth by every tide. From Hilton's point to the ocean, a distance of 7 miles, the river is so rapid that it never freezes.

Piscataquis, r. Maine, a large W. branch of the Penobscot, which it joins 20 m. above Bangor.

Piscataquog, r. N. H. which runs E. S. E. and joins the Merrimack, in Bedford.

Piscataway, t. Middlesex co. N. J. on the Raritan, 3½ m. N. E. New Brunswick, 74 S. W. Elizabethtown. Pop. 2,648.

Piscataway, p-t. Prince George co. Md. on the Piscataway, 16 m. N. Port Tobacco, 18 S. Washington, 67 S. W. by S. Baltimore.

Piscataway, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac, at Digge's point, 8 m. below Alexandria.

Piscinola, t. Naples, near the capital. Pop. 1,700.

Pisciotta, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 19 m. W. Policastro. Pop. 2,700.

Pisco, s-p. Peru, with a good port. The road is capacious enough to hold a royal navy. 118 m. S. Lima. Lon. 76° 9′ W. Lat. 13° 46′ S.

Piscopia, or *Episcopi*, t. Cyprus, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Curias. Pop. 700.

Piscopi, small isl. in the Mediterranean, 16 m. N.W. Rhodes. Lon. 27° 9′ E. Lat. 36° 34′ N. Pop. 700.

Piseck, t. Bohemia, 53 m. S. by W. Prague. Pop. 3,900.

Pisig, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 125° 1′ E. Lat. 2° 20′ N.

Pisino. See *Mitterberg*.

Pisogne, t. Austrian Italy, 19 m. N. by W. Brescia. Pop 2,000.

Pisos, t. France, in Landes, 29 m. N.W. Tartas. Pop. 1,600.

Pistoja, t. Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, near the Ombrone. 14 m. N. N. W. Florence, 42 S. S. W. Bologna. Lon. 10° 58′ E. Lat. 43° 57′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Pistolet, bay at the N. end of Newfoundland, setting up from the straits of Belleisle, between Cape Norman and Burnt cape, 3 leagues apart.

Pisuerga, r. Spain, which falls into the Duero near Valladolid.

Pitcairn's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, without river or harbor; but with a fertile soil, and fine climate. About 30 years ago it was settled by the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, who took with them several Otaheitan women, and their descendants form a very interesting colony. Their number in 1822 was 53. For a further account of this singular settlement, see Quarterly Review, vol. 13. Lon. 130° 21′ W. Lat. 25° 2′ S.

Pitcaithly, or *Pitkeathly*, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters.

Pitch landing, t. Hertford co. N. C. on Wickacon creek, 25 m. N. W. Edenton. It exports annually considerable quantities of tar, turpentine, and lumber.

Piteschi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Wallachia, 50 m. N. W. Bucharest.

Pithea, s-p. Sweden, in West Bothnia, 115 m. N. N. E. Umea. Lat. 65° 10′ 30″ N. Pop. 800.

Pithea Lappmark, one of the divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the river Pithea. Pop. 1,045.

Pithiviers, t. France, in Loiret, 21 m. E. N. E. Orleans, 23 N. W. Montargis.

Pithyusæ Isles, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, of which the principal is Ivica. They belong to Spain.

Pitigliano, t. Tuscany, 54 m. S. S. E. Sienna. Pop. 2,000.

Pittessie, v. Scotland in Fifeshire, 4 m. W. Cupar.

Piton Point, Great, the S. W. point of the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

Pitschen, t. Prussian States, 50 m. E. Breslaw, 10 N. Creutzburg. Pop. 1,200.

Pitt, t. Alleghany co. Pa. 4 or 5 m. from Pittsburg. Pop. 4,381.

Pitt, co. N. C. Pop. 10,001. Slaves 4,241. Engaged in agriculture 3,205, in commerce 26, in manufactures 61. Greenville is the chief town.

Pitt, Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America, in Dixon's Entrance. Lon. 132° 10′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Pitt, Cape, cape on the S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 158° 29′ E. Lat. 8° 55′ S.

Pitt's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 193° 14′ E. Lat. 11° 50′ S.

Pitt's Straits, straits which separate the islands of Salwatty and Battanta, at the W. extremity of New Guinea, about 30 miles long, and 6 broad.

Pittari, Cape, cape of Italy, on the W. coast of Calabria, in the straits of Messina. Lon. 15° 59′ E. Lat. 37° 59′ N.

Pitten. or *Putten*, t. Austria, 9 m. S. Ebenfurth. Pop. 1,200.

Pittenweem, a royal burgh, and sea-port, Scotland, in Fife co. on the N. side of the Frith of Forth, 24 m. N. E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 56° 13′ N.

Pitti, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101° 29′ E. Lat. 2° N.

Pittsborough, p-t. and cap. Chatham co. N. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and 40 or 50 houses. It has an elevated and healthy situation, and is much resorted to from the low country during the summer months. 36 m. S. W. Raleigh, 54 N. N W. Fayetteville.

Pittsburg, t. Frontenac co. Up. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence.

Pittsburg, city, and cap. Alleghany co. Pa. is advantageously situated in a plain, between the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at the point where they unite to form the Ohio. By means of Alleghany rivers and its branches, Pittsburg has a water communication with the western part of New York, and boats can approach within a few miles of Lake Erie. By the Monongahela and a good turnpike road, it is connected with Baltimore, and by the Ohio it has an easy intercourse with the western states. It is also connected with Philadelphia by an excellent turnpike road. These advantages have made Pittsburg the centre of a great commerce. At the same time all the country around the city, including eight or nine counties, is one great bed of fossil coal, and the hills and banks of the rivers within sight of the town, are full of that mineral. Hence the city and its suburbs are admirably situated for such manufacturing establishment as require the use of large quantities of fuel. A great many such establishments have accordingly been erected. Here are 8 steam mills; 5 glass-houses, in which every kind of glass, from a porter bottle or window pane, to the most elegant cut crystal glass is manufactured, to the amount of 200,000 dollars annually; 4 air furnaces; 3 breweries; numerous flour mills, potteries, forges, blast furnaces, rolling mills, slitting mills, distilleries, and other mills and manufactories, too numerous to be particularized. The amount of merchandize which passes through the city, in the course of the year, is estimated at $20,000,000.

Pittsburg contains a court-house, jail, national armory, 4 banks, 4 printing offices, and 8 houses

of public worship. The ground plan of the city is nearly in the form of a triangle, at the confluence of the two rivers, and is now nearly filled with houses. A suburb has been laid out on the Alleghany, called the northern liberties, and another on the Monongahela. There are 4 other villages, which are virtually suburbs of Pittsburg: Alleghany, upon a fine second bottom of Alleghany river, opposite the city; Lawrenceville, 2 miles above, and upon the same side of the Alleghany with the city; Birmingham, on the left bank of the Monongahela; and a street running along the left bank of the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburg. Two bridges connect the city with the opposite banks of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Travellers are almost always disappointed on entering this town; and it is by no means a pleasant place to a stranger. The constant volumes of smoke from the consumption of so much coal in the various manufactories, fill the air with a continual cloud of coal dust. Pop. 7,248. 230 m. W. N. W. Baltimore, 297 W. by N. Philadelphia, and about 2,000 by the course of the Ohio and Mississippi above New Orleans. Lat. 40° 31′ 44″ N. Lon. 80° 8′ W.

Pittsfield, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 12 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,178.

Pittsfield, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 31 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 459.

Pittsfield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. pleasantly situated on the Housatonnuc, 6 m. N. Lenox, 38 E. S. E. Albany, 40 W. Northampton, 137 W. Boston. It is a flourishing town, and contains a bank; 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists; a printing office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued; an academy, and several manufactories. Pop. 2,768.

Pittsfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 15 m. S. W. Cooperstown. Pop. 830.

Pittsford, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Otter creek, 34 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,916. Here is a valuable marble quarry.

Pittsford, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Genesee river. Pop. 1,582.

Pittsgrove, p-t. Salem co. N. J. 30 m. S. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,040.

Pittston, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebeck, 7 m. S. Augusta, 160 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,337.

Pittston, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Pittston, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 825.

Pittstown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 18 m. N. E. Albany. Pop. 3,772.

Pittsylvania, co. in the S. part of Virginia. Pop. 21,323. Slaves 8,484. Engaged in agriculture 6,898, in commerce 35, in manufactures 382. Chief town, Danville. At the court-house is a post-office.

Pittwater, settlement, Van Dieman's Land, on an extensive salt water inlet to the E. of Hobartstown.

Piura, cap. of a province of the same name in Peru, 25 m. S. S. E. Payta, 208 N. N. W. Truxillo, 480 N. N. W. Lima, and 7 from the ocean. Lon. 80° 36′ W. Lat. 5° 11′ S. Pop. 7,000.

Piura, r. of the above province, which falls into the guif of Sechura, in lat. 5° 32′ S.

Piusega, or *Piubega*, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. W. by N. of Mantua, 23 E. by N. Cremona.

Pizzighitone, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adda, at its junction with the Serio, 11 m. W. by N. Cremona, 15 S. E. Lodi, 30 S. E. Milan.

Plabernek, t. France, in Finisterre, 7 m. N. E. Brest. Pop. 3,300.

Placentia, in Italy. See *Parma* and *Piacensa*.

Placentia Bay, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour, and is greatly frequented by ships employed in the cod fishery. Lon. 54° to 55° 10′ W. Lat. 47° to 47° 50′ N.

Placentia Lagoon, bay on the coast of Yucatan. Lon 89° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 38′ N.

Placer de Abraxes, isl. near the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80° 52′ W. Lat. 21° 18′ N.

Plain, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 899.

Plain, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 5 m. W. Wooster. Pop. 506.

Plain, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 373.

Plain du Nord, t. on the N. side of St. Domingo, 5 leagues W. by S. Cape Francois, 13 S. E. by E. Port de Paix.

Plainfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 8 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 660.

Plainfield, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut river, 42 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,460. In 1813, an academy was established here, called the Union academy, in which indigent young men, designed for the office of clergymen, are educated gratuitously in the studies preparatory to a collegial course. It has a principal and an assistant, and about 100 students.

Plainfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 21 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 936.

Plainfield, p-t. Windham co. Ct. on the E. side of the Quinebaug. Pop. 2,097. It contains a flourishing academy.

Plainfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 15 m. N. W. Cooperstown. Pop. in 1810, 2,122.

Plainfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J.

Plainfield, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,127.

Plaisance, t. France, in Gers, on the Adour, 20 m. N. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,200.

Plaistow, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 22 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 492.

Plan, t. Bohemia, 73 m. W. Prague. Pop. 1,700.

Plan, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 34 m. S. W. Toulouse. Pop. 900.

Plancy, t. France, in Aube, 9 m. W. by N. Arcis sur Aube. Pop. 900.

Planian, t. Bohemia, 8 m. W. Collin, 3 N. N. E. Kaurzim.

Planies, small isl. of France, near the entrance of the harbour of Marseilles. Lon. 5° 14′ 7″ E. Lat. 43° 11′ 54″ N.

Planits, t. Bohemia, 8 m. E. Klattau. Pop. 900.

Plantaganet, t. Prescott co. Up. Canada, on Ottawa river.

Plantain Island, small isl. near the coast of W. Africa. Lon. 12° 18′ W. Lat. 7° 54′ N.

Plaquemines, parish, Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, at its mouth. Pop. 2,354. Slaves 1,566. Engaged in agriculture 1,066, in manufactures 292. Chief town, Fort St. Phillip.

Plaquemines, fort, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 43 m. below New Orleans.

Plaquemines, r. Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream 112 miles above New-Orleans, and unites with the outlet Atchafalaya, 15 miles W. of the Mississippi.

Plasencia, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 120 m. W. by S. Madrid, 52 N. by W. Truxillo. Pop. 4,800.

Plask. See *Plonsk*.

Plassey, t. Bengal, in Nuddeah, on the E. bank of Baggarutty or Hoogly river. Lon. 88° 15′ E. Lat. 23° 45′ N.

Plata, Cape, cape in the S. W. of Spain, at the entrance into the straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. Lon. 5° 55′ W. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Plata, Rio de la, r. S. America, formed by the union of the Uraguay and Parana, near lat. 34° S. It is a very broad river, being 150 miles from Cape St. Maria, on one side of the entrance, to Cape St. Anthony on the other. It continues of this width as you ascend the stream, till you come to Montevideo, when it suddenly diminishes to 80 miles, and at Buenos Ayres, which is 200 miles from its mouth, it is about 30 miles broad. This wide and noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and rendered of dangerous navigation not only by its shoals and shallows, but likewise by the impetuous torrents of wind which sweep, at intervals, over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the S. W. of Buenos Ayres. See *Paraguay*, and *Parana*, and *Uraguay*.

Plata, la, or *Chuquisaca*, city, S. America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and cap. of a province of the same name, stands in a small plain, in the neighbourhood of rich silver mines. It is the see of an archbishop. Lon. 66° 46′ W. Lat. 19° 30′ S. Pop. 14,000.

Plata, La, or *Sebastian del Oro*, city, New Granada, 12 m. from the river Magdalena, 46 E. Popayan, 165 S. S. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 75° 46′ W. Lat. 2° 24′ N.

Plata, small isl. in the gulf of Guayaquil, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 1° 12′ S.

Platæa, ancient t. Greece, in Bœotia, 8 m. N. Thebes.

Platamona, t. Thessaly, at its entrance into the gulf of Salonica, said to occupy the site of the ancient Heraclea. 22 m. N. E. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.

Platanal, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 80° 40′ W. Lat. 9° 6′ N.

Plate, ort de, port on the N. coast of St. Domingo, 22 leagues W. Old Cape Francois.

Platte, La, r. Vt. which runs into Lake Champlain at Shelburn.

Platte, or *Shoal river*, Indian *Nebreska*, a large river which enters the Missouri from the west. In the summer of 1820, the expedition under Major Long traversed the country along its banks to the Rocky mountains. The river is formed by the confluence of 2 branches of nearly equal size, called the North and South Forks, both of which rise considerably within the Rocky mountains, and unite after an easterly course of about 400 miles; the united stream pursues still an easterly course of 400 miles, till it falls into the Missouri in lat. 41° 3′ 13″ N. 700 miles from the Mississippi. The volume of water discharged by it during floods occasions a reflux for many miles in the current of the Missouri, and changes the character of that river, which below the mouth of the Platte is more rapid, more difficult of navigation, and its water more turbid than above. The principal tributaries of the Platte are the Elkhorn, entering near its mouth, and the Loup fork 90 miles above. As its name implies, the Platte is a broad river, varying from one to three miles in width, and so shallow, that except in floods, it may be forded in almost any place. It is full of islands which are covered with a growth of cotton wood, willows and shrubs; and the shifting sands in its bed, together with the rapidity of the current, effectually obstruct the navigation even in canoes. The valley through which it passes is from 3 to 10 miles wide, and is bordered by a range of hills 25 or 30 feet high; beyond which the country is a vast undulating plain of a barren and dreary aspect. The only growth of timber is that which occurs on the islands in the river, and even this disappears as you advance towards the Rocky mountains, so that from the confluence of the North and South forks for a distance of nearly 200 miles westward, scarce a tree, bush, or even shrub, is to be seen. The country abounds with wild animals, particularly the bison, which are seen grazing in immense numbers. The party under Major Long saw, as they judged, not less than 10,000 in a single drove.

Platte, Little, r. N. America, which falls into the Missouri from the N. 349 miles from the Mississippi.

Plattekill, t. Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 22 m. below Kingston. Pop. 2,189.

Platten, t. Bohemia, 12 m. N. N. E. Carlabad. Pop. 1,350.

Plattensee. See *Balaton*.

Platti, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 55° 20′ E. Lat. 5° 55′ S.

Plattling, t. Bavaria, on the Iser, 11 m. N. E. Landau in Bavaria. Pop. 900.

Platton, t. Jefferson co. Missouri.

Plattsburg, p-t. and cap. Clinton co. N. Y. on the W. side of Lake Champlain, 63 m. S. of Montreul, 100 N. Whitehall. Pop. 3,519. Lat. 44° 42′ N. The village is handsomely laid out at the mouth of Saranac river, and contains a courthouse, jail, academy, bank, Presbyterian church, 2 printing offices, and several mills and stores. This place is rendered famous by the effectual resistance on the 11th September, 1814, of 2,500 Americans under General Macomb, to the British force of 14,000 men under Sir George Provost. In the bay before the town, at the same time, the American fleet under Commodore M'Donough, carrying 86 guns and 820 men, captured the British fleet under Commodore Downie, carrying 95 guns and 1,050 men.

Plau, t. Germany, in Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, 15 m. S. by W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,000.

Plau, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. S. E. Goldberg. Pop. 900.

Plaue, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, 27 m. W. Potsdam. Pop. 800.

Plauen, t. Saxony, with a large muslin manufactures and cotton printing works. 75 m. W. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 6,100.

Pleasant, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 13 m. S. W. Columbus. Pop. 599.

Pleasant, t. Clarke co. Ohio. Pop. 759.

Pleasant, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, N. E. of Lancaster. Pop. 1,403.

Pleasant, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,114. It contains Ripley, the seat of justice for the county.

Pleasant, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 555.

Pleasant Grore, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Pleasant Grore, p-v. Orange co. N. C.

Pleasant Level, p-v. Monroe co. Alabama.

Pleasant point, point, in Perry, Washington co. Maine, 5 m. N. Eastport. Here is the principal village of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Pleasant River, r. Washington co. Maine, which runs into the sea between Addison and Harrington.

Pleasant Valley, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 7 m. S. E. Poughkeepsie. Here is an extensive cotton

factory, 2 churches, 1 for Quakers and 1 for Presbyterians. It has considerable manufactures. Also the name of a village in Essex co. N.Y.

Pleasant Valley, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Pleasant Valley, p-t. Fairfax co. Va.

Pleasington, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 2 m. W. by S. Blackburn. Pop. 599.

Pleaux, t. France, in Cantal, 7 m. N. W. Aurillac. Pop. 2,600.

Pleidelsheim, t. Wirtemberg, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,250.

Plein River. See *Desplanes*.

Pleine Fougere, t. France, in Ille-and-Villaine, 31 m. N. by E. Rennes. Pop. 2,800.

Pleisse, r. Saxony, which falls into the Saale between Halle and Merseburg.

Plelan, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 23 m. S. W. Rennes. Pop. 3,100.

Plellenberg's Bay, bay on the Cape of Good Hope, 400 m. E. Cape Town.

Plemet, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 9 m. S. St. Brieux. Pop. 2,400.

Pleneuf, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 12 m. N. E. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,300.

Plesa, t. Eu. Russia, on the Wolga, 16 m. S. Kostroma. Lon. 41° 14′ E. Lat. 57° 15′ N.

Pleschen, t. Prussian Poland, 17 m. N. N. W. Kalisch. Pop. 1,900.

Plesovese, or *Pliessocs*, t. Hungary, 21 m. S. Neusohl. Lon. 19° 8′ 45″ E. Lat. 48° 26′ 15″ N.

Plesse. See *Josephstadt*.

Plesse, t. Prussian States, 32 m. E. S. E. Ratisbon. Pop. 2,300. Plesse, the principality of which it is the capital, has an extent of 530 square miles. Pop. 61,000.

Plessis les Tours, v. France, in Indre-and-Loire. Pop. 1,000.

Plestin, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 12 m. N. E. Morlaix. Pop. 3,500.

Plettenberg, t. Prussian States, 13 m. S. S. W. Arensberg. Pop. 1,300.

Pleumartin, t. France, in La Vienne, 25 m. N. E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,100.

Pleurtuit, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 28 m. N. W. Rennes. Pop. 1,900.

Pleyben, t. France, in Finisterre, 6 m. N. by E. Quimper. Pop. 3,700.

Plinlimmon. See *Snowdon*.

Plochingen, t. Wirtemberg, at the junction of the Fils and Neckar, 13 m. E. S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,400.

Plock, one of the eight palatinates, into which the kingdom of Poland was divided by the Russian government in 1816. Area, 7,400 sq. miles. Pop. 320,000.

Plock, or *Plotsk*, t. Poland, chief place of the preceding palatinate, on the Vistula. It is a bishop's see. 55 m. W. N. W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,000.

Ploen, t. Denmark, in Holstein, 18 m. S. S. E. Kiel, 22 N. by W. Lubeck. Pop. 2,000.

Ploermel, t. France, in Morbihan, 34 m. W. by S. Rennes. Pop. 4,500.

Plouac, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 12 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 1,100.

Plofelden, or *Blaufeld*, t. Wirtemberg, 17 m. S. S. E. Mergentheim. Pop. 900.

Plogastel, v. France, in Finisterre, 24 m. S. Brest. Pop. 800.

Plomb de Cantal. See *Cantal*.

Plombieres, t. France, in Vosges, 14 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 1,000.

Plombieres, t. France, 4 m. N. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,100.

Plone, r. Prussia, in Pomerania, which falls into the lake of Damm, near Damm.

Plonsk, t. Poland, 35 m. N. N. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

Plouagat, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 9 m. S. E. Guingamp, 12 W. St. Brieux. Pop. 2,100.

Plouare. See *Douarnenez*.

Plouay, t. France, in Morbihan, 12 m. N. L'Orient. Pop. 3,700.

Plouescat, t. France, in Finisterre, 20 m. N. W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,200.

Plougastel, t. France, in Finisterre, 7 m. E. Brest. Pop. 4,000.

Plouha, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 14 m. N. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 3,100.

Plouha, Pointe du, cape on the N. W. coast of France, in the English channel. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 48° 41′ N.

Plousec, Pointe de, cape on the N. W. coast of France, in the English channel. Lon. 2° 52′ W. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Plousevede, t. France, in Finisterre, 14 m. W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,400.

Pluckemin, p-v. Somerset co. N. J.

Pludens, t. Austrian States, in Tyrol, on the Ill, 72 m. W. Inspruck, 44 S. E. Constance.

Plue, La. See *Rainy Lake*.

Plumartin, t. France, in La Vienne. Pop. 1,200.

Plumb, t. Allegany co. Pa. on Turtle creek. Pop. 1,639.

Plumb, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 185.

Plumb creek, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,340.

Plum Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, between Ipswich and Newburyport, 9 miles long and 1 broad, and separated from the main land by a narrow sound, called Plum Island river, over which there is a bridge. It consists principally of sand blown into heaps, and crowned with bushes, bearing the beach plum. The island is a favourite resort in summer for parties of pleasure. On the N. end are two light-houses, and several houses have been erected on the island by the Humane Society, and furnished with conveniences for the relief of distressed mariners.

Plumb Island, isl. at the N. E. end of Long Island, N. Y. and annexed to Southhold, in Suffolk co. It contains about 800 acres, and supports 7 families. Plumb gut separates it by a strong current, ¼ of a mile wide, from the E. point of Southhold.

Plume, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 12 m. S. E. Nerac. Pop. 2,700.

Plumstead, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware, 36 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,790.

Plymouth, t. Eng. in Devonshire, at the head of Plymouth sound, which is formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. The harbour is very secure, sufficiently capacious to contain about 2,000 sail of shipping, and is altogether one of the finest in the world. It consists of several divisions: Sutton Pool immediately adjoins the town; Catwater harbour is formed by the estuary of the Plym; the Hamoaze is a magnificent basin at the mouth of the Tamar, fitted with moorings of large iron chains, for 100 sail of the line. At the mouth of these harbours, the great bay of Plymouth sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is now rendered secure by the construction of the breakwater across its entrance. This work, which has been going on for years, and is not yet finished, is the greatest of the kind ever undertaken in the kingdom. It consists of a mole, or vast heap of stones, in the

middle of the sound, stretching across its entrance, occupying nearly the half of its width, and leaving a free passage for vessels both on the E. and W. shores. The whole expense is estimated at 1,171,100*l.*; and it was calculated that 2,000,000 tons of stone would be required to finish it. The result has fully answered the expectations of its projectors. In its present unfinished state, 200 sail of vessels of every description have here found shelter, and 25 or 30 sail of the line may now ride here at all times, in security. The dock yard of Plymouth, and the various establishments connected with it, are perhaps the finest in the world. 43 m. S. W. Exeter, 216 W. by S. London. Lon. 4° 7′ W. Lat. 50° 23′ N. Pop. in 1811, 56,060.

Plymouth, t. Grafton co. N. H. on the W. side of the Merrimack, 35 m. N. Concord. Pop. 983. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Haverhill.

Plymouth, formerly *Saltash*, t. Windsor co Vt. 15 m. W. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,112. Here is a remarkable cavern.

Plymouth, co. Mass. bounded N. by Norfolk co. E. by the Atlantic, S. by Barnstable co. and Buzzard's bay, and W. by Bristol co. Pop. 38,136. Engaged in agriculture 4,558, in commerce 1,208, in manufactures 2,627. Chief town, Plymouth.

Plymouth, s-p. and cap. Plymouth co. Mass. and the oldest town in New England, is 36 m. S. S. E. Boston. It is an extensive township, being about 16 miles long, and 5 broad, and containing more than 60 square miles. The principal settlement is in the N. E. part of the township, and contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants. The soil near the coast is generally good, but the residue of the township is barren, and, notwithstanding its antiquity, is yet a forest. The harbor is spacious but shallow, and is formed by a long and narrow neck of land called Salthouse Beach, extending southerly from Marshfield, and terminating at the Gurnet Head, and by a smaller beach within, running in an opposite direction. There is a breach in the inner beach which exposes the shipping, even at the wharves, during an easterly storm. The amount of shipping in Plymouth district, in 1815, was 21,263 tons, of which several thousand were employed in the codfishery. Here are extensive iron works.

Plymouth contains a court-house, jail, bank, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The first settlers of New England landed at this place on the 22d of December 1620, and the present inhabitants of the town are principally descendants of the ancient stock. The rock on which their forefathers first landed was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town, and the anniversary of their landing is still celebrated. Pop. 4,348. Lon. 70° 30′ W. Lat. 41° 58′ N.

Plymouth, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 24 m. W. Hartford, 30 N. New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Congregationalists. Pop. 1,750.

Plymouth, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 7 m. N. W. Norwich, 107 W. Albany. Pop. 1,496.

Plymouth, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, opposite Wilkesbarre. Pop. 912.

Plymouth, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 928.

Plymouth, p-t. and cap. Washington co. N. C. on the S. side of the Roanoke, 5 m. above Albemarle sound, 20 S. Edenton. Amount of shipping in 1816, 1,590 tons.

Plymouth t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 580.

Plympton, *Plympton Earls*, or *Plympton Maurice*, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 5 m. E. Plymouth. Lon. 4° 2′ W. Lat. 50° 23′ N. Pop. 715.

Plympton, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 10 m. N. W. Plymouth. Pop. 930.

Po, (an. *Padus*, *Eridanus*,) r. Europe, which traverses the north of Italy from W. to E. It rises in Monte Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, passes by Turin, and separating Austrian Italy from Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church, discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 m. S. Venice.

Pobassoo's Island, small isl. off the N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 136° 27′ E. Lat. 11° 53½′ S.

Pockeso, s-p. Axim, on the Gold coast of Africa.

Pocklington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 14 m. S. E. York, 196 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 53° 55′ N. Pop. 1,539.

Poco de Panella, v. Brazil, on the river Capibaribe, some miles W. Pernambuco.

Pocock's Island, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 118° 12′ E. Lat. 6° 2′ S.

Pocock, *Point*, cape on the E. coast of New Zealand, 4 m. W. Cape Brett.

Pocohontas, t. Chesterfield co. Va. on the N. side of the Appomatox.

Pocomoke, r. on the eastern shore of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake. It is navigable a few miles.

Pocono, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 389.

Pocotaligo, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C. 64 m. W. S. W. Charleston.

Podenda, v. Asia Minor, at the junction of the Sihoun with the Adana, 33 m. N. Adana.

Podensac, t. France, on the river Gironde, 18 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,400.

Podgorodkoi, fort, A. Russia, in Oufa, on the Oural, 92 m. Orenbourg.

Podgorza, t. Austrian states, in Galicia, on the Vistula, opposite Cracow. Pop. 4,000.

Podgurze, or *Podgarze*, r. Poland, which forms the boundary between Austrian and Russian Poland, and falls into the Dniester.

Podiebrad, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 31 m. E. Prague. Pop. 2,400.

Podlachia, one of the eight palatinates of the new kingdom of Poland, lying between the Bug and the Vistula. Area, 5,520 sq. miles. Pop. 438,000.

Podluzacs, a tribe of Croats in the South of Moravia.

Podolia, a government of Russia, adjacent to the Austrian province of the Buckowine. Area, 20,400 sq. miles. Pop. about 1,330,000.

Podor, a French factory on the Senegal. Lon. 14° 20′ W. Lat. 17° 1′ N.

Poeston Kill, r. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson, S. of Troy. Near its mouth are high falls.

Poge, *Cape*, the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick island, Mass. Lon. 70° 22′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ N.

Poggio Bonzi, t. Tuscany, 28 m. S. E. Florence.

Poggy, or *Nassau Isles*, islands on the W. coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues, between lat. 2° 18′ and 3° 16′ S.

Pohl, isl. of the Baltic, off the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, nearly opposite Wismar. Pop. 1,200.

Poilly, t. France, in Loiret, 40 m. S. by E. Orleans. Pop. 1,200.

Poimel, *Pointe de*, cape, on the W. coast of France. Lon. 3° 44′ W. Lat. 48° 43′ N.

Point, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,373.

Point aux Barques, point, Michigan, the S. E. cape at the entrance of Saganaw bay.

Point aux Pins, or *Landguard*, promontory, Up. Canada, in Lake Erie, 20 m. E. S. E. Foreland. Lon. 81° 25′ W. Lat. 42° 7′ N.

Point aux Pins, cape, Up. Canada, in St. Mary's river 9 m. below the entrance into Lake Superior.

Point Chico, t. Arkansas co. Arkansas Territory, on the Mississippi, at the confluence of Arkansas river. Pop. 452.

Point Coupee, parish, Louisiana, on the W. side of the Mississippi. Pop. 4,912. Slaves 3,630. Engaged in agriculture 4,499, in commerce 7, in manufactures 10. At the court-house is a post-office.

Point Coupee, t. in the above parish, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 30 m. above Baton Rouge.

Point de Galle, s-p. on the S. W. point of Ceylon. The harbor is good, and during the season when the roadstead of Colombo is unsafe, ships frequently wait at Point de Galle, till their cargoes are ready. Lon. 80° 15′ E. Lat. 6° N.

Point Gordwar. See *Gordwar*.

Point Harmar, the name of that part of Mariétta in Ohio, which is on the S. side of the Muskingum. It contains above 30 houses, a post-office, and steam-mill.

Point Palmiras. See *Palmiras*.

Point Pedro, t. Ceylon, at the N. extremity of the island. Lon. 80° 25′ E. Lat. 9° 52′ N.

Point Pleasant, p-t. Mason co. Va. on the Ohio, just above the confluence of the Kenhawa, 5 m. N. E. Gallipolis. Near this place a battle was fought in 1774, between a detachment of the Virginia militia and the Shawanese and Delaware Indians in which Logan the Indian chief avenged the murder of his family; the Indians however were defeated.

Point Pleasant, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 21 m. S. W. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 150.

Point Pleasant, settlement, Missouri, on the Mississippi, 6 m. below New Madrid.

Point Remove, r. Arkansas ter. which enters the N. side of the Arkansas, 30 m. above Cadron.

Pointe du Lac, La Riviere de la, small r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, at the N. E. extremity of lake St. Peter.

Pointe du Lac, or *Tonnoucour*, seigniory, Lower Canada, in St. Maurice co. on the St. Lawrence, 8 m. W. Three-Rivers.

Point aux Peres, or *Father Point*, cape, on the N. Shore of the river St. Lawrence, 160 m. below Quebec.

Pointe aux Trembles, v. Lower Canada, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. above Quebec.

Pointy, t. Bengal, on the S. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 87° 26′ E. Lat. 25° 20′ N.

Poire sous la Roche sur Yonne, t. France, in La Vendee, 42 m. N. W. Fontenay. Pop. 4,200.

Poirino, t. Piedmont, 12 m. S. E. Turin. Pop. 5,000.

Poissons, t. France, in Upper Marne, 4 m. E. S. E. Joinville, 14 S. E. Vassy. Pop. 1,800.

Poissy, t. France, on the Seine, 9 m. N. W. Versailles. Pop. 2,500.

Poitiers, t. France, cap. of La Vienne. It is celebrated for the victory of Edward the Black Prince, over the French, on 13th September 1354. 85 m. S. S. W. Tours, 250 S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 20′ E. Lat. 46° 35′ N. Pop. 21,300.

Poitou, before the revolution, a province of France, now divided into three departments: La Vienne, the Deux Sevres, and La Vendee.

Poix, t. France in Somme, 17 m. S. W. Amiens. Pop. 1,100.

Pokrow, t. Eu. Russia, in Vladimir, 62 m. E. Moscow.

Pola, t. Austrian States, in Istria, on the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable city, and is still a bishop's see. Pop. 900, not a tenth of what it was in the time of the Romans. Its harbor, however, is excellent, and is sufficient to contain a large fleet. 30 m. S. Capo d'Istria, 44 S. Trieste. Lon. 14° 3′ E. Lat. 45° 5′ N.

Pola, or *Otewhei*, one of the Navigator's islands, separated from Oyolava by a channel about four leagues wide. Lon. 172° 20′ W. Lat. 13° 52′ S.

Poland, formerly a large country of Europe, bounded W. by Germany. E. by Russia, and S. by Hungary, Walachia, and Moldavia. Including Lithuania, it contains 284,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants.—The partition of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1793, and 1795; and the result of the whole was nearly as follows:—

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*
To Austria, - -	64,000	4,800,000
To Prussia, - -	62,000	3,500,000
To Russia, - -	168,000	6,700,000
	284,000	15,000,000

At the peace of Tilsit (July 1807,) Bonaparte stripped Prussia of the greatest part of her Polish possessions. Of these he gave a small portion to Russia, and erected the rest into a new State, called the grand dutchy of Warsaw, which he assigned to the king of Saxony. In 1809, after vanquishing Austria in the field, he compelled her to cede part of Galicia to Russia, and another part to his new grand dutchy. But all the arrangements of Bonaparte were overturned by the disastrous campaign of 1812: the Russians re-occupied Poland; and the congress of Vienna, while it decreed to Austria and Prussia a partial restitution of their late cessions, confirmed to Russia all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795, conferring on her, in addition, the sovereignty of the central provinces, which constitute the present kingdom of Poland. See *next article*. Each of the three powers was enjoined by the congress to give to its respective portion of Poland as free a constitution as circumstances should permit.

The following table shows how the territory and population are at present divided between the three powers:—

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*
To Prussia, - -	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria, - -	30,000	3,500,000
Kingdom of Poland, -	47,000	2,800,000
To Russia, - -	178,000	6,900,000
	284,000	15,000,000

Poland, Kingdom of, the only portion of the preceding country, that still retains officially its ancient name, comprises the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the dutchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Area 47,000 sq. miles. Pop. 2,800,000. It is divided into the eight palatinates of Cracow, Sendomir, Kalisch, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Pod-

lachia, and Augustow. The exports consist of corn, hemp, flax, cattle, timber, wax, and honey. —This country, though subject to the same sovereign as Russia, is governed in every respect as a separate monarchy. The regal dignity is vested in the czar, represented by a viceroy, in whom, and in a cabinet of ministers, the executive government resides. All ministers are accountable to the senate. The senate consists of 30 members. The chamber of representatives consists of 77 deputies from the provincial nobility and gentry, and of the members of the cabinet. The revenue amounts to £900,000 sterling. The military force is considerable, particularly in cavalry. The religion of the majority is the Catholic. The Protestants of different sects are also numerous; and there are many members of the Greek church. The Jews are computed to form a seventh of the whole population.

Poland, Austrian. See *Galicia.*

Poland, Prussian. See *Posen, Grand Duchy of.*

Poland, Russian. See the governments of *Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev, Poltava,* and *Charkov,* in European Russia; also *Lithuania.*

Poland, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin, 30 m. N. Portland, 140 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,353.

Poland, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 18 m. E. Warren. Pop. 990. It contains a forge and furnace, and other mills.

Polar Regions. The regions within the arctic circle have been rendered interesting from the recent discoveries effected by the expeditions sent out by the British government in search of a northwest passage. The most successful of these expeditions was that under command of Captain Parry, who left England in the spring of 1819, and passing through Davis' strait into Baffin's bay, reached the western shore of that bay in lat. 74° at a place which had been named by former voyagers, Lancaster Sound. But instead of a Sound, Capt. Parry ascertained that it was a strait, leading directly into the long-sought-for Polar Sea. It extends about 150 miles in a direction due east and west, the shores bounding it to the north and south being nearly parallel, at an average distance of 40 or 50 miles. To the now-ascertained strait the name of Barrow's Strait was given. In this the water was deep, and clear from ice; but, on entering the Polar Sea, the barrier of ice preventing further progress westward, Capt. Parry bent his course in a southerly direction, and entered a large Sound or inlet, 25 miles in breadth. Having sailed 120 miles down this inlet, the ships were obstructed by ice, and returned to the western extremity of Barrow's Strait, where the ice was found broken up to such an extent that they were enabled to proceed westward, and the ships pursued their course between the parallels of 74° and 75°, passing a number of islands, one of which, in about 104° W. lon. they named *Byam Martin Island.* Proceeding still westward, a very large island was discovered, extending from lon. 106° to 114° W. and from lat. 74° 30′ to nearly 76° N. This island was called, in honor of the first lord of the Admiralty, Melville island. The polar winter now commenced, and the ships anchored in a harbour on the south side of this island, where they were imprisoned by the ice during a period of 310 days. Having sailed again on the 6th of August 1820, they reached the west extremity of Melville's island, in lon. 114° W. where, owing to the immense and impermeable barriers of ice, further progress became impossible, and the ships returned to England. Under the same enterprising commander a new expedition has sailed to explore these regions.

Polcenigo, t. Austrian Italy, 23 m. N. Trevise. Pop. 3,000.

Polch, or *Polich,* t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 17 m. W. Coblentz. Pop. 1,200.

Polder, s-p. on the Gold Coast of Africa, in Agoona.

Pole, Cape, point of the N. W. shore of Prince of Wales archipelago, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 226° 21′ W. Lat. 56° 3′ N.

Polens, r. Saxony, which falls into the Elbe below Schandau.

Poleschowitz, t. Austrian States, in Moravia, 6 m. S. W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,500.

Poigar, t. Hungary, 33 m. E. Erlau, 32 N. N. W. Debreczin. Pop. 4,000.

Poli, t. Italy, in the Compagna di Roma, 3 m. N. Palestrina.

Policandro, small isl. in the Grecian archipelago, E. of Milo, anciently called *Pholegandros.* It is about 20 miles in circuit. Pop. 1,200, chiefly Greeks. Lon. 24° 59′ E. Lat. 36° 37′ N.

Policastro, t. Naples, 85 m. S. E. Naples. Pop. 400.

Policska, t. Bohemia, 85 m. E. S. E. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

Polignac, or *Espales,* t. France, in Upper Loire, on the Loire, 6 m. N. E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,000.

Polignano, t. Naples, in Bari, on the sea coast, 19 m. E. S. E. Bari. Pop. 6,900.

Poligny, t. France, in Jura, 26 m. S. S. W. Besancon. Pop. 5,400.

Polina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, 16 m. W. by N. Berat.

Politz, s-p. Prussia, in Pomerania, 8 m. N. Old Stettin. Pop. 1,200.

Politz, t. Bohemia, 25 m. N. N. E. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,100.

Polissy, t. Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 18 m. S. E. Palermo. Pop. 4,900.

Polla, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, 4 m. S. Cangiano. Pop. 3,500.

Pollacra, Punta de la, cape, on the S. coast of Spain. Lon. 2° 10′ W. Lat. 36° 49′ N.

Pollardsville, p-v. Greenville district, S. C.

Polle, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 20 m. S. Hameln. Pop. 1,000.

Pollenza, t. Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 30 m. S. Turin.

Polling, t. Bavaria, 2 m. S. S. W. Weilheim. Lon. 11° 9′ E. Lat. 47° 48′ 17″ N. Pop. 900.

Pollockshaws, v. Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 2½ m. fr. Glasgow. Pop. 2,000.

Polloor, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 15′ E. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Polna, t. Bohemia, 70 m. E. S. E. Prague. Pop. 3,800.

Polnisch Freystadt. See *Rackwitz.*

Polo, or *Pulo, Cape,* promontory on the E. coast of Sardinia, at the S. extremity of the gulf of Cagliari. Lon. 9° 20′ E. Lat. 39° 8′ N.

Polo, one of the Philippine islands, off the W. coast of Luzon. It is 25 miles long, by 13 broad. Lat. 15° N.

Polo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 122° 28′ E. Lat. 14° 55′ N.

Polo, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Samar. Lon. 121° 33′ E. Lat. 12° 14′ N.

Polo, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. coast of Bool. Lon. 124° 5′ E. Lat. 9° 40′ N.

Polonne, t. Russia, in Volhynia, 115 m. W. Kiev, 95 S. E. Luck.

Poloonshah, t. Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 81° 10′ E. Lat. 17° 35′ N.

Polotsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Vitepsk, at the confluence of the Polota and the Dwina. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3,500. 73 m. W. by N. Vitepsk. Lon. 28° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 28′ 56″ N.

Poltava, cap. of the government of the same name, Russia, stands on the river Vorskla, 737 m. S. by E. Petersburg, 459 S. S. W. Moscow. Lon. 34° 14′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Poltava, province of Russia, between the governments of Cherson and Charkov. Area, 16,000 sq. miles. Pop. about 1,500,000.

Polynesia, a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific ocean, east of Australasia and the Philippine islands. The principal groups are the Pelew islands, Caroline, Ladrones, Sandwich, Friendly, Navigator's, Society and Marquesas islands. From lon. 170° to 230° E. and lat. 35° N. to 50° S.; an extent of 5,100 miles from N. to S. by 3,600 from E. to W.

Polsin, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 50 m. E. N. E. Stargard, 36 S. S. E. Colberg. Pop. 1,700.

Pomabamba, province of Buenos Ayres. Pomabamba, the capital, is in lon. 64° 8′ W. lat. 19° 55′ S.

Pomard, v. France, in Cote d'Or, 2 m. S. W. Beaune. Pop. 1,100.

Pomares, t. France, in Landes, 15 m. S. W. St. Sever. Pop. 1,500.

Pombal, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 16 m. N. E. Leiria, 21 S. Coimbra. Pop. 3,800.

Pombo. See *Pemba*.

Pomegue, small isl. France, in the Mediterranean. Ships from the Levant, bound for Marseilles, perform quarantine here. Lon. 6° 23′ E. Lat. 43° 16′ N.

Pomerania, province of the Prussian States, lying along the S. coast of the Baltic, from lon. 12° 29′ to 18° 2′ E. and from lat. 52° to 54° 44′ N. Area, 12,000 sq. miles. Pop. 670,000. Part of it formerly belonged to Sweden; but Prussia is now in possession of the whole, as well as of the adjacent island of Rugen. It is almost entirely a flat country. The exports consist of corn, cattle, timber, wool, and wax; also of dried fish.

Pomerelia, or *Little Pomerania*, a district of the Prussian States, forming part of the government of Dantzic.

Pomfret, t. Windsor co. Vt. 17 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,635.

Pomfret, p-t. Windham co. Ct. on the Quinebaug, 40 m. N. E. Hartford, 30 W. Providence, 57 S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,042. It contains one of the largest cotton factories in the State.

Pomfret, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y. on lake Erie. Pop. 2,306. In this town are the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia.

Pomigliano, d'Arco, t. Naples, near the capital. Pop. 4,800.

Pomme, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, 170 m. above Vincennes.

Pommerieux, t. France, in Mayenne, 20 m. S. by W. Laval. Pop. 1,000.

Pommersfelden, v. Bavarian States, 17 m. S. W. Bamberg.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the largest of the Orkney islands, in the middle of the group. Extent, 212 sq. miles, or 135,680 acres.

Pompeii, or *Pompeia*, ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, which was buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. The volcanic matter covering Pompeii being little more than an accumulation of ashes, about a fourth part of the city has been cleared, and several temples and columns, and numerous ancient buildings have been discovered. 14 m. S. E. Naples. See *Herculaneum*.

Pompey, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 11 m. S. E. Onondaga, 126 W. Albany. Pop. 6,701. Here is an academy. In this town there is a place called by the Indians, *Bloody hill*; on which are some old forts with large burying grounds adjacent. From one of the graves the bones of a human skeleton of a very large size were taken almost entire.

Pompey, West, Hill, p-v. in the above township.

Pompiano, t. Austrian Italy, 11 m. S. W. Brescia.

Pomponesco, t. Austrian Italy, on the Po, 5 m. S. E. Sabionetta.

Pompton, r. N. J. which is formed by the union of the Ramapaugh, Long Pond and Pequannack in Pompton plains, and joins the Passaic.

Ponarum, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 20′ E. Lat. 11° 26′ N.

Poncin, t. France, in Ain, on the river Ain, 13 m. S. E. Bourg. Pop. 2,700.

Pondah, t. and celebrated fortress, Hind. in Bejapore, at the foot of the Western mountains, or Ghauts. It commands the most frequented pass leading from Goa and Soonda, into the interior. Lon. 73° 56′ E. Lat. 15° 23′ N.

Pond Fort, fort, Missouri, on the ridge which divides the waters flowing E. into the Mississippi from those which flow S. into the Missouri, 8 m. from Lewis' ferry.

Pondi, small isl. in the Eastern seas, separated from the E. point of Madura, by a channel a mile wide. Lon. 114° 23′ E. Lat. 6° 57′ S.

Pondicherry, city on the sea coast of India, in the Carnatic, and capital of the French establishments in India, but is not considered of much commercial or political importance. Lon. 79° 58° E. Lat. 11° 56′ N.

Pondico, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 2 m. N. Negropont. Lon. 23° 29′ E. Lat. 39° 10′ N.

Pondimarka, s-p. Hind. in Circars. Lon. 83° E. Lat. 17° 37′ N.

Pondong, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. E. coast of Siao. Lon. 125° 10′ E. Lat. 2° 40′ N.

Ponferrada, t. Spain, in Leon, 23 m. W. Astorga. Pop. 2,200.

Ponghou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the channel of Formosa, between 23° 10′ and 23° 40′ N. lat. and the westernmost in 119° 27′ E. lon.

Pongiraho, small r. Louisiana, which falls into Lake Maurepas, 10 m. W. Madisonville.

Pons, t. France, in Lower Charente, 15 m. S. Saintes. Pop. 3,900. Lon. 0° 38′ W. Lat. 44° 34′ N.

Pons, or *Capons*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segre, 42 m. N. by W. Tarragona.

Ponta Delgada, t. and capital of the Azores, on the S. side of the island of St. Michael. It stands on a declivity sloping to the water's edge; the streets are regular, but narrow and ill paved. It contains several churches and convents, a hospital, &c. and is the residence of the governor of the Azores and the Corregidor. Pop. variously esti-

mated from 8,000 to 12,000. Lon. 25° 36′ W. Lat. 37° 43′ 55″ N.

Pontac, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 15 m. S. E. Pau. Pop. 2,300.

Pontailler, t. France, in Cote d'Or, on the Saone, 20 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,200.

Pont a Mousson, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Moselle, 18 m. S. by W. Metz. Pop. 6,800.

Pontarlier, t. France, on the Doubs, not far from Mount Jura. Being one of the most convenient passes to Switzerland, it is guarded by a castle, situated on an almost inaccessible rock. 40 m. S. E. Besancon. Pop. 3,900.

Pontassieve, t. Tuscany, 10 m. E. Florence. Pop. 900.

Pont Audemeer, t. France, in Eure, 25 m. W. by S. Rouen. Pop. 5,200.

Pontaumur Landogne, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 20 m. W. N. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,200.

Pontcharra, t. France, in Isere, 12 m. S. E. Chamberry. Pop. 2,800.

Pontchartrain, t. France, 9 m. W. Versailles. Pop. 1,300.

Pontchartrain, lake, Louisiana, about 35 miles long from E. to W. and 25 broad, and generally from 12 to 20 feet deep. It communicates with Lake Borgne on the S. E., with Lake Maurepas on the N. W. and with the city of New Orleans, by Bayou St. John, on the S.

Pont Chateau, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 28 m. N. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,700.

Pont Croix, t. France, in Finisterre, 17 m. N. W. Quimper. Pop. 1,100.

Pont de Beau Voisin, t. France, in Isere, divided into two parts, the one belonging to the Sardinian States, the other to France, 45 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 2,600.

Pont de Ce, t. France, on the Loire, 3 m. S. by E. Angers. Pop. 3,000.

Pont de l'Ain, t. France, in Ain, 12 m. S. by E. Bourg. Pop. 1,200.

Pont de l'Arche, t. France, on the Seine, at the influx of the Eure, 12 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 1,600.

Pont de Montevert, t. France, in Lozere, 9 m. E. by N. Florac. Pop. 1,300.

Pont de Remy, t. France, on the Somme, 20 m. W. Amiens.

Pont de Sorgues, t. France, in Vaucluse, 6 m. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,300.

Pont de Vaux, t. France, in Ain, 9 m. S. Macon. Pop. 2,800.

Pont de Veyle, t. France, in Burgundy, on the Veyle, 6 m. S. E. Macon. Pop. 1,400.

Pont du Chateau, t. France, in Puy de Dome, on the Allier, 7 m. E. Clermont. Pop. 2,900.

Pont du Gard. See *Gard, Pont du*.

Ponte, t. Piedmont, 13 m. W. S. W. Ivera. Pop. 3,600.

Ponte-corvo, t. Italy, in the states of the Church, 50 m. N. W. Naples, 60 E. S. E. Rome. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5,200.

Ponte de Barca, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 9 m. N. Braga.

Ponte de Lima, t. Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 41 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 2,000.

Ponte de Massinesso, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 28 m. W. Parma.

Ponte d'Era, t. Tuscany, 16 m. E. N. E. Leghorn. Pop. 3,000.

Pont en Royans, t. France, in Isere, 22 m. S. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,300.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 23 m. S. S. W. York, 177 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 18′ W. Lat. 53° 41′ N. Pop. 3,605.

Ponte Nura, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 7 m. S. E. Piacenza.

Ponteque, or *Pontique*, cape on the W. coast of Mexico, 30 m. N. E. Cape Corrientes.

Ponte Stura, t. Sardinian states, in Montferrat, at the junction of the Stura and the Po, 7 m. W. by N. Casale. Pop. 1,400.

Ponte-Vedra, t. Spain, in Galicia, 14 m. N. Vigo. Lon. 8° 14′ W. Lat. 42° 34′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Pontevico, t. Austrian Italy, 18 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 4,700.

Pont Farcy, t. France, in Calvados, 34 m. S. W. Caen. Pop. 1,000.

Pont Gibaut, v. France, in Puy de Dome, 12 m. W. by N. Clermont. Pop. 700.

Pont Gouin, t. France, on the Eure, 17 m. W. Chatres. Pop. 1,400.

Pontiac, t. and cap. Oakland co. Michigan Territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair, about 25 miles above its mouth, and 25 W. Detroit. The river is a beautiful stream, which, a few miles above, issues from a chain of small lakes, and at Pontiac is 4 rods wide. Here are erected a saw-mill and a large grist mill, 4 stories high. The town was lately laid out, and as the lands in this Territory are now brought into notice, Pontiac has the prospect of a rapid growth.

Pontian Islands, small islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated opposite the coast of the Terra di Lavoro.

Pontiana, Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 30′ E. Lat. 3° S.

Pontine Marshes, The, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the S. part of the Campagna di Roma.

Pontivy, or *Bourbon-la-Ville*, t. France, in Morbihan, 30 m. N. E. Lorient. Pop. 3,100.

Pont l'Abbe, t. France, in Finisterre, near the sea, 12 m. S. W. Quimper. Pop. 3,900.

Pont l'Eveque, t. France, in Calvados, 26 m. E. by N. Caen. Pop. 2,500.

Pont le Voye, t. France, near the Loire, 15 m. E. Amboise. Pop. 1,200.

Pontoise, t. France, on the Oise, 20 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 5,200.

Pontons, t. France, in Landes, 7 m. N. E. Dax. Pop. 900.

Pontop, v. Eng. in Durham, 11 m. N. W. Durham.

Pontorson, t. France, in La Manche, 12 m. S. W. Avranches. Pop. 1,400.

Pontremoli, t. Tuscany, 40 m. S. W. Parma. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,500.

Pontrieux, t. France, in Cotes du Nord, 9 m. N. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,100.

Pont St. Esprit, t. France, in Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, 38 m. N. E. Nimes. Pop. 4,100.

Pont St. Maixence, t. France, in Oise, on the river Oise, 24 m. E. by S. Beauvais. Pop. 2,900.

Pont St. Vincent, t. France, on the Moselle, 9 m. S. W. Nancy. Pop. 1,100.

Pont sur Seine, t. France, in Aube, on the Seine, 28 m. N. W. Troyes. Pop. 1,000.

Pont sur Sambre, t. France, dep. of the North, on the Sambre, 35 m. S. E. Douay. Pop. 1,000.

Pont sur Yonne, t. France, on the river Yonne, 30 m. N. by W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,400.

Pont Vallain, t. France, in Sarthe, 9 m. S. Le Mans. Pop. 1,700.

Pontypool, t. Eng. in Monmouth co. on the Avon, 15 m. S. W. Monmouth, 146 W. by N. London. Lon. 3° 1′ W. Lat. 51° 52′ N. Pop. about 2,000.

Pont y Prydd, v. Eng. in Monmouthshire, 10 m. from Caerphilly.

Ponza, or *Pontia*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Pontian group, and opposite to Cape Circello. Its chief trade is in salt. 20 m. S. by W. Terracina. Lon. 12° 50′ E. Lat. 40° 58′ N. Pop. 800.

Ponsone, t. Sardinian States, in Montferrat, 20 m. W. N. W. Genoa. Pop. 2,200.

Poogul, t. Hind. in Mooltan, 24 m. N.W. Bikaneer.

Poolange, small isl. in the Eastern Seas, near the coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 6′ E. Lat. 3° 25′ N.

Poolarum. See *Pularum*.

Poole, t. and sea-port, Eng. in Dorsetshire. The harbor is one of the best in the English channel for merchant ships. The principal business is the Newfoundland fishery, in which about 140 ships are employed. It sends 2 members to parliament. 40 m. W. S. W. Winchester, 105 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 59′ W. Lat. 50° 43′ N. Pop. 4,816.

Poole's store, p-v. Montgomery co. Md

Poolesville, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

Pooley, hamlet, Eng. in Westmoreland, 4 m. from Penrith.

Poolseepore, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 82° 30′ E. Lat. 27° 28′ N.

Poonah, city, Hind. in Bejapore, and capital of the Mahratta chief, called the Peshwa. In 1802, a treaty of alliance was formed between the Peshwa and the British, which lasted till 1817, when hostilities commenced, and the Peshwa was compelled to resign his office and retire upon a pension to Benares. A rival chief was then placed upon the throne, who is under the control of a British resident. Lon. 74° E. Lat. 18° 30′ N.

Poonakha, t. Hind. in Bootan. Lon. 89° 45′ E. Lat. 27° 56′ N.

Poonamalee, small district and t. India, in the Carnatic, 10 m. S. W. Madras. Lon. 80° 20′ E. Lat. 13° S.

Poonah, district and t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 78° 13′ E. Lat. 20° 9′ N.

Poondy, s-p. Hind. in Circars. Lon. 84° 27′ E. Lat. 18° 40′ N.

Poopooroo, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 54′ E. Lat. 6° 18′ N.

Poorbunder, s-p. and fort, Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 69° 50′ E. Lat. 21° 37′ N.

Poor Knights, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 174° 42′ E. Lat. 35° 30′ S.

Poornah, r. Hind. which falls into the Tuptee, 20 m. below Boorhanpore.

Poorunder, or *Poorundah*, t. and fort, Hind. in Bejapore, 17 m. from Poonah. Lon. 74° 5′ E. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Poorwah, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 44′ E. Lat. 26° 28′ N.

Pooshaw, lake, Hancock co. Maine, 9 miles long and 4 broad. It communicates by an outlet 15 miles long, with the Penobscot, on the W. side opposite Marsh island.

Pooshkur, or *Phokur*, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, with a temple dedicated to Brahma. 4 m. from the city of Ajmeer.

Poote des Nids, t. France, in Mayenne, 26 m. N. E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,800.

Pootellam, t. on the W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 79° 51′ E. Lat. 8° 5′ N.

Pootoopootooa, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 18 m. N. Annamooka.

Poovaloor, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 15′ E. Lat. 11° 6′ N.

Popayan, a province and government of New Granada, in S. America, bounded N. by the Llanos de Nieva, W. by Choco and the Pacific, E. by Quixos, and S. by Atacames.

Popayan, cap. of the above province, on an extensive plain, 5,905 feet above the level of the sea, in the immediate vicinity of the great volcanoes of Purace and Sotara. It is the seat of the royal mint. 195 m. S. S. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 76° 31′ W. Lat. 2° 28′ N. Pop. 25,000.

Pope, co. Illinois, on the Ohio. Pop. 2,610. Engaged in agriculture 419. Chief towns, Golconda and Constantia.

Poper, r. Austrian Poland, which falls into the Vistula near Uyscie.

Poperingen, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 26 m. S. by W. Ostend. Pop. 9,000.

Poplar, hamlet, Eng. in Middlesex, 4½ m. E. by S. St. Paul's cathedral, London. Pop. 7,708.

Poplar Grove, p-v. Newbury district, S. C.

Poplar Island, isl. in Chesapeake bay, belonging to Talbot co. Md. It is about 10 miles in circumference.

Poplar Ridge, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Poplar Springs, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md. 27 m. W. Baltimore.

Poplar Town, or *Trap*, p-t. Worcester co. Md.

Poplin, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 19 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 453.

Popo, a country on the Slave Coast of Africa, about 24 miles in extent.

Popo, isl. in the Eastern seas, 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 130° 0′ 15″ E. Lat. 19° 14′ S.

Poppi, t. Tuscany, on the Arno, 25 m. E. S. E. Florence. Pop. 1,800.

Poprad, r. Austrian empire, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Kesmark and Deutschendorf, in Hungary, enters Galicia, and falls into the Dunajetz.

Porea, s-p. India, in Travancore. Lon. 76° 24′ E. Lat. 9° 23′ N.

Porchov, t. Eu. Russia, 59 m. E. by S. Pskov. Pop. 1,200.

Porcho, province of Buenos Ayres, on the W. of Potosi. Pop. 22,000. Porco, or Talavera de Puna, the capital, is in lon. 67° 56′ W. lat. 19° 40′ S.

Porcos, or *Puercos*, isl. off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 24° S.

Porcuna, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 20 m. W. N. W. Jaen.

Porcupine Islands, islands, Maine, in the mouth of Frenchman's bay.

Porcupine Mountains, mountains, N. W. Territory, on the S. shore of Lake Superior, W. of Ontanagon river. Their height is estimated at 1,800 or 2,000 feet.

Porcupine River, r. Missouri Territory, which falls into the Missouri from the N. It is 112 yards wide at its mouth.

Porcupine River, r. North-West Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, in lon. 88° W. lat. 47° N.

Pordenone, or *Portenaa*, t. Austrian Italy, 24 m. W. S. W. Udina. Pop. 1,800.

Pore, San Joseph de, city, New Granada, 133 m. N. E. Santa Fe, 82 S. Pamplona. Lon. 72° 13′ W. Lat. 5° 40′ N. Pop. 500.

Porentrui, or *Brundrut*, t. Switz. in Berne, 26 m. E. S. E. Bale. Pop. 2,100.

Poretschje, t. Eu. Russia, in Smolensko, 40 m. N. N. W. Smolensko. Pop. 2,300.

Pori, small isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ionian republic, 20 m. S. E. Cerigo, 30 N. E. Candia.

Porlock, or *Portlock*, s-p. Eng. in Somersetshire, on the S. shore of the Bristol channel, 14 m. N. by W. Dalverton, 167 W. London. Pop. 633.

Pornic, s-p. France, in Loire Inferieure, on the sea coast, 27 m. W. by S. Nantes. Pop. 1,000.

Poro, small isl. among the Philippines, near the W. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124° 20′ E. Lat. 10° 35′ N.

Poro Isle, isl. off the S. W. coast of Sumatra, 33 miles long, by 8 broad. Lon. 29° 15′ E. Lat. 2° 12′ S.

Poromushir, the second of the Kurile islands, in the Pacific ocean, 44 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 156° 14′ E. Lat. 51° 38′ N.

Poros, (an. *Sphæria*,) small isl. Greece, in the gulf of Egina, separated from the coast of Argolis by a very narrow channel.

Porpoise, Cape, cape on the coast of York co. Maine, 7 leagues N. by E. Cape Neddock, and 5 S. W. Wood island. Lon. 70° 23′ W. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Porpoise, Cape, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71° 50′ W. Lat. 52° 56′ S.

Porquerolles. See *Porte Cross*.

Porrudos, Rio de, or *St. Lourenco*, r. Brazil, which falls into the Paraguay, 26 leagues below the Cuiaba.

Porselon, or *Porselouc*, t. Siam, on a river which flows into the gulf of Siam. Lon. 99° 46′ E. Lat. 17° 48′ N.

Port Addi. See *Portendick*.

Port Althorp, harbour on the N. W. coast of King George the Third's archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia. Lon. 223° 55′ E. Lat. 58° 11′ N.

Port Anna Maria, bay, or harbour on the S. coast of Sir Henry Martin's island, in the Pacific ocean, 7 m. W. Point Martin. Lon. 139° 39′ W. Lat. 8° 30′ S.

Port Antonio, harbour on the N. E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 5′ W. Lat. 18° 5′ N.

Port Bail, t. France, in La Manche, 20 m. S. Cherbourg. Pop. 800.

Port Barwell, a harbour on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 149° 40′ W. Lat. 59° 40′ N.

Port Blanc, or *Addi*, harbour in the Red sea, on the coast of Egypt, 25 m. S. S. E. Cosseir.

Port Charles, harbour on the E. coast of New Zealand, 6 m. E. Cape Colville.

Port Clarke, harbour on the W. side of Christian's Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, 4 m. N. N. E. York Minster.

Port Cox, bay on the N. W. coast of America, 60 m. S. E. Nootka Sound.

Port Dalrymple, harbour on the N. coast of Van Dieman's Land.

Port Daniel, harbour in Chaleur bay. Lon. 65° W. Lat. 48° 10′ N.

Port Dauphin, bay on the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° 25′ W. Lat. 46° 20′ N.

Port Deposit, p-t. Cecil co. Md. on Susquehannah river, which is here crossed by a bridge.

Port Dick, harbour on the N.W. coast of America. Lon. 209° 45′ E. Lat. 59° 13′ N.

Port Discovery, harbour on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. The entrance is in lon. 237° 20′ E. lat. 48° 7′ N.

Port Dundas, v. Scotland, in Lanarkshire, one mile from Glasgow.

Port Egmont, a port on the N.W. coast of Falkland's islands. Lon. 55° W. Lat. 51° 27′ S.

Port Elisabeth. See *Elisabeth's Bay*.

Port Elisabeth, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J. on a branch of the river Maurice.

Port Essington, harbour of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Cornwall. Lon. 230° 12′ E. Lat. 54° 14′ N.

Port Etches, bay on the S. W. of Hinchinbrook island, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. 213° 56′ E. Lat. 60° 21′ N.

Port Français, bay on the N.W. coast of America. Lon. 137° 10′ W. Lat. 58° 37′ N.

Port Frederick, harbour on the N. side of King George the Third's archipelago. Lon. 224° 40′ E. Lat. 58° 12′ N.

Port Galeres, port on the S. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26° 54′ E. Lat. 37° 44′ N.

Port Gardner, harbour on the E. coast of Whidby's island, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 47′ E. Lat. 48° 2′ N.

Port Genesee. See *Charlotte*.

Port Gibson. See *Gibsonport*.

Port Glasgow, p-v. Seneca co. N.Y.

Port Gore, bay on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 150° 20′ W. Lat. 59° 10′ N.

Port Hannah, bay on the N. W. coast of America, 40 m. S. E. Nootka Sound.

Port Hawkesbury, bay on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance into the straits of Juan de Fuca. Lon. 124° 40′ W. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Port Herbert, bay on the S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64° 55′ W. Lat. 43° 53′ N.

Port Hood, bay on the W. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 61° 16′ W. Lat. 46° N.

Port Jackson, a bay and English settlement, on the E. coast of New Holland, 9 m. N. of Botany Bay. The entrance is between two heads, which are distant from each other one mile and three quarters. Lon. of Cattle point, 151° 11′ 49″ E. Lat. 33° 51′ 45″ S.

Port Lawrence, t. Monroe co. Michigan Territory, at the W. end of Lake Erie, on Maumee bay, 65 m. S. Detroit, 148 N. W. Columbus. It has a good harbour, with sufficient depth of water for vessels that navigate the lake, and it will probably become a place of importance.

Port Lawrence, t. Tompkins co. N. Y.

Port Louis, called during the revolution *Port de la Liberté*, s-p. France, in Morbihan, 4 m. S. by E. L'Orient. Lon. 3° 21′ 14″ E. Lat. 47° 42′ 47″ N. Pop. 2,700.

Port Louis, s-p. capital of the island of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, in the Indian sea, once the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, and the rendezvous of the vessels with which they infested the British trade. It is on the W. side of the island. In 1817, it was almost entirely burnt to the ground; but has since been rebuilt. Lon. 57° 32′ E. Lat. 20° 10′ S.

Port Louis, s-p. on the W. coast of the island of Gaudaloupe. Lon. 61° 33′ W. Lat. 16° 38′ N.

Port Macquarrie, inlet on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 152° 53′ E. Lat. 31° 25′ S.

Port Mahon, s-p. of the island of Minorca. The harbour has some shoals at the entrance, but in the inside is one of the safest and most convenient in the Mediterranean, with sufficient depth and extent to hold a fleet of ships of war. It is well defended by forts. Lon. 4° 5′ E. Lat. 39° 52′ 20″ N. Pop. 2,071.

Port Maurice, bay on the S. E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66° 15′ W. Lat. 54° 44′ N.

Port Morant, bay on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 2′ W. Lat. 17° 54′ N.

Port Mulgrave, or *Admiralty Bay*, harbour on the N. W. coast of America, formed by small islands on the E. side of Behring's Bay, near the entrance. Lon. 220° 35′ E. Lat. 59° 34′ N.

Port Nevile, bay in Johnstone's straits, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 234° E. Lat. 50° 31′ N.

Port Orchard, bay within Admiralty inlet. Lon. 237° 36′ E. Lat. 47° 39′ N.

Port Paix, t. Hispaniola, on the N. shore. Lon. 73° 12′ W. Lat. 19° 55′ N.

Port Palliser, harbour on the N. E. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 69° 37′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ S.

Port Patrick, t. Scotland, in Wigtonshire, on the coast of the Irish sea, being the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland. 75 m. W. Dumfries.

Port Penn, v. Newcastle co. Del. opposite Reedy island, 50 miles below Philadelphia. See *Reedy Island*.

Port Plate, harbour on the N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71° 25′ W. Lat. 19° 45′ N.

Port Praslin, bay on the N. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 154° 50′ E. Lat. 7° 25′ S.

Port au Prince, s-p. Hispaniola, on the W. coast. In 1770, great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake. The situation is low and marshy, and the climate in consequence very unhealthy. It is surrounded by hills, which command the town and harbour; to the east is the noble plain of Cul de Sac, extending from 30 to 40 miles in length, by 9 in breadth. Pop. in 1790, 15,000. Lon. 73° 10′ W. Lat. 18° 35′ N.

Port Rasoir, a harbour on the S. W. coast of Nova Scotia.

Port Republic, p-t. Rockingham co. Va. on the S. branch of the Shenandoah.

Port Resolution, harbour on the N. side of Tanna island, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 169° 45′ E. Lat. 19° 32′ S.

Port Roseway, bay in the S. E. of Nova Scotia, on which is the town of Shelburne. Lon. 65° 13′ W. Lat. 43° 40′ N.

Port Rodgers, harbour in Thompson's island, Florida.

Port Royal, or *Porto Escondedo*, small isl. and harbour in the bay of Campeachy, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 92° 36′ W. Lat. 18° 22′ N.

Port Royal, s-p. Jamaica, on the S. side of the island, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety It once contained 2,000 houses; but, in June 1692, a dreadful earthquake buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town; but, about ten years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire, and in 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Though once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West Indies, it is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It still contains, however, the royal navy-yard, the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. Lon. 77° W. Lat. 17° 50′ N. 10 m. S. W. Kingston.

Port Royal, p-t. Caroline co. Va. on the S. side of the Rappahannock. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 houses. Rappahannock academy is situated about 2 miles W. of the town, and has about 60 students. 22 m. S. E. Fredericksburg, 80 fr. Washington.

Port Royal, p-t. Montgomery co. Tennessee.

Port Royal, t. Dearborn co. Indiana, on Loughery's creek, 7 m. above its mouth.

Port Royal Island, isl. near the coast of S. Carolina, about 11 miles long, and 1 wide, on which is Beaufort.

Port St. Julian, harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 68° 44′ W. Lat. 49° 10′ S.

Port St. Marie, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, 70 m. S. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 3,700.

Port St. Mary's, (in Spain). See *Puerto de Santa Marie*.

Port Salut, s-p. on the S. coast of Hispaniola, 15 m. S. W. Les Cayes.

Port Sandwich, a harbor of the island of Mallicollo, in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 57′ E. Lat. 16° 25′ S.

Port Scrivan, harbor on the coast of Darien, good and secure when vessels are got in, but with a dangerous entrance.

Port Seitan, port on the N. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26° 40′ E. Lat. 37° 49′ N.

Port-sur-Saone, t. France, in Upper Saone, 6 m. N. W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,900.

Port Snettisham, harbor on the N. W. coast of America, in Stephen's Passage, between Point Styleman, and Point Hanmer.

Port Stephens, bay on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 207° 51′ W. Lat. 32° 40′ S.

Port Stephens, harbor on the S. coast of Pitt's archipelago, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 230° 21′ E. Lat. 33° 28′ N.

Port Stewart, harbor on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 228° 4′ E. Lat. 55° 38′ N.

Port Susan, harbor on the N.W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 55′ E. Lat. 48° 5′ N.

Port Tobacco, p-t. and cap. Charles co. Md. on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Potomac, at Thomas' Point, 4 miles below. It contains an Episcopal church, a warehouse for the inspection of Tobacco, and about 80 houses. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. 52 m. S. S. W. Annapolis, 34 fr. Washington.

Port Townshend, harbor in the gulf of Georgia, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 237° 31′ E. Lat. 48° 3′ N.

Port Vendre, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, on a large gulf of the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,100.

Port Wells, harbor of Prince William's sound, on the N. W. coast of America. Lat. 60° 59′ N.

Port William, p-t. and cap. Gallatin co. Kentucky, at the conflux of Kentucky river with the Ohio, 37 m. N. Frankfort. Pop. 120.

Port Yarroch, harbor of Scotland, on the W. side of Wigton bay. Lon. 4° 24′ W. Lat. 54° 49′ N.

Portacamaro, t. Piedmont, 25 m. E. S. E. Turin.

Portadown, t. Ireland, in Armagh, 65 m. N. N. W. Dublin, 16 N. Newry.

Portaferry, t. Ireland, in Down co. on the N. bank of Strangford ferry, 80½ m. N. N. E. Dublin.

Portage, co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, on Cuyahoga river. Pop. 10,095. Engaged in agriculture 2,067, in commerce 7, in manufactures 257. Chief town, Ravenna.

Portage, t. Portage co. Ohio, 16 m. S. W. Ravenna. Pop. 195.

Portage, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 111.

Portage, or *Carrying River*, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie ½ m. W. of Sandusky.

Portage des Sioux, t. St. Charles co. Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 6 m. above the Missouri, 24 N. St. Louis.

Portage Point, on the E. coast of New Brunswick, forming the N. limit of Miramichi bay.

Portal di St. Luis, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the river Tocantin, 220 m. N. N. E. Villaboa. Lat. 13° 30′ S.

Portalegre, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 96 m. E. by N. Lisbon. Pop. 5,600. It is the see of a bishop.

Portaria, t. Greece, in Magnesia, 25 m. E. Pharsalia, 42 S. E. Larissa.

Portarlington, t. Ireland, on the river Barrow, in Queen's co. 31 m. N. Kilkenny, 36 S.W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 13′ W. Lat. 53° 9′ N.

Portchester, v. Eng. in Southampton co. on the N. side of Portsmouth harbor, 4 m. N. of Portsmouth.

Porte Cros, small isl. of France, belonging to the Hieres group.

Portel, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 13 m. N. N. W. Mourao. Pop. 1,800.

Portendick, called by the Portuguese *Porto d'Addi*, s-p. W. Africa, on the coast of the Sahara, 120 m. N. from the mouth of the Senegal. Lat. 18° 6′ N.

Porteole, t. Austrian states, 17 m. S. by E. Trieste. Pop. 2,200.

Porter, t. Oxford co. Maine, 34 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 487.

Porter, t. Niagara co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, N. of Buffalo. Pop. 850.

Porter, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,132.

Porter, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 6 m. above Portsmouth. Pop. 879.

Portete, harbor in the Caribbean sea, on the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 71° 16′ W. Lat. 12° N.

Portete, s-p. New Granada, 6 leagues E. Cape la Vela.

Portezzo, t. Austrian Italy, on the N. bank of the lake of Lugano, 15 m. N. Como.

Portglenone, v. Ireland, Antrim co. on the E. bank of Bann river, 97 m. N. Dublin.

Portici, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the sea side, at the foot of mount Vesuvius. Below the town of Portici lies buried the ancient city of Herculaneum. 4 m. E. of Naples. Pop. 5,200.

Portland Isle, isl. or rather peninsula, Eng. in Dorsetshire, in the English channel, opposite to Weymouth. It consists nearly of one continued mass of freestone, of which vast quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places. Portland castle is of great strength, and completely commands Weymouth road. 3 m. S. Weymouth, 133 S. W. London. Pop. 2,079.

Portland, t. Frontenac co. Up. Canada.

Portland, p-t. and port of entry, Cumberland co. Maine, and capital of the State, is on a peninsula projecting into Casco Bay in the shape of a saddle, the principal part of the houses being erected on the seat; on the pommel of the saddle stands the Observatory, and on the cantle some elegant dwelling houses. The harbor is safe, easy of access, seldom frozen over, and so near the sea that a vessel is clear of every obstacle and may stow away her anchors three miles after leaving the wharf. A light-house was erected in 1790, on a point of land called Portland Head, at the entrance of the harbor. It is a stone edifice, 72 feet high. The town is defended by Forts Preble and Scammel, on opposite sides of the ship channel, and by Fort Burrows at the east end of the town. Portland is by far the most considerable town of the state in population, wealth, and commerce. It is connected with an extensive and growing back country, and exports lumber, beef, and fish in large quantities. A canal is in progress, connecting Sebago lake with Portland harbor. In 1815, it was the eighth town in the U. States in amount of shipping, the number of tons being 30,411.

Portland contains a state-house for the temporary accommodation of the legislature; an elegant court-house, a jail, an alms-house, 2 banks, an insurance office, containing the custom-house and other offices; an academy, athenaeum, observatory, and ten churches, viz. 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Friends. The observatory was erected by a number of the citizens for the purpose of descrying vessels at sea. Besides the water prospect, it affords an extensive view of the interior terminated in the N. W. by the White Mountains. Portland was formerly included in Falmouth, and 1775 the principal part of it was burnt by the British. 54 m. N. N. E. Portsmouth, 118 N. N. E. Boston, 258 S. Quebec. Lon. 70° 13′ W. Lat. 43° 39′ N. Pop. in 1810, 7,169; in 1820, 8,581.

Portland, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, 9 m. from the head of Chatauque lake. Pop. 1,162.

Portland, t. Jefferson co. Ken. on the Ohio, immediately below Louisville. It was laid out partly in 1814, and partly in 1817.

Portland, t. Illinois, recently laid out, on an elevated spot, at the mouth of Kaskaskia river with a good landing for boats.

Portland Islands, small islands in the E. Indian ocean, W. of New Hanover. Lon. 147° 18′ 6″ E. Lat. 2° 36′ S.

Portland Island, isl. near the E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 178° 12′ E. Lat. 39° 25′ S.

Portland Island, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 164° 15′ E. Lat. 10° 43′ S.

Portland Canal, inlet on the N. W. cost of America. Lon. of its entrance, 229° 42′ E Lat. 54° 42′ N.

Portland Creek, small bay on the W. cast of Newfoundland, 25 m. S. Pont Rich.

Portland Kay, small isl near the S. coas of Jamaica, 2 m. E. Portland Point.

Portland Point, cape on the S. coast of Jmaica. Lon. 76° 57′ W. Lat. 17° 44′ N.

Portland Point, cape in Hudson's bay Lon. 78° 20′ W. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

Portlock. See *Porlock*.

Portlock's Harbor, inlet on the W. side of King George the Third's archipelago. Lon. 224° E. Lat. 57° 44′ N.

Portlogo, s-p. W. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 12° 36′ W. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Portneuf, barony, Hampshire co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 20 m. S.W. Quebec.

Portneuf, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. 35 m. above Quebec.

Porto, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, near the mouth of the Tiber. It is the see of a bishop. 10 m. S. W. Rome. Lon. 12° 14′ 25″ E. Lat. 41° 46′ 44″ N.

Porto, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adige, opposite to Legnago.

Porto Bello, v. Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 2 m. S. E. Edinburg.

Porto Bello, a noted seaport of South America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbor. The climate of this city is bad in the extreme. The population is inconsiderable, being chiefly negroes and mulattoes, with about thirty white familes. 65 m. N. Panama, 238 W. S. W. Carthagena. Lon. 79° 26′ W. Lat. 10° 27′ N.

Porto Bufaleto, t. Austrian Italy, on the Livenza, 20 m. E. N. E. Treviso. Pop. 1,600.

Porto Cabello. See *Cabello*.

Porto de Cam, fort on the W. coast of Portugal, 6 m. N. N. W. Viana.

Porto Delphino. See *Cerigo*.

Porto Ercole, t. Tuscany, 30 m. N. W. Civita Vecchia.

Porto Farina, s-p. Tunis. Lon. 10° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 30′ N.

Porto Ferrajo, the chief place of the island of Elba, situated towards the W coast of the island, on a lofty point of land projecting into a bay. It is a strong place, and its harbor is commodious and secure. It has acquired notoriety of late years, as the residence of Bonaparte, from 4th May 1814, to 26th February 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France. Lon. 10° 19′ E. Lat. 42° 49′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Porto Fino, t. Sardinian states, 6 m. W. Chiavari, 12 S. E. Genoa.

Porto Greco, t. Naples, on the coast, 16 m. N. W. Manfredonia.

Porto di Lagoscuro, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Po, 3 m. N. Ferrara.

Porto Longone, t. on the E. coast of the island of Elba, 4 m. S. E. Porto Ferrajo. Pop. 1,500.

Porto Madera, harbor on the E. coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands.

Porto Maggiore, t. Italy, in Ferrara, on the Adriatic, 25 m. N. E. Bologna.

Porto Marin, t. Spain, in Galicia, on both sides the river Minho, 45 m. E. St. Jago.

Porto Mauricia, t. Sardinian states, 56 m. S. W. Genoa. Lon. 8° 3′ E. Lat. 43° 55′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Porto de Naos, harbor on the S. coast of Lancerota, one of the Canary islands.

Porto Novo, s-p. Benin, in W. Africa, where the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 1° 45′ E. Lat. 6° 24′ N.

Porto Novo, called by the Hindoos *Paranguipet*, or *Iringypet*, and by the Mussulmans *Mohamed Bunder*, s-p. in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 52′ E. Lat. 11° 30′ N.

Porto Paradiso, harbor on the E. coast of Rhodes. Lon. 27° 45′ E. Lat. 36° 25′ N.

Porto Pin, s-p. Caramania, in A. Turkey. Lon. 33° 54′ E.

Porto Praya. See *Praya*.

Porto di Primaro, s-p. Italy, in the States of the Church, at the influx of the Primaro into the Adriatic. 9 m. N. Ravenna.

Porto del Principe. See *Principe*.

Porto Re, t. Austrian States, on the Adriatic, 4 m. S. S. E. Buccari. Pop. 1,100.

Porto Rico, isl. in the W. Indies, belonging to Spain, 60 m. E. Hispaniola; about 140 miles long from E. to W. and 36 broad from N. to S. It is extremely fertile, and has a temperate climate. Pop. supposed to exceed 100,000. Lon. 65° 30′ to 67° 45′ W. Lat. 18° to 18° 35′ N.

Porto Rico, St. Juan de, cap. of the island of Porto Rico, is on a peninsula on the N. coast of the island, with a good harbor, defended by a citadel and castle, populous, well built, and the see of a bishop. Lon. 66° 20′ W. Lat. 18° 30′ N.

Porto Santo, isl. in the Atlantic, near Madeira, 15 m. in circumference. It has an excellent harbor. Lon. 16° 50′ W. Lat. 33° N.

Porto de St. Pedro, s-p. Brazil, on the river Iguay. Lon. 52° 6′ W. Lat. 31° 55′ S.

Porto Scus, or *Porto Secco*, t. Sardinia, near the Capo di Cagliari, 36 m. W. Cagliari.

Porto Seguro, a province of Brazil. Porto Seguro, the capital, is on the sea coast. 92 m. S. Jorge, 286 N. N. E. Espiritu Santo. Lon. 39° 37′ W. Lat. 16° 7′ S. Pop. 3,000.

Porto Tigani, port on the S. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26° 54′ E. Lat. 37° 44′ N.

Porto de la Trinidad, port on the coast of New Albion, in N. America. Lon. 236° 6′ E. Lat. 41° 3′ N.

Porto Vecchio, t. in the island of Corsica, 33 m. S. E. Ajaccio, 70 S. Bastia. Lon. 9° 16′ 37″ E. Lat. 41° 35′ 29″ N. Pop. 1,300.

Porto Venere, s-p. Sardinian States, on the gulf of Spezzia, 5 m. S. Spezzia. Lon. 9° 38′ E. Lat. 44° 5′ N. Pop. 700.

Portodal, or *Porto d'Ally*. See *Portudal*.

Portogruaro, t. Austrian Italy, at the confluence of the Lemene and Reghena, 20 m. W. by S. Palma Nova. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a bishop.

Portopin, port of the Mediterranean, on the S. W. side of Majorca, 2 m. S. Palma.

Portree, t. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in the island of Sky. Its harbor is capacious with excellent anchorage and well sheltered. Lon. 6° 7 W. Lat. 57° 24′ N.

Portsburgh, (*Easter* and *Wester*,) two suburbs of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

Portsmouth, t. Eng. in Hants, and noted seaport in the English channel, being the principal rendezvous of the British navy. It is situated on the W. side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of the bay termed Portsmouth harbour, and consists of the old town of Portsmouth included within its fortified walls, and the town of Portsea. Portsmouth is still the seat of the civil and military establishments, but Portsea contains the vast establishments of the dock-yards. Portsmouth harbour excels decidedly every other in Great Britain for its capaciousness, depth, and security. The largest ships may ride in it with safety in the most violent storms, and without touching the ground even at the lowest ebb. It is also capable, from its extent, of containing almost the whole navy of England. Another capital advantage of this harbour, is the neighbourhood of the famous roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, which is so spacious, that it can

contain 1000 sail of vessels in the greatest security. The fortifications of the town are deemed impregnable, and form, on the whole, the most regular and complete fortress in Great Britain. Portsmouth dock-yard being the grand naval arsenal of England, and the general rendezvous of the British fleet, is by far the largest in the kingdom, and every attention has been paid to its extension and improvement. During the war, upwards of 4,000 working men were employed in it, of whom 1,500 were ship-wrights and caulkers. Pop. of Portsmouth in 1811, 7,103; of Portsea, 31,365. Total of the town and suburbs, 40,567. 72 m. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 6′ W. Lat. 50° 47′ N.

Portsmouth, the largest town in New-Hampshire, and its only seaport, stands on the S. side of Piscataqua river, about two miles from the sea. A new bridge 2371 feet in length, connects it with Kittery, Me. The town contains a court-house, jail, alms-house, female asylum, athenæum, academy, two market-houses, 5 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, several insurance offices, and 8 religious societies, 3 of Congregationalists, 1 of Episcopalians, 1 of Baptists, 1 of Methodists, 1 of Universalists, and 1 of Sandemanians. This town has suffered severely from fire. In Dec. 1802, 120 buildings were destroyed; in Dec. 1806, 20, including St. John's church; and in Dec. 1813, the fire swept over 15 acres, and destroyed 173 buildings. The parts destroyed have since been rebuilt, and the appearance of the town has been much improved.

The harbour of Portsmouth is one of the best in the United States. It is landlocked on every side, and perfectly safe, of sufficient depth for the largest vessels at all times of the tide, and, owing to the rapidity of the current, is never frozen. The main entrance between the N. side of Great Island and the Kittery shore, is about a mile wide, and 9 or 10 fathoms deep, and is well defended by fort Constitution and fort M'Clary. The other entrance, on the S. side of Great Island is called Little Harbor, and the water here is shallow. The harbour consists of two parts: the outer harbour is easy of access at all seasons of the year; but, owing to a very rapid tide in the narrows, a large vessel cannot get to the inner harbour, except with a fair wind; and, for the same reason, but few vessels can be safely moored there. There is an island in the inner harbour, opposite the town, on which is a United States' navy yard, containing good timber docks, and all the conveniences for building ships of the largest class. Several ships of the line have been built here. Portsmouth is well situated for trade. The amount of shipping owned here in 1815, was 30,411 tons. Pop. 7,327. 24 m. N. N. E. Newburyport; 56 N. by E. Boston; 45 E. S. E. Concord; 54 S. S. W. Portland. Lat. 43° 5′ N. Lon. 70° 45′ W.

Portsmouth, p-t. Newport co. R. I. on the N. end of Rhode-Island, 7 m. N. W. Newport. Pop. 1,655. Here is a coal mine.

Portsmouth, a pleasant, flourishing, and regularly built t. in Norfolk co. Va. on the S. W. side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, one mile distant from it. It contains a court-house, a jail, and four churches, 1 each for Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The courts for the county are held here.

Portsmouth, s-p. Carteret co. N. Carolina, on the N. end of Core-bank, near Ocrecoke inlet, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots.

Portsmouth, p-t. and cap. Scioto co. Ohio, on Scioto river, at its junction with the Ohio, 45 m. S. Chillicothe, 90 S. Columbus. It is well situated for trade, and contains a court-house, jail, printing-office, and bank. Pop. 527. Lon. 82° 48′ W. Lat. 38° 48′ N.

Portsoy, s-p. Scotland, in Banffshire, on a point of land projecting into the Moray frith, which forms a safe harbour. 5½ m. E. Cullen, 7½ W. Banff. Lon. 2° 36′ W. Lat. 57° 38′ N.

Portudal, s-p. Baol, in W. Africa. on the Atlantic, N. of the Gambia. Lon. 16° 56′ W. Lat. 14° 36′ N.

Portugal, kingdom, Europe, bounded by Spain and the Atlantic, extends from 36° 56′ to 42° 7′ N. lat. and from 7° 31′ to 9° 30′ W. lon. Its form is oblong; its length from N. to S. 350 miles; its average breadth about 120. The following was the estimate of the extent and population in 1802:

Provinces.	*Sq. miles.*	*Pop.*
Entre Douro Minho,	3,490	907,565
Tras los Montes,	5,450	318,605
Beira (central),	8,725	1,121,595
Estremadura,	9,855	826,680
Alentejo,	10,575	380,480
Algarva,	2,780	127,615
	40,875	3,683,000

Several of the great mountain chains of Spain penetrate into this country, intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The climate in Portugal is in general more mild and pleasant than in Spain. The products of the soil of Portugal are very varied, from the great variety of elevation. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, are raised in the high grounds; vines and maize in those of warmer temperature; and rice in the low grounds. The chief fruits are olives, oranges, and lemons. Silk is made of very good quality. For a long time past, the import and export trade has been managed chiefly by foreign merchants, particularly British, settled at Lisbon and Oporto. The exports consist almost entirely of raw produce, viz. wine, salt, and wool. Of wine, the average value exported is nearly £2,000,000; of salt, fully £300,000; of wool, below £100,000. The imports are very various, viz. corn, flour, fish, woollens, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, stockings, and manufactures of almost every kind. The religion of Portugal is Roman Catholic. There are two universities, one at Coimbra, and the other at Evora. The revenue in Portugal and Brazil, is between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling; the public debt, £12,000,000. The naval force does not exceed 15 or 18 frigates. Portugal has, like Spain, its Cortez or representative body, but they were not assembled for more than 100 years previous to the late revolution. On the removal of the royal family to Rio Janeiro, the two councils of state attended them, and the king was represented at Lisbon by a regency, the councils by committees.

Portugalete, t. Spain, on the coast of Biscay, 15 m. N. W. Bilbao. Lon. 2° 54′ W. Lat. 43° 20′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Portuguesa, r. S. America, in Venezuela, which runs into the Apure.

Portumna, v. Ireland, Galway co. on the Shannon, 75 m. S. W. Dublin.

Porsics, or *Poritschen*, t. Bohemia, 13 m. S. E. Pilsen. Pop. 800.

Poscnechon, or *Posnechon*, t. Eu. Russia, in Jaroslav, 73 m. N. N. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 1,700.

Poschega, palatinate of Sclavonia, lying between the Save and the Drave. Extent, 954 sq. miles. Pop. 67,000.

Poschega, chief place of the above palatinate, is on the river Orlova, 11 m. E. Gradisca, 160 S. by W. Buda. Lon. 18° E. Lat. 45° 20′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Poschiavo, t. Switz. in the Grison country, 17 m. W. S. W. Bormio.

Posen, Grand dutchy of, a province of the Prussian states, comprising that part of Poland which was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It is bounded on the E. by the new state called the kingdom of Poland, and on the S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg. It lies between lat. 51° 10′ and 53° 32′ N. and contains about 12,000 sq. miles, and a population of from 800,000 to 900,000. It is divided into the governments of Posen and Bromburg.

Posen, Government of, one of the two governments into which the grand dutchy is divided. Area, 6,900 sq. miles. Pop. 545,000.

Posen, or *Posnan*, the capital of Prussian Poland, and a bishop's see, stands at the confluence of the Proszna and the Wartha. It is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. 144 m. E. Berlin, 166 W. Warsaw. Lon. 16° 33′ 56″ E. Lat. 54° 22′ 39″ N. Pop. 20,000.

Poseritz, v. Prussian states, in the island of Rugen, 11 m. S. W. Bergen. Pop. 800.

Posey, co. Indiana, bordering on the Ohio and the Wabash. Pop. 4,061. Engaged in agriculture 1,766, in commerce 5, in manufactures 27. Chief town, Harmony.

Posing Basin, or *Pesojnck*, t. Hungary, 11 m. N. N. E. Presburg. Pop. 3,700.

Positano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the gulf of Salerno. Pop. 4,000.

Positra, s-p. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 69° 17′ E. Lat. 22° 23′ N.

Possagno, v. Austrian Italy, 20 m. N. N. W. Treviso.

Possession Bay, bay on the N. coast of the Island of Georgia. Lon. 37° 18′ W. Lat. 54° 5′ S.

Possession Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan, on the S. American shore. Lon. 69° 39′ W. Lat. 52° 20′ S.

Possession Island, isl. near the N. point of New Holland, 20 m. N. York Cape. Lon. 218° 21′ W. Lat. 10° 33′ S.

Possession Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, and E. coast of Cook's inlet. Lon. 209° 12′ E. Lat. 61° 3′ N.

Possession Point, cape on the S. W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 118° 12′ E. Lat. 35° 2′ S.

Possneck, t. Germany, in Saxe-Cobourg, 53 m. S. S. W. Leipsic. Pop. 3,000.

Posta, Fort de, fort on the W. coast of Portugal, 5 m. N. Viana.

Postelberg, v. Bohemia, on the Eger, 6 m. N. E. Saatz, 36 W. N. W. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

Postheny, Puschtin, or *Pistian*, t. Hungary. Lon. 18° 8′ 35″ E. Lat. 48° 36′ 8″ N.

Post-hill, p-v. Morgan co. Geo.

Posthorse, isl. near the W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 18′ E. Lat. 5° N.

Postiglione, t. Naples in the Principato Citra, 15 m. W. Cangiano. Pop. 1,900.

Postillions, chain of rocks in the Eastern seas, about 60 miles long, from N. W. to S. E. Lon. 119° 18′ to 119° 54′ E. Lat. 6° 15′ to 6° 48′ S.

Potatoe River, r. Missouri, which falls into the S. side of the Osage.

Poteau, or *Potloe*, r. Arkansas, which rises in the Ozark mountains, near the sources of the Kiamesha, and flowing N. E. joins the Arkansas at Fort Smith.

Potenza, t. Naples, in the Basilicata. It is the see of a bishop. 54 m. S. E. Benevento, 73 E. Naples.

Potes, t. Spain, in Asturia, 30 m. W. S. W. Santillana.

Poti, t. Guriel, in the W. part of Caucasus, on the left bank of the Phasis, near its junction with the Euxine. It is now in the possession of the Russians. 80 m. W. S. W. Cotatis.

Potaka. See *Petoka*.

Potomac, r. U. States, which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and during its whole course is the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. It falls into Chesapeake bay between Point Lookout and Smith's point, by a mouth 7½ miles wide. It is navigable for ships of the greatest burden, 300 miles to the city of Washington, 3 m. below the head of the tide. The obstructions to the navigation above the city of Washington are, 1. Little falls, 3 miles above the city, which descend 37 feet, and have been surmounted by a canal 2½ miles long, with three locks. 2. Great falls, 8½ miles further up, around which is a canal, one mile long, descending 76 feet by 5 locks. 3. Seneca falls, 6 miles above, which descend 10 feet. 4. Shenandoah falls, 60 miles further up, where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge. 5. Houre's falls, 5 miles above the Shenandoah falls. Canals have been dug around all these falls. The whole descent of the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage river to Cumberland, a distance of 31 miles, is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah falls, 130 miles, it is 490 feet; at the Shenandoah, 43 feet in 5½ miles; from the Shenandoah to Great falls, 39 feet in 40 miles; and between the Great falls and tide water, 143 feet in 12 miles; making the whole descent, from the mouth of Savage river to tide water, 1,160 feet in a distance of 219 miles.

Potosi, formerly *Mine-au-Burton*, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Missouri. It contains a courthouse, jail, academy, and about 60 houses. It is situated in the centre of the mining district. The number of mines within a circuit of 20 miles is about 40; hitherto little skill has been used in working them, yet the annual produce is estimated at 3,000,000 lbs of lead. 60 m. W. S. W. St. Louis, 45 W. St. Genevieve.

Potosi, city, and cap. of a government of the same name, in Buenos Ayres, celebrated for the richest silver mines in the world. It has a mint, six convents, two nunneries, a college, and an hospital; and its inhabitants are still chiefly concerned in the working of the mines, and consist of whites, mestizoes, and Indians. The celebrated mines of Potosi are in the the same mountain on which the city is built. This mountain is about 18 miles in circumference; it is of a sharp conical figure, rising to the height of 4,360 feet above the plain. Above 300 mines or pits are worked, but all of them irregularly. Nothing can equal the ignorance with which the mining is carried on.

The mint of Potosi coined in 1790, 299,246 piastres of gold, and 3,293,173 of silver, or £886,620 sterling. From the discovery of the mines in 1545, till 1803, they have supplied 1,095,500,000 piasters, or £237,358,334 sterling, which has paid the royal duties, and this only includes silver. 1,617 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres, 45 W. S. W. La Plata. Lon. 67° 22′ W. Lat. 19° 47′ S. Pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 100,000.

Potosi, San Luis, a province of New Spain, which comprehends the whole of the N. E. part of the kingdom. On the S. it is bounded by the intendancies of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Guanaxuato; on the E. by the gulf of Mexico; and on the W. by Zacatecas and Durango. Extent, more than 200,000 sq. miles. Pop. 334,000.

Potosi, San Luis, t. Mexico, cap. of the above intendancy. Lon. 100° 41′ W. Lat. 22° N. Pop. 12,000.

Potro, r. Quito, which falls into the Amazon on the S. in lat. 4° 44′ S.

Potschinki, t. Eu. Russia, in Nischnei-Novgorod, 117 m. S. S. E. Nischnei-Novgorod. Pop. 4,000.

Potsdam, a province of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg, comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Prignitz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It lies between Pomerania and West Prussia on the N. and the province of Saxony on the S. and W. The city of Berlin, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Area, about 8,000 square miles. Pop. 488,000.

Potsdam, the chief town of the above government, is on the N. bank of the Havel. It is to Berlin, what Versailles is to Paris, having been, since the close of the 17th century, the occasional residence of the court. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. The palace, on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure. Pop. about 17,000, exclusive of military. The palace of Sans Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederick II, is three-quarters of a mile to the N. W. of Potsdam. 15 m. W. S. W. Berlin, 61 E. N. E. Dresden. Lon. 12° 5′ 1″ E. Lat. 52° 24′ 43″ N.

Potsdam, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 90 m. W. Plattsburg, 150 N. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,911. Here is an academy. The village stands on Racket river, which has a fall here affording good mill seats.

Pottendorf, t. Austria, 21 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 2,000.

Pottenstein, t. Austria, 20 m. S. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,900.

Potter, co. in the N. part of Pennsylvania. Pop. 186. Engaged in agriculture 47, in manufactures 3. Chief town, Cowdersport.

Potter, t. Potter co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 29.

Potter, t. Green co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,584.

Potters, p-t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,810.

Potterstown, v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 5 m. E. Lebanon, 22 N. W. New-Brunswick.

Pottiesville, p-v. Louisa co. Va.

Pottmes, t. Bavaria, 16 m. N. N. E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,000.

Pottoe. See *Poteau*.

Potton, or *Potlen*, t. Eng. in Bedfordshire, 12 m. E. Bedford, 48 N. by W. London. Pop. 1,154.

Potton, t. Bedford and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada, on Lake Memphramagog.

Pottsgrove, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,882.

Pottstown, t. and borough Montgomery co. Pa.

Potz-Neusiedel. See *Laithafalu*.

Povance, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 34 m. N. W. Angers. Pop. 1,300.

Poverty Bay, bay on the E. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 181° 36′ W. Lat. 38° 42′ S.

Poughkeepsie, p-t. and cap. Dutchess co. N. Y. stands on the E. bank of Hudson river, 85 m. S. of Albany, 75 N. of New-York. Fall creek, and Wappinger's creek pass through the town, and afford numerous sites for mills and manufactories. There are 5 landings on the Hudson, with convenient store-houses and wharves, and the trade is very extensive. At the village of Barnegat, in the S. W. part of the township, lime is made, which has a high reputation. The village of Poughkeepsie is on a plain nearly one mile E. of the Hudson, and contained in 1812, an elegant court-house and jail, a bank, an academy, 5 houses of public worship, 2 printing offices, and 471 houses and stores. Many of the old houses are of stone, but those recently built are principally of wood or brick. Pop. of the village, 3,401, of the town, 5,726.

Pougomo, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 9° N.

Pougues, t. France, in Nievre, 7 m. N. N. W. Nevers. Pop. 1,000.

Pouillon, t. France, in Landes, 6 m. N. Dax. Pop. 2,800.

Pouilly, t. France, on the Loire, in Nievre, 9 m. S. Cosne, 22 N. by W. Nevers. Pop. 2,400.

Poujol, t. France, in Herault, 20 m. N. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,000.

Poule, Cape, cape, Sardinia, forming the W. point or limit of the gulf of Cagliari.

Poultney, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Poultney river which falls into Lake Champlain. 37 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,955.

Poulton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 18 m. S. W. Lancaster, 231 N. N. W. London. Pop. 3,390.

Poumaron River, r. Dutch Guiana, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 7° 34′ N. lon. 58° 47′ W.

Poundridge, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 5 m. E. Bedford. Pop. 1,357.

Povoa, t. Portugal, in Beira, 13 m. N. W. Coimbra.

Povoa, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 2 m. N. Lisbon.

Poussan, t. France, in Herault, 14 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,300.

Powally, t. India, in Tinnevelly. Lon. 77° 59′ E. Lat. 9° 39′ N.

Powanghur, fort, Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 73° 39′ E. Lat. 22° 31′ N.

Powell's Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77° 30′ W. Lat. 26° 45′ N.

Powell's Point, cape on the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albermarle sound. Lon. 76° 4′ W. Lat. 36° 1′ N.

Powell's Point, cape of Virginia, in James river. Lon. 76° 24′ W. Lat. 37° 2′ N.

Powell's River, r. which rises from Powell's mountain in Virginia, passes into Tennessee, and joins Clinch river 38 m. N. E. Knoxville. It is said to be navigable for boats nearly 100 miles.

Powell's Valley, valley between Powell's and Cumberland mountains. 80 or 90 miles long, and from 10 to 18 wide, nearly equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee.

Powelton, p-t. Hancock co. Geo. on the Ogee-

chee, about 40 m. above Louisville, 15 N. Sparta. It has a flourishing academy, and two churches.

Powhatan, co. Va. bounded N. by James river. E. by Chesterfield co. S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. 8,292. Slaves 5,476. Engaged in agriculture 2,442, in commerce 9, in manufactures 745. Chief town, Scott'sville.

Powiedsisk. See *Pudewitz*.

Powienits, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on Lake Onega. Lon. 34° 40′ E. Lat. 62° 50′ 40″ N.

Pownal, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 18 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,051.

Pownal, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 6 m. S. Bennington. Pop. 1,812.

Pownal's Island, isl. near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61° 15′ W. Lat. 57° 10′ N.

Powow, r. which rises in N. Hampshire, and runs into the Merrimack in Massachusetts, between Salisbury and Amesbury. Near its mouth it falls, in the course of 50 rods, 100 feet. Many mills are erected here, and the scenery is uncommonly romantic.

Poyais, t. Mexico, in Honduras, 110 m. W. N. W. Secklong, 55 S. Cape Cameron.

Poysdorf, t. Austria, 33 m. N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 3,900.

Pozon, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the W. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124° 24′ E. Lat. 10° 43′ N.

Pozzolengo, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. W. N. W. Verona. Pop. 2,000.

Pozzol Formigaro, t. Italy, 2 m. N. Novi. Pop. 2,400.

Pozzuoli. See *Puzzuolo*.

Pracels, small islands in the Chinese sea, 60 m. E. Cochin China. Lon. 110° to 111° E. Lat. 11° 40′ to 16° 10′ N.

Prachatitz, t. Bohemia, 76 m. S. by W. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

Prachin, one of the circles into which Bohemia is divided, in the S. W. corner of the kingdom. Area, 1,820 square miles. Pop. 210,000. The chief town is Piseck.

Prada, t. Austrian Italy, 3 m. S. Chiavenna.

Pradelles, t. France, 18 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,200.

Prades, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 26 m. W. by S. Perpignan. Pop. 2,400.

Prades, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 22 m. N. W. Tarragona.

Præstoe, s-p. Denmark, on the S. E. coast of Zealand, 42 m. S. S. W. Copenhagen.

Praga, t. Poland, on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats.

Pragge, t. Birman empire, in Pegu. Lat. 17° 23′ N.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is on both sides of the Moldau, and surrounded by a moat and earthen mound. It is the seat of the government offices of Bohemia, and of the courts of justice, as well as the military head quarters. It is also the general rendezvous of the families of the nobility and gentry. Of the population, computed at 85,000, nearly 7,000 are Jews, and about 5,000 strangers. The university is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. The present number of drofessors is about 40; that of students 900. The public library contains above 100,000 volumes. Linen, cotton, and silk, are manufactured extensively at Prague. 144 m. N. N. W. Vienna, 75 S. S. E. Dresden. Lon. (of the observatory) 14° 25′ 10″ E. Lat. 50° 5′ 23″ N.

Prairie, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 322.

Prairie, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 5 m. S. Wooster. Pop. 706.

Prairie du Chien, settlement and seat of justice, Crawford co. North West Territory, at the confluence of the Ouisconsin with the Mississippi. The houses are built principally on the Mississippi, about 3 miles above the mouth of the Ouisconsin. This place was originally settled by the French, who have so generally intermarried with the Indians, that the present inhabitants, amounting to between 300 and 400, are almost entirely of mixed blood. In the spring and autumn, numerous traders resort here, as well as Indians of different tribes engaged in the fur trade. Above the settlement stands Fort Crawford, which is strong and well garrisoned.

Prairie river, r. N. W. Territory, which joins the Mississippi, 10 m. below Peckagama falls. It communicates by short portages with St. Louis river.

Prairie du Rocher, p-t. Randolph co. Ill. in the tract called the American bottom, 5 m. from the Mississippi, 12 N. Kaskaskia. Pop. about 400.

Prallsville, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J.

Pram Pram, s-p. on the Gold coast of Africa, 30 m. E. S. E. Accra.

Praslin, t. France, in Aube, 9 m. S. W. Bar sur Seine.

Praslin, isl. in the Indian sea, one of the group called the Sechelles. Lon. 55° 47′ E. Lat. 4° 19′ S.

Prasomisi, small isl. in Greece, near the entrance of the gulf of Salonica, 16 m. S. E. Scopelos.

Prassoude, small isl. of Greece, at the entrance of the gulf of Salonica, 3 m. from the coast of Magnesia.

Prasto, t. Greece, in the Morea, 16 m. N. by E. Misitra.

Pratas, islets in the Chinese sea, 300 m. S. S. E. Canton. Lon. 116° 43′ E. Lat. 19° 32′ N.

Prato, t. Tuscany, on the Bisenzio, with a citadel and surrounded by walls, 6 m. S. E. Pistoja, 9 N. N. W. Florence. Pop. 10,500.

Prato, v. Switz. in Ticino, 21 m. S. by W. Locarno.

Prato Vecchio, t. Italy, 23 m. E. Florence.

Prats de Molo, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 14 m. W. S. W. Ceret. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 2° 39′ E. Lat. 42° 26′ N.

Pratteln, or *Bratteln*, v. Switz. near Basle.

Prattsburg, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 1,377.

Prattsville, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.

Pratz del Rey, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 9 m. N. Manresa.

Pratzen, v. Austrian states, in Moravia, 3 m. W. Austerlitz.

Prausska, or *Prasska*, t. Poland, on the Prosna, 50 m. S. by E. Kalisch. Pop. 800.

Praussnitz, t. Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N. Breslau. Pop. 1,800.

Praya, s-p. and cap. of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores. Pop. 3,000.

Praya, t. Ardra, on the slave coast of Africa, 30 m. N. E. Grand Popo.

Praya, Porto, t. and cap. of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands. The bay is of easy access, and the anchorage safe. A fort placed on the summit of a hill, commands the harbour. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements.

Preble, co. in the W. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,237. Engaged in agriculture 2,313, in commerce 14, in manufactures 289. Chief town, Eaton.

Preble, p-t. Courtlandt co. N. Y. 150 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,257.

Prechac, t. France, in Gironde, 34 m. S. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,700.

Precigne, t. France, in Sarthe, 6 m. S. Sable, 14 W. by N. La Fleche. Pop. 2,100.

Precopia, *Orkub*, or *Urkup*, t. Eu. Turkey, 16 m. W. Nissa. Lon. 21° 20′ E. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Precs, t. Denmark, in Holstein, 9 m. N. E. Kiel. Pop. 3,100.

Predom. See *Pridemost*.

Pregel, r. East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and the Pissa, which falls into the Frische Haff, below Konigsberg. Near that city it is above 300 feet in width, and of sufficient depth to admit large vessels, were they not prevented entering by a bar at its mouth.

Preluka, s-p. Austrian States, in Istria, on the Adriatic, near Castua.

Premery, t. France, on the river Nievre, 14 m. E. La Charite, 17 N. E. Nevers. Pop. 1,300.

Premislau. See *Przemysl*.

Prenn, t. Poland, 23 m. E. N. E. Marianpol. Lon. 23° 59′ 35″ E. Lat. 53° 37′ 23″ N. Pop. 1,300.

Prenslow, t. Prussian States, on the Ucker, 73 m. N. N. W. Frankfort on the Oder, 56 N. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 13° 53′ E. Lat. 53° 17′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Preparis, the most northern of the Andaman islands, in the entrance of the bay of Bengal. Lon. 93° 40′ E. Lat. 14° 50′ N.

Prerau, a circle of Moravia, bordering on Austrian Silesia. Area, 1,210 square miles. Pop. 215,000. *Prerau*, the capital, is 13 m. S. E. Olmutz, 140 E. S. E. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

Prerau, *Old*, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 18 m. E. by N. Prague.

Presall, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5½ m. N. by W. Poulton. Pop. 589.

Presburg, or *Posonyi-Varmegye*, a palatinate of Hungary, in the angle formed by the March and the Danube, at their junction. Area, 1,740 sq. miles. Pop. 200,000.

Presburg, or *Posony*, a large t. Hungary, on the N. bank of the Danube, on a hill of moderate elevation, overlooking a vast plain. The Danube, here nearly half a mile wide, is crossed by a flying bridge. The fortifications have been demolished. It was here that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, 26th December, 1805. 38 m. E. by S. Vienna, 107 W. N. W. Pesth. Lon. 17° 10′ E. Lat. 48° 8′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Prescot, t. Eng. in Lancaster co. 8 m. E. Liverpool, 198 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 48′ W. Lat. 53° 26′ N. Pop. 3,675.

Prescott, v. Up. Canada, in Greenville co. on the St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburg.

Prescott, t. Hampshire co. Mass. incorporated in 1822.

Presque Isle. See *Erie*.

Presque Isle, r. N.W. Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, between Montreal and Ontanagon rivers. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth.

Presquis, *Point de la*, cape on the N. W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74° 4′ W. Lat. 19° 52′ N.

Pressas, or *Praissas*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 9 m. N. W. Agen. Pop. 1,600.

Pressath, t. Bavaria, 21 m. N. Amberg. Pop. 1,500.

Pressigny, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 33 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,000.

Pressnitz, or *Brzesnicze*, t. Bohemia, 22 m. W. N. W. Saatz. Pop. 2,300.

Presteigne, borough, Wales, in Radnor co. near the S. bank of the Lug, 30 m. W. N. W. Worcester. Lon. 2° 59′ W. Lat. 52° 16′ N. Pop. 1,114.

Preston, v. Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 8 m. E. Edinburgh.

Preston, borough t. in Lancashire, Eng. on the Ribble, 15 miles from its mouth. During the last 20 or 30 years it has become the seat of very extensive manufacturing establishments, and has very rapidly increased. In 1790, the population was generally estimated at 6,000; in 1801, 11,887; in 1811, 17,065; in 1819, 21,958. 31 m. fr. Liverpool, 22 S. Lancaster, 214 N. W. London.

Preston, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 2 m. S. Whitehaven. Pop. 3,261.

Preston, p-t. New-London co. Ct. on the E. side of the Quinebaug, 44 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,899.

Preston, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 5 m. W. Norwich, 115 W. Albany. Pop. 1,092.

Preston, co. Virginia, formed in 1818, of a part of Monongalia county. Pop. 3,422. Slaves 80. Engaged in agriculture 925, in commerce 6, in manufactures 33.

Preston, p-v. Harrison co. Va.

Preston-kirk, v. Scotland, in East Lothian, 5 m. E. Haddington. Pop. 500.

Prestonpans, t. Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt-works. Here Sir John Cope was defeated in 1745, by the Highlanders. 8 m. E. Edinburgh, 9½ N.W. Haddington. Pop. 1,964.

Prestonsburg, t. Floyd co. Ken. Here is an academy, incorporated in 1820.

Presumscut, small r. Cumberland co. Maine, which is fed by Sebacook lake, and empties itself into Casco bay. It is 14 miles long and abounds with excellent mill seats, having no less than 14 falls. Numerous saw-mills are erected, particularly at the village of Saccarappa.

Pretsch, t. Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elbe, 9 m. S. S. E. Wittenburg. Pop. 1,100.

Prevesa, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta. 45 m. S. by W. Joannina. Lon. 20° 46′ E. Lat. 39° 22′ N. Pop. 8,000, chiefly Greeks.

Prevesa, *Gulf of*. See *Arta*.

Preuilly, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 40 m. N. by E. Tours. Pop. 1,700.

Prewald, t. Austrian States, in Carniola, 20 m. E. N. E. Trieste.

Prexil, small isl. near the N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 27′ N.

Preye, or *Prye*, s-p. of W. Africa, in Cantore.

Prez en Pail, t. France, 14 m. W. Alencon. Pop. 2,300.

Priaman, t. Sumatra, on the W. coast. Lon. 99° 43′ E. Lat. 0° 36′ S.

Pribilina, v. Hungary, 28 m. W. N. W. Kesmark. Pop. 1,000.

Price's Store, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

Prickly Pear, small isl. near the N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 30′ W. Lat. 17° 18′ N.

Pridemost, or *Predom*, v. Prussian States, 13 m. S. E. Great Glogau. Pop. 900.

Priebus, or *Prybus*, t. Prussian States, in Liegnitz, 15 m. S.W. Sagan. Pop. 800.

Priegnitz, or the *Vormark*, the former name of a district of the marquisate of Brandenburg, bounded by the Elbe on the S. W. and by the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg on the N. Its superficial extent is about 1,300 square miles; its population nearly 80,000. It is now included in the government of Potsdam.

Priego, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 11 m. E. Lucena. Pop. 2,500.

Priestholm, small isl. in the Irish sea, near the N. E. coast of the island of Anglesey, 5 m. N. E. Beaumaris, 14 N. W. Conway bay.

Prieto, Cape, cape in the N. of Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lon. 4° 53′ W. Lat. 43° 38′ N.

Priluki, t. Eu. Russia, in Poltava, on the river Udai, 80 m. S. S. E. Czernigov, 128 W. N. W. Poltava. Lon. 32° 44′ E. Lat. 51° 3′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Primeiras, small islands near the E. coast of Africa. Lon. 35° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 45′ S.

Primkenau, t. Prussian States, 14 m. S. W. Great Glogau. Pop. 1,000.

Primolano, t. Austrian Italy, 25 m. S. Trent.

Primorie, district, Austrian Dalmatia. Pop. 15,000. Chief town, Macarsca.

Prince's Island, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the N. W. extremity of Java, at the distance of about two leagues. Lon. 105° 15′ E. Lat. 6° 25′ S.

Prince's Island, isl. off the W. coast of Africa, in the gulf of Benin, 90 miles in circumference. Lon. 7° 10′ E. Lat. 1° 50′ N.

Prince's Islands, 4 small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the straits of Constantinople, 20 m. from Constantinople.

Prince Ernest's Sound, inlet in the N. W. coast of America, which branches off to the N. E. from the Duke of Clarence's strait, and separates the Duke of York's island on the S. E. from the continental shore. It is from 1 to 6 miles broad.

Prince Edward, co. Upper Canada, is a peninsula, with some neighbouring islands, lying between the bay of Quinti and lake Ontario.

Prince Edward, co. Va. Pop. 12,577. Slaves 7,616. Engaged in agriculture 3,767, in commerce 37, in manufactures 2,108. Chief town, Jamestown. At the court-house is a post-office. Hampden Sidney College is in this county. In 1821 its officers were a president and 2 tutors, and the number of students was 101, including 15 in the grammar school.

Prince Edward's Island. See *St. John's*.

Prince Frederick, t. Calvert co. Md. 3 m. S. Huntington, 40 S. W. Annapolis.

Prince Frederick, parish, Georgetown district, S. C.

Prince Frederick's Sound, inlet off the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 225° 42′ to 227° 20′ E. Lat. 56° 52′ to 57° 12′ N.

Prince George, co. on the western shore of Md. bounded N. E. by Anne Arundel co. E. by Calvert co. S. by Charles co. W. by the Potomac, and N. W. by the district of Columbia and Montgomery co. Pop. 20,216. Slaves 11,185. Engaged in agriculture 6,483, in commerce 71, in manufactures 616. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.

Prince George, co. Va. on the S. side of James river. Pop. 8,030. Slaves 4,323. Engaged in agriculture 2,342, in commerce 8, in manufactures 244. At the court-house is a post-office.

Prince Leopold's Isles, 2 small islands in Barrow's strait, near the entrance of Prince Regent's inlet. Lon. 80° W.

Prince Regent's Inlet, inlet on the S. shore of Barrow's strait, explored by Captain Parry 129 miles. It is 10 leagues wide at its mouth.

Prince Rupert's Head, cape on the W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 31′ W. Lat. 15° 42′ N.

Prince of Wale's Archipelago, large isl. in the Pacific ocean, 110 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and from 30 to 40 broad. Lon. 226° 20′ to 228° 26′ E. Lat. 54° 42′ to 56° 21′ N.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the N. W. extremity of the American continent, opposite East Cape, on the shore of Asia. Lon. 191° 45′ E. Lat. 65° 46′ N.

Prince of Wales' Foreland, cape on the E. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 72° 22′ E. Lat. 49° 39′ S.

Prince of Wales' Foreland, the S. point of New Caledonia. Lon. 165° 57′ E. Lat. 22° 29′ S.

Prince of Wales' Fort, fort, N. America, on Churchill river, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 94° 7′ W. Lat. 58° 47′ N.

Prince of Wales' Islands, islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea.

Prince of Wales' Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 60 miles long. Lon. 151° 53′ W. Lat. 15° S.

Prince of Wales' Island, called also *Pulo Pinang*, or *Betel Nut Island*, isl. of the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, about two miles broad, which forms the harbour, and affords excellent anchorage for the largest ships. A small detachment of English troops from Calcutta, took possession of the island in the name of his majesty, and for the use of the East India Company, on the 12th of August 1786; and it has since rapidly increased in population and importance. Extent, 160 sq. miles. Pop. according to a late census 35,000, of whom 14,000 are Malays, and 7,000 or 8,000 Chinese. Here are to be seen British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chulias, Malays, Buggesses, Birmans, Siamese, Javanese, &c. &c. The East India Company's ships bound to China, touch here, and load large quantities of tin, canes, rattans, sago, pepper, betel nut, &c. for the China market; and in this small island now centres the whole trade of the straits of Malacca and adjacent islands. The value of the goods imported from England, amounted, in 1807, to £76,000; in 1810, to £38,253. The London Missionary Society has two missionaries here. Lon. of the N. E. point, 100° 19′ E. Lat. 5° 25′ N.

Prince William, t. York co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

Prince William, co. Va. on the Potomac. Pop. 9,419. Slaves 4,380. Engaged in agriculture 4,565, in commerce 37, in manufactures 44. Chief town, Haymarket.

Prince William, parish, Beaufort district, S. C.

Prince William's Islands, islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 179° E. Lat. 17° 19′ S.

Prince William's Sound, a great inlet of the Pacific ocean, on the N. American coast, which occupies at least a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude. It requires the greatest circumspection to navigate it, on account of the rocks and shoals. Lon. 147° W. Lat. 59° 30′ to 61° N.

Prince William Henry's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 70 miles in circumference. Lon. 149° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 32′ S.

Princess Ann, p-t. and cap. Somerset co. Md. on Manokin creek, 40 m. S. Cambridge. It is one of the best built towns on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The public buildings are a court-house

and jail, a bank, and 3 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists.

Princess Ann, co. Va. on Chesapeake bay and the Atlantic. Pop. 8,768. Slaves 3,705. Engaged in agriculture 3,020, in commerce 23. Chief town, Kempsville.

Prince Royal's Harbour, a harbour on the S. W. coast of New Holland, and W. part of King George the Third's sound. Lon. 118° 9′ E. Lat. 35° 3′ S.

Prince Royal's Islands, a group of islands on the W. coast of N. America, E. of Queen Charlotte's islands, with a navigable channel between.

Princeton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 16 m. N. Worcester, 52 W. by N. Boston. Pop. 1,261. Wachusett mountain is in the N. part of the town. It is 2,989 feet above the level of the sea.

Princeton, p-t. Schenectady co. N. Y. 7 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 1,073.

Princeton, p-t. N. J. partly in Middlesex co. and partly in Somerset co. 11 m. N. E. Trenton, 16 S. W. New Brunswick, 40 N. E. Philadelphia, 50 S. W. New-York. Lat. 40° 22′ N. Lon. 74° 35′ W. It is a pleasant town, and contains a College, a Theological Seminary, a brick Presbyterian church, and about 100 dwelling houses.

The college of New-Jersey in this place was founded in 1738, and has always been one of the most respectable and flourishing literary institutions in the country. In 1822, it had a president, who also instructs in the Holy Scriptures, the Evidences of Divine Revelation, Moral Philosophy, and Logic; a vice-president, who is also professor of languages and belles lettres; a professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy; 3 tutors, and 148 students, including 20 resident graduates. The college library contains about 8,000 volumes; the philosophical apparatus is complete, and includes an elegant orrery, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse; the cabinet of mineralogy and natural history is valuable. The college edifice is styled Nassau Hall, in honour of the Prince of Orange. It is of stone, is 180 feet long, 52 broad, and 4 stories high, and contains a chapel and 60 rooms for students. Besides the principal building, there are 2 wings, each 60 feet by 30, containing the library, recitation rooms, &c. The whole number of alumni of the college in in 1815, was 1,425, of whom 1,023 were then living. The necessary annual expenses of each student, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money, amount to $225. The requisites for admission into the freshman class, are a knowledge of Cæsar's commentaries, Sallust, select parts of Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Testament, Græca Minora, Clarke's or Mair's Introduction to the making of Latin, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. The annual commencement is on the last Wednesday of September. The fall vacation begins the day after commencement, and expires in 6 weeks. The spring vacation begins on the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in April, and expires in 4 weeks.

A Theological Seminary was established in this place in 1812, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. It has 2 professors, one of didactic and polemic Theology, the other of Ecclesiastical history; a partial provision has also been made for instruction in Oriental and Biblical Literature. The edifice for the accommodation of the institution is an elegant stone building 150 feet by 50, four stories high, and containing rooms for 100 students. The term of study is 3 years. Tuition is afforded gratis to all the students, and there are funds for the support of the indigent. The number of students in 1822 was 95, 4 of whom were resident licentiates. In 1821 a union was effected of the Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed churches, and also of their respective Theological Seminaries. The library of the Associate Reformed Church's Theological Seminary originally established in New-York, and consisting of 4,000 valuable volumes, (which cost $17,000,) was transferred to Princeton, and the funds of the two institutions were united.

Princeton, p-t. Caldwell co. Ken.

Princeton, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. E. Hamilton.

Princeton, p-t. and cap. Gibson co. Indiana, on a handsome elevation, 4 m. S. of the river Potoka, 28 S. Vincennes, 28 N. Evansville on the Ohio. In 1818, it contained a court-house and jail, bank, and 93 dwelling-houses.

Principato Citra, province in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, having the Mediterranean to the W. Extent, 2,400 square miles. Pop. about 245,000. The capital is Salerno.

Principato Ultra, province of the kingdom of Naples. Extent, 1,800 square miles. Pop. 358,000. The chief town is Avellino.

Princippe, t. and cap. Cuba, is situated near the centre of the island.

Pringle, Point, cape on the N. E. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 69° 14′ E. Lat. 48° 48′ S.

Prinkipo, the largest and most eastern of the Prince's islands, a league from the coast of Asia Minor. Lon. 28° 56′ E. Lat. 40° 51′ N.

Prionino, Cape, promontory of Spain, on the N. coast of Galicia. Lon. 8° 15′ W. Lat. 43° 28′ N.

Prior's Leigh, t. Eng. in Salop, 3 m. W. N. W. Shiffnal. Pop. 1,788.

Prioro, Cape, cape, Spain, on the N. coast of Galicia. Lon. 8° 22′ W. Lat. 43° 34′ 15″ N.

Pripecs. See *Prsipiec*.

Prisrend, or *Prisrendi*. See *Perserin*.

Pritzerbe, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 8 m. N. N. E. Brandenburg. Pop. 900.

Pritzler's Harbour, bay on the N. side of Hudson's straits. Lon. 67° 10′ W. Lat. 62° N.

Pritzwalk, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, 63 m. N. W. Berlin, 14 E. N. E. Perleberg. Pop. 1,800.

Privas, t. France, cap. of Ardeche, on three rivulets near the Rhone. 22 m. S. W. Valence, 28 S. S. W. Tournon. Pop. 3,000.

Probolingo, cap. of a district of Java, now occupied by the British government.

Probus, v. Eng. in Cornwall, 3 m. W. Grampound. Pop. 1,163.

Proby, Cape, the N. E. point of Howe's island, one of Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 164° 31′ W. Lat. 11° 3 S.

Proby's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 175° 51′ W. Lat. 15° 53′ S.

Procida, isl. of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Naples. 22 m. W Naples. Lon. 13° 43′ E. Lat. 40° 50′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Proctor's Point, cape off the S. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 29′ W. Lat. 17° 8′ N.

Prodano, (an. *Prote*,) small isl. of Greece, off the W. coast of the Morea, 16 m. N. by W. Navarin. Lat. 37° 10′ N.

Prodsellen, t. Bavarian States, on the Maine, 17 m. S. S. E. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 800.

Prokopia. See *Precopia.*

Prome, or *Prone*, city of the Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy river, in a fertile plain. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 95° E. Lat. 18° 50′ N.

Proskurow, or *Proskurow*, t. Russian Poland, in Podolia, 45 m. N. N. E. Caminiec.

Prospect, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 15 m. N. W. Castine, 227 N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,771.

Prospect, p-t. Prince Edward co. Va.

Prospect-hill, p-v. Fairfax co. Va. 14 m. W. Washington.

Prosperous, v. Ireland, in Kildare, 5 m. N. N. W. Naas.

Prossnitz, or *Prostiegow*, t. Austrian States, in Moravia, 9 m. S. S. W. Olmutz. Pop. 7,000.

Prosto, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. S. Bormio.

Prossna, r. which forms the boundary between the Russian and Prussian Poland, and falls into the Wartha at Peisern.

Protection Port, harbour at the N. W. extremity of Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. of the entrance, 226° 35′ E. Lat. 56° 20′ N.

Provence, formerly a province in the S. E. of France, bounded E. by Italy, S. by the Mediterranean. It now forms the departments of the Lower Alps, the Var, the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, and part of Vaucluse.

Providen, small isl. off the N. coast of Ceylon, 28 m. S. S. E. Trincomalee

Providence, New, one of the Bahama islands, 35 miles long and 9 broad. It has a good harbour, formed by Hog island on the N. and by the mainland of New Providence on the S. Nassau, the principal town, is situated along the S. side of the harbour, and is one of the most picturesque situations in the West Indies. Considerable trade has been of late carried on between the Bahama islands and the United States. Pop. in 1803, 1,758 whites, 817 people of colour, and 2,515 slaves; total, 5,090. It is between lon. 77° 10′ and 77° 38′ W. lat. 25° 3′ N.

Providence, isl. in the W. part of the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Honduras.

Providence, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 127° 12′ E. Lat. 4° 2′ N.

Providence, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 52° 46′ E. Lat. 9° 10′ S.

Providence, Cape, promontory in the straits of Magellan, on the S. American shore. Lon. 75° 29′ W. Lat. 52° 58′ S.

Providence, Cape, cape of Oonalashka. Lon. 166° 10′ W. Lat. 54° 5′ N.

Providence, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 5° 6′ N.

Providence, Great and Little, small islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 135° 53′ E. Lat. 0° 24′ S.

Providence, co. Rhode-Island, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by Kent co. and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 35,736. Engaged in agriculture 5,346, in commerce 504, in manufactures 3,760. Chief town. Providence.

Providence, p-t. and port of entry, Providence co. R. Island, the largest town in the State, and the third in New-England in point of population, stands on Providence river, just above the mouth of the Seekhonk, 35 m. from the ocean, 30 N. by W. Newport, 59 N. E. New-London, 74 E. Hartford, 40 S. S. W. Boston. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 51′ N. Pop. 11,767. The town is built on both sides of the river, and the two parts are connected by an elegant bridge. Merchant ships of the largest class ascend to this place.

Providence is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing towns of its size in the United States. The principal source of its prosperity is the cotton manufacture, which was introduced about fifteen years ago, and has increased with astonishing rapidity. There are now more than 100 cotton factories in Rhode-Island and the adjacent parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the business of which is transacted principally in Providence. Among the manufacturing establishments within the town, are 5 cotton factories, 2 woollen factories, 3 dye-houses, 5 distilleries, 3 rope-walks, 2 spermaceti works, and 10 jeweller's shops, where jewelry is manufactured principally for exportation. The commerce of the town has increased with its manufactures. The amount of shipping in 1819, was 19,000 tons, of which about 5,000 were employed in the East-India trade, and 5 or 6,000 in the coasting trade with the southern States, connected principally with the cotton business. About 10 vessels are constantly employed in the exportation of cotton goods. Packets ply regularly between Providence and Newport, Bristol, and Warren.

The town contains a court-house, market-house, town-house, theatre, jail, hospital, 7 banks, including a branch of the U. S. Bank; 6 insurance companies, 4 printing-offices, from 3 of which newspapers are issued; the college edifices, a public library, 3 academies, including the Friends' boarding school, and 8 religious societies, 3 of Congregationalists, 2 of Baptists, 1 of Episcopalians, 1 of Friends, and 1 of Methodists. Several of the churches are elegant edifices. Many of the private houses are handsome. In September 1815, the town suffered severely from a tremendous gale which forced the water in the river many feet above the highest tides, and deluged the town, destroying houses and shipping to an amount estimated at $1,500,000.

Brown University in this place is one of the most flourishing and respectable literary institutions in the United States. It was originally established at Warren in 1764, and was removed to Providence in 1770. In 1822, it had a president, 9 professors, viz. 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of law, 1 of moral philosophy and metaphysics, 1 of oratory and belles lettres, 2 of anatomy and surgery, 1 of materia medica and botany, 1 of the theory and practice of physic, and 1 of chemistry; 2 tutors and 157 students. The library contains more than 5,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is extensive and complete. There are 2 collegiate edifices of brick, one is 150 feet by 46, four stories high, containing 48 rooms for students, and 8 large rooms for public uses; the other, recently erected by Hon. Nicholas Brown, at his own expense, contains 48 rooms for students. The site is elevated and commands a fine prospect. The president and a majority of the Trustees are required to be of the Baptist denomination. There is a grammar school connected with the University, containing usually about 30 students.

Providence, North, p-t. Providence co. R. Island, 4 m. N. of Providence. It contains 10 cotton factories, 2 furnaces, 1 slitting-mill, 2 anchor shops, and several other manufactories. The village of Pawtucket is in this town. See *Pawtucket.*

Providence River, R. Island, is formed by Wanasquiatucket and Moshasuck, which unite just

above Providence. It runs into Providence bay, the northern arm of Narraganset bay, and is navigable to Providence for ships of 900 tons.

Providence, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 14 m. S. W. Saratoga, 34 W. Albany. Pop. 1,515.

Providence, t. Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic, W. of Newark. Pop. in 1810, 756.

Providence, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 861.

Providence, p-t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,822.

Providence, Lower, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,146.

Providence, Nether, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 566.

Providence, Upper, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 736.

Providence, Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,670.

Providence, p-t. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Provincetown, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. at the extremity of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 3 m. S. E. Race Point, 60 S. E. Boston, by water, 116 by land. Its harbour, which is one of the best in the State, opens to the southward, and has depth of water for any ships. The houses are one story high, and set on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them, otherwise they would be buried. The inhabitants derive their subsistence from the prosecution of the fisheries, and are dependent on Boston and on the towns in the vicinity for every vegetable production. They have a few cows, which pick a scanty subsistence from roots and beach grass. Pop. 1,252. Lat. 42° 3′ N. Lon. 70° 9′ W.

Provins, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 42 m. W. by N. Troyes, 60 S. E. Paris. Pop. 5,500.

Prudence, isl. in Narraganset bay, belonging to Portsmouth, R. Island, 6 miles long. 2 m. S. W. Bristol.

Pruna, Punta, cape of the island of Minorca. Lon. 4° 17′ E. Lat. 39° 49′ N.

Prunes, Islands of, small isl. near the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49° 48′ E. Lat. 18° S.

Pruntytown, p-t. Harrison co. Va.

Prussia, or the *Prussian States*, kingdom, Europe, consisting principally of two territories, entirely distinct and separate from each other, one lying in the east, the other in the west of Germany. The *eastern division* is much the largest, comprehending five-sixths of the whole, and is bounded N. by the Baltic; E. by Russia; S. by the Austrian dominions and Saxony; W. by several small German States. The *western division* lies on both sides of the river Rhine, and is bounded W. by the Netherlands, and on all other sides by small German States.

The extent, population, and revenue of the provinces, was in 1817, nearly as follows:

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*	*Revenue.*
East Prussia,	15,115	870,000	£ 1,150,000
West Prussia,	10,000	580,000	
Brandenburg,	14,939	1,200,000	1,700,000
Pomerania,	12,363	680,000	
Silesia,	14,861	2,100,000	1,400,000
Posen,	11,251	790,000	360,000
Saxony,	8,492	1,180,000	760,000
Westphalia,	7,565	1,000,000	580,000
Cleves & Berg,	3,638	930,000	1,050,000
Lower Rhine,	6,432	1,000,000	
Total,	104,656	10,330,000	£7,000,000

The Swiss canton of Neufchatel (population about 50,000) acknowledges also the sovereignty of the house of Brandenburg.

Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes are generally cultivated. Flax is an object of general culture in Westphalia and Silesia. Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for the manufacture of linens. Woollens are also made, more or less, in almost every town or large village. Cotton works are of recent introduction, and have been established near the Rhine, at Berlin, at Erfurt, at Elberfeld, and in particular quarters of Silesia. The exports consist of linen, and, in a much less degree, of woollens and hardware, with corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, lintseed, tobacco, and wax. The chief trade takes place with Great Britain, whither Prussia sends her corn, and takes in return both manufactures and colonial goods.

The religion of the royal family of Prussia, and of a majority of the population, is the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated. The relative number of different creeds is as follows:—Calvinists and Lutherans, 6,600,000—Catholics, 3,600,000—Jews, 75,000—Anabaptists, 14,000—Moravian brethren, 7,000—Unitarians, Pietists, and members of the Greek Church, 4,000.

The universities are four in number, viz. Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Konigsberg.

The revenue amounts to about £7,000,000; the public debt to about £40,000,000 sterling.

The army exceeds 150,000 men, a number far too great for the resources of the country.

Prussia had formerly, like all governments founded by the northern nations, a representative body, under the name of States. For many years, however, the government has been absolute, the sovereign having found means to conduct the public business without the intervention of States. The people are now anxiously waiting for the re-establishment of a representative body or parliament, and it is hard to describe the degree of disappointment experienced by the better classes of society in Prussia, at the successive delays and evasions of their court, which as yet (1820) has done little more than new model the departments of the executive branch.

Prussia, Proper, a great division of the Prussian dominion, composed of the provinces of East and West Prussia. East Prussia, or Ducal Prussia, as it has frequently been called, lies between 19° 20′ and 24° 15′ E. lon. and 52° 32′ and 56° 3′ N. lat. It is divided into the two governments of Konigsberg and Gumbinnen. Two thirds of the population are descendants of Swiss, French, or German protestants. Corn of all kinds, as well as flax and hemp, are largely cultivated. West Prussia is divided into the governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder.

Prussana, t. Eu. Russia, in Grodno, 53 m. N. Brzesk.

Pruth, r. which rises in the palatinate of Marmarosch, in Hungary, flows through the Bukowine, forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish dominions in Moldavia, and falls into the Danube below Galatz.

Pruym, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 40 m. S. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,100.

Prybus. See *Priebus*.

Przasnitz, t. Poland, 55 m. N. by E. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Przelautsch, t. Bohemia, 52 m. E. Prague. Pop. 1,100.

Przemysl, a circle of Austrian Poland. Area, 1,420 sq. miles. Pop. about 212,000. Przemysl, the chief town is on the San, 57 m. W. Lemberg, 122 E. Cracow. Pop. 7,400.

Przipiec, or *Pripecz*, r. Russian Poland, which falls into the Dnieper, 40 m. above Kiev.

Przyrow, t. Poland, 54 m. N. by W. Cracow. Pop. 1,100.

Psatho, s-p. Greece, in Livadia, at the extremity of the gulf of Lepanto.

Psiloriti, (an. *Ida*,) mountain of Eu. Turkey, in the island of Candia, covered with snow during the greater part of the year.

Psiol, r. Eu. Russia, in Poltava, which falls into the Dnieper.

Pskov, a government of Eu. Russia, between Livonia and Smolensko. Extent, 22,000 square miles. Pop. 700,000.

Pskov, the capital of the above government, and the see of a Greek archbishop, is at the confluence of the rivers Velikaja and Pskov. 224 m. S. S. W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 7,000.

Ptolemais. See *Acre*.

Ptolemeta, t. on the coast of Barca, ancient *Ptolemais*. Lon. 20° 40′ E. Lat. 32° 30′ N.

Pubna, t. Bengal, on the N. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 89° 12′ E. Lat. 24° N.

Puch de Gontaud, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 14 m. S. by E. Marmande, 22 N. W. Agen. Pop. 1,400.

Puchacay, province of Chili, bounded N. by Itata, E. by Huilquilemu, S. by the river Biobio, and W. by the sea. It is 12 leagues long from N. to S. and 23 from E. to W. Pop. 13,000.

Puchmary, t. Hind. in Kemaon. Lat. not ascertained.

Puckholi, district, Hind. on the E. side of the Indus. Puckholi, the capital, is in lon. 72° 8′ E. lat. 33° 46′ N.

Pucko, or *Puckrow*, t. Hungary, 22 m. N. by E. Trentschin. Pop. 3,000.

Pucouloe, t. Bengal, in Dacca. Lon. 89° 55′ E. Lat. 24° 8′ N.

Pundar, r. Hind. which rises in Ajmeer, and empties itself into the gulf of Cutch, 30 m. S. W. Janagur.

Pudewitz, or *Powiedzisk*, t. Prussian Poland, 16 m. E. N. E. Posen. Pop. 1,100.

Pudlein, or *Podolin*, t. Hungary, 9 m. N. N. E. Kesmark. Pop. 2,100.

Pudoscha, t. Eu. Russia, in Olonetz, 65 m. E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,100.

Pudsey, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. E. Bradford. Pop. 4,697.

Puducotta, t. India, in Tanjore, 32 m. S. S. W. Tanjore. Lon. 78° 59′ E. Lat. 10° 20′ N.

Puebla de los Angeles, intendancy of New Spain, bounded N. E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the ocean, and W. by Mexico. Pop. 813,300.

Puebla, La, de los Angeles, t. Mexico, and capital of the intendancy of Puebla, stands more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. After Mexico, Guanaxuato, and the Havannah, it is the most considerable of the Spanish cities in the new continent. Its temples are sumptuous. It was formerly celebrated for its fine manufactories of delfware and pots. It is also famous for its manufactures of iron and steel, particularly swords, bayonets, &c. 70 m. E. S. E. Mexico, 160 W. N. W. Vera Cruz. Pop. 67,800.

Puebla de la Barca, t. Spain, in Alva, 10 m. S. W. Vittoria.

Puente del Arcobispo, t. Spain, on the Tagus, 56 m. W. S. W. Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

Puente de Don Gonsalo, t. Spain, in Cordova, 15 m. W. Lucena. Pop. 4,800.

Puente d'Eume, t. Spain, in Galicia, 8 m. N. Betanzos.

Puente de la Reyna, t. Spain, in Navarre, 2 m. S. S. W. Pampeluna.

Puerco, Rio, r. Mexico, which joins the Rio del Norte, 100 miles below the Presidio del Norte.

Puers, t. Netherlands, 10 m. W. by N. Mechlin, 12 S. by W. Antwerp. Pop. 4,000.

Puerto de los Angelos, harbour on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Puerto de los Aquilas, s-p. Spain, in Murcia, 10 m. from Lorca.

Puerto del Baylio Bucareli, bay on the W. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 226° 12′ to 227° 5′ E. Lat. 55° 14′ to 55° 40′ N.

Puerto de Basan, bay on the S. W. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 227° 16′ E. Lat. 54° 49′ N.

Puerto de Cabanas, harbour on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83° 6′ W. Lat. 23° 4′ N.

Puerto Cabello. See *Cabello Porto*.

Puerto Calvo, harbour on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 34° 50′ W. Lat. 9° 10′ S.

Puerto del Canaveral, harbour on the S. coast of Pitt's Archipelago. Lon. 230° 16′ E. Lat. 53° 32′ N.

Puerto de Calvallos. See *Nacho*.

Puerto Calaro, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Darien. Lat. 6° 52′ N.

Puerto Cordova, bay of the E. coast of Prince William's sound. Lon. 214° 13′ E. Lat. 60° 37′ N.

Puerto Cordova y Cordova, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the S. side of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 227° 28′ to 228° E. Lat. 54° 42′ to 55° 6′ N.

Puerto Deseado. See *Desire, Port*.

Puerto Escondido, harbour on the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 16° 12′ N.

Puerto Falso, bay on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 243° 6′ E. Lat. 32° 45′ N.

Puerto Gravina, inlet on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 214° 45′ E. Lat. 60° 44′ N.

Puerto, Real, t. Spain, in Seville, 5 m. E. Cadiz. It is the great depot of the salt made in the tanks that surround the Isle of Leon and bay of Cadiz on the S. E. side. The annual quantity made is estimated at above a million of tons, all prepared by the heat of the sun. Pop. 10,000.

Puerto Revilla Gigedo, bay of Prince William's sound, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 213° 25′ E. Lat. 60° 56′ N.

Puerto, St. Martin del, city of Grenada, in St. Juan de los Llanos, 30 leagues from Santa Fe.

Puerto St. Pedro, bay, Brazil, at the mouth of Rio Grande. Lat. 31° 40′ S.

Puerto, St. Yago, s-p. Mexico, in Xalisco, 25 m. S. Purification. Lon. 105° 46′ W. Lat. 19° 30′ N.

Puerto de Santa Maria, or *St. Mary's*, s-p. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the river Guadalete, 5 m. N. E. Cadiz. Pop. 12,060.

Puerto de Valdes, inlet on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 56′ E. Lat. 61° 7′ N.

Pugants, or *Baka Banya*, t. Hungary, 29 m. E. Neutra, 73 E. N. E. Presburg. Pop. 2,400.

Puget, t. France, in Var, 18 m. N. E. Toulon.

Pugei Theniers, t. Piedmont, 22 m. N. W. Nice. Pop. 1,000.

Puget Cape, cape on the N. W. coast of America, forming the W. point, at the entrance into Port Bainbridge. Lon. 212° 9½′ E. Lat. 59° 55′ N.

Puget's Island, isl. about 5 miles long, in Columbia river, 24 m from the mouth.

Puget's Sound, inlet S. of Admiralty inlet, within Georgia's sound. Lon. 237° 25′ E. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

Puglia. See *Apulia*.

Pughtown, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

Puika, or *Poyk*, r. Austrian Illyria, remarkable for the space through which it flows under ground.

Puisceley, t. France, in Tarn, 12 m. N. W. Gaillac. Pop. 1,500.

Puiseaux, t. France, in Loiret, 36 m. N. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,800.

Puisserguier, t. France, in Herault, 9 m. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,300.

Pujolis, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 12 m. N. by E. Agen. Pop. 2,100.

Pujolis, t. France, in Gironde, 38 m. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,000.

Pularum Isle, one of the smallest of the Banda isles. Lon. 129° 45′ E. Lat. 5° 35′ N.

Pulaski, v. in Richland, Oswego co. N.Y. The courts sit alternately here and at Oswego.

Pulaski, co. Georgia, on the E. side of Oakmulgee river. Pop. 5,283. Slaves 2,022. Engaged in agriculture 1,774, in manufactures 44. Chief town, Hartford.

Pulaski, p-t. and cap. Giles co. Tennessee, on Richland creek. Pop. in 1810, 350.

Pulaski, co. in the S. part of Kentucky. Pop. 7,597. Slaves 637. Engaged in agriculture 1,951, in commerce 18, in manufactures 51. Chief town, Somerset.

Pulaski, co. Arkansas Territory, on the river Arkansas. Pop. 1,923. Slaves 171. Engaged in agriculture 597, in commerce 20, in manufactures 51. Chief town, Cadron.

Pulaway, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 27 m. W. N. W. Lublin.

Pullicat, s-p. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 25′ E. Lat. 13° 26′ N.

Pullumnaire, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 78° 50′ E. Lat. 30° 10′ N.

Pulmary, t. Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 76° 3′ E. Lat. 19° 59′ N.

Pulo Akat, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. E. coast of Ceram. Lon. 131° 3′ E. Lat. 3° 6′ S.

Pulo Ampal, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 29′ E. Lat. 0° 44′ S.

Pulo Anam, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 27′ E. Lat. 0° 40′ S.

Pulo Anna, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 131° 46′ E. Lat. 4° 38′ N.

Pulo Aru, small island in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100° 24′ E. Lat. 2° 57′ N.

Pulo Ay, small isl. in the Eastern seas, a little to the W. of the Great Banda.

Pulo Ayer, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100° 12′ E. Lat. 1° 11′ S.

Pulo Babee, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106° 10′ E. Lat. 5° 45′ S.

Pulo Babi, or *Hog Island*, small isl. near the N. coast of the island of Nias. Lon. 97° E. Lat. 1° 27′ N.

Pulo Bally, isl. in the Eastern seas, divided from the island of Bachian by a channel 5 miles wide. Lon. about 123° 30′ W. Lat. 0° 30′ S.

Pulo Baniack Isle, small isl. about 25 miles in circumference, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between 2° and 3° N. lat.

Pulo Batu, isl. off the W. coast of Sumatra, about 40 miles long and 12 broad. Lon. 97° 56′ E. Lat. 0° 20′ N.

Pulo Bava, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. coast of Nias. Lon. 97° 18′ E. Lat. 0° 52′ N.

Pulo Bintango, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 89° 47′ E. Lat. 0° 58′ S.

Pulo Brasse, isl. near the N. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95° 30′ E. Lat. 5° 39′ N.

Pulo Bringen, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100° 21′ E. Lat. 1° 58′ S.

Pulo Cannibas Isle. See *Noesa Cambas*.

Pulo, Cape. See *Polo, Cape*.

Pulo Casse, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 28′ E. Lat. 0° 20′ S.

Pulo Dammer, isl. in the Eastern seas, about 30 miles in circumference, near the S. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128° 22′ E. Lat. 0° 58′ S.

Pulo Datte, isl. near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 108° 59′ E. Lat. 0° 8′ N.

Pulo Doa, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 33′ E. Lat. 1° 18′ N.

Pulo Dua, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° E. Lat. 2° 46′ N.

Pulo Een, or *Fish Island*, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the N. coast of Wagion. Lon. 130° 37′ E. Lat. 0° 12′ N.

Pulo Ely, isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 11′ E. Lat. 1° 6′ N.

Pulo Gasseb, isl. near the S. E. coast of Ceram. Lon. 131° 13′ E. Lat. 3° 29′ S.

Pulo Gasses, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the E. coast of Oby. Lon. 128° 20′ E. Lat. 1° 37′ S.

Pulo Goere, isl. near the N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 42′ E. Lat. 4° 42′ N.

Pulo Lalang, isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100° 9′ E. Lat. 2° 25′ N.

Pulo Laut, isl. in the Eastern seas, at the S. entrance of the straits of Macassar, about 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 116° 24′ E. Lat. 3° 45′ S.

Pulo Mintuon. See *Pulo Batu*.

Pulo Nancy, isl. near the N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95° 21′ E. Lat. 5° 18′ N.

Pulo Niamo, or *Ausquillo*, island near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 45′ E. Lat. 1° 8′ S.

Pulo Nye, small isl. near the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Poggy. Lon. 99° 32′ E. Lat. 2° 48′ S.

Pulo Panjang, small isl. off the N. coast of Java. Lon. 104° 55′ E. Lat. 1° 3′ S.

Pulo Penneu, or *Orange Island*, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100° 2′ E. Lat. 1° 28′ S.

Pulo Pinang. See *Prince of Wales' Island*.

Pulo Pisang, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 128° 49′ E. Lat. 1° 22′ 30″ S.

Pulo Ron, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128° 30′ E. Lat. 0° 48′ S.

Pulo Rondo, small islands in the Eastern seas, N. of Sumatra. Lon. 95° 22′ E. Lat. 5° 45′ N.

Pulo Roopat, isl. in the straits of Malacca, separated by a narrow channel from Sumatra. Lon. 101° 9′ E. Lat. 1° 58′ N.

Pulo Sabadda, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 53′ E. Lat. 1° 3′ S.

Pulo Sabuda, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 30 m. W. New Guinea. Lon. 131° 48′ E. Lat. 2° 35′ S.

Pulo Salanama, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 51′ E. Lat. 3° 27′ N.

Pulo Timoan, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 104° 25′ E. Lat. 3° N.

Pulo Timpalis, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 45′ E. Lat. 4° 27′ N.

Pulo Toti, small isl. between Borneo and Sumatra. Lat. 0° 53′ S.

Pulo Troosan, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 58′ E. Lat. 1° 6′ S.

Pulo Tullong, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100° 33′ E. Lat. 4° 27′ N.

Pulo Varella, isl. in the straits of Malacca, 20 m. off the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 36′ E. Lat. 3° 47′ N.

Pulo Way, one of the Spice islands, 9 m. W. Gorong Apee. Lon. 130° 26′ E. Lat. 4° 9′ S.

Pulo Way, island about 30 miles in circumference, near the N. coast of Sumatra, 27 m. N. Acheen. Lon. 95° 33′ E. Lat. 5° 33′ N.

Pulsnitz, or *Polsena*, t. Saxony, 13 m. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

Pultava. See *Poltava*.

Pulteney, Vt. See *Poultney*.

Pultney, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the W. side of crooked lake, 11 m. N. Bath, 232 W. Albany. Pop. 1,162.

Pultney, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 10 m. S. E. St. Clairsville, 9 m. below Wheeling, Va. Pop. 1,057.

Pultneyville, p-v. in Williamson, N. Y. on Lake Ontario.

Pultusk, or *Pultovsk*, t. Poland on the Narew, 34 m. N. N. E. Warsaw. Pop 2,100.

Pulwell, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 77° 18′ E. Lat. 28° 11′ N.

Puna, city, S. America, on the borders of Lake Chucuito or Titicaca, in the neighborhood of rich silver mines, 14 m. N. W. Chucuito. Lon. 70° 26′ W. Lat. 16° 20′ S.

Puna, isl. district, and city, S. America, at the mouth of the river Guayaquil. Lon. 70° 58′ W. Lat. 2° 50′ S.

Punch Hall, p-v. Caroline co. Md.

Punda, or *Pundy*, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N.—There is another place of the same name in the northern Circars. Lon. 84° 40′ E. Lat. 18° 43′ N.

Punderpoor, or *Pundepore*, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 72° 15′ E. Lat. 17° 56′ N.

Pundua, or *Purruah*, t. Bengal. Lon. 88° 9′ E. Lat. 25° 9′ N.

Punganoor, t. and fort, Hind. in Golcondah. Lon. 78° 42′ E. Lat. 13° 19′ N.

Pungoteague, p-v. Accomack co. Va.

Punheta, t. Portugal, at the confluence of the Zozere and the Tagus, 8 m. W. N. W. Abrantes. Pop. 1,100.

Punits, t. Prussian Poland, 45 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,400.

Punjab, or *Five Rivers*, an extensive region of Hindostan, in possession of the Seiks, principally situated in Lahore, but including part of Moultan. The five rivers which give name to this country, are the Sutlege, the Beyah, the Rauvee, the Chunaub, and the Behut or Jhylum.

Punna. See *Pannah*.

Punta das Baxas, cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 5° 32′ N.

Punta del Gada. See *Ponta Delgada*.

Punta Macalonga, cape on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 17° S.

Punta de Monte Seca, cape, W. Africa, in Congo, at the mouth of the Zaire.

Punuga, t. Hind. in Bootan. Lon. 89° 23′ E. Lat. 27° 23′ N.

Purace, v. New Granada, in Popayan, on a great plain among the Andes, at the height of 10,000 feet.

Purbeck, Isle of, district, Eng. in Dorset co. on the English channel, nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome. It has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

Purchena, t. Spain, in Granada, 77 m. W. S. W. Carthagena, 73 E. Granada. Pop. 3,000.

Purdie's Isles, islets off the S. coast of New Holland, opposite Point Bell. Lon. 133° 5′ E. Lat. 32° 16½′ S.

Purfleet, v. Eng. in Essex, on the Thames, 20 m. E. by S. London.

Purmerend, t. Netherlands, in North Holland, 11 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,400.

Purneah, district in the N. W. of Bengal. Pop. 1,500,000. Purneah, the capital, is on the E. bank of the Seraw river. Lon. 88° 23′ E. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

Purysburg, or *Purrysburg*, t. Beaufort district, S. C. on Savannah river. It contains about 50 houses, and an Episcopal church. 20 m. above Savannah, 94 S. W. Charleston.

Pusa, or *Poosa*, t. Hind. in Bahar.

Pusambio. See *Purace*.

Pushaw. See *Poohsaw*.

Pustosersk, t. Eu. Russia, in Archangel. Lon. 51° 14′ E. Lat. 67° 28′ N.

Put-in-Bay, bay formed by the largest of the Bass islands, near the W. end of Lake Erie, 14 m. N. W. by N. Sandusky. It has two entrances, one from the east and the other from the west. It admits vessels of any draught, is sheltered from every wind, and is the finest harbor on the Lake. From this bay Commodore Perry sailed on the memorable 10th September 1813, when he captured the British fleet. In the island is a remarkable cave.

Putivl, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, on the river Sem, 120 m. W. S. W. Kursk. Pop. 9,000.

Putnam, t. Lincoln co. Maine, 30 m. N. Wiscasset. Pop. 652.

Putnam, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Dutchess co. E. by Connecticut, S. by West Chester co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 11,268. Engaged in agriculture 1,996, in commerce 35, in manufactures 655. Chief town, Carmel.

Putnam, t. Washington co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 28 m. N. Sandyhill. Pop. 892.

Putnam, co. Geo. on the W. side of the Oconee. Pop. 15,475. Slaves 7,241. Engaged in agriculture 5,043. Chief town, Eatonton.

Putnam, co. Ohio, formed 1820, in the Indian reservation.

Putnam, formerly *Springfield*, p-t. Muskingum co. Ohio, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop. 512. Here is an academy.

Putney, v. Eng. in Surry, on the Thames, 4½ m. W. London. Pop. 2,881.

Putney, p-t. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 33 m. below Windsor. Pop. 1,547.

Putten, v. Netherlands, in Gelderland, 23 m. N. W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,300.

Puttershock, or *Pietershock*, t. Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 m. S. by E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Puttlitz, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 9 m. N. N. W. Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,000.

Puttan. See *Nehrwalla.*

Putumayo, also called *Ica*, r. S. America, which rises in Quito, runs E. about 300 miles, when it takes the name of Ica, and, after a S. E. course of about 200 miles, joins the river Amazon, in lat. 3° 30′ S.

Putzig, or *Putzko.* See *Pautzke.*

Puy, Le, t. France, cap. of Upper Loire, on the Borne, 70 m. S. W. Lyons, 90 N. by W. Nismes. Lon. 3° 53′ E. Lat. 45° 25′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Puybeliard, t. France, in La Vendee, 23 m. N. W. Fontenay. Pop. 800.

Puycerda, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segre, 53 m. W. N. W. Gerona. Pop 1,500.

Puy de Dome, a lofty mountain in the interior of France, 2 m. W. Clermont-Ferrand.

Puy de Dome, department in the central part of France. Extent, 3,400 sq. miles. Pop. 543,000. Clermont is the capital.

Puy Laurens, t. France, in Tarn, 26 m. E. Toulouse. Pop. 5,100.

Puy Leveque, t. France, in Lot, 18 m. W. Cahors. Pop. 1,600.

Puyloubier, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 12 m. E. Aix. Pop. 900.

Puy Miclan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 6 m. E. Marmande. Pop. 1,100.

Puy Mirol, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 7 m. E. Agen. Pop. 1,300.

Puy St. Reparade, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 7 m. W. Peyrolles, 10 N. W. Aix. Pop. 1,500.

Puy la Roque, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 16 m. S. E. Cahors. Pop. 2,000.

Puzzuolo, or *Pozzuoli*, anciently *Puteoli*, a celebrated t. Italy, delightfully situated on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puzzuolo, 7 m. W. Naples. Pop. 1,000.

Pwllheli, s-p. Wales, 27 m. S. Caernarvon. Lat. 52° 54′ N. Pop. 717.

Pybus, Point, point on the W. coast of King George the Third's archipelago. Lon. 226° 8′ E. Lat. 57° 18′ N.

Pychma, r. Siberia, which falls into the Toura, after an E. course of 300 miles.

Pye's Islands, small islands near the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 210° 21′ E. Lat. 59° 19′ N.

Pyha, r. Finland, in East Bothnia, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Brahestadt.

Pyke Point, cape on an island off the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 212° 16′ E. Lat. 39° 59′ N.

Pylos, t. Greece, in the Morea, on the S. W. coast, at the extremity of a bay, opposite Navarin.

Pylstart, or *La Sola*, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 175° 59′ W. Lat. 22° 22′ S.

Pymatuning, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 671.

Pynacker, t. Netherlands, in S. Holland, 7 m. N. N. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

Pyramids, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, which commences immediately S. of Cairo, but on the opposite side of the Nile, and extends for many miles S. The base of the largest is 693 feet square, covering an area of a little more than 11 acres; the perpendicular height is 499 feet. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, compacted together solely by their own weight, without lime, lead or cramps of any metal; presenting the appearance of a solid mass. The second pyramid, is 656 feet square at the base and 398 feet high. In 1818, Mr. Belzoni discovered the opening into the interior and proceeding along a narrow passage, upwards of 100 feet in length, he reached the great chamber, 46 feet long, 16 wide, and 23 high. The most conspicuous object was a large sarcophagus of granite, containing a small quantity of bones, among which was a thigh bone of a cow, whence it has been inferred that these extraordinary structures were reared in honor of that favorite object of Egyptian worship.

About 300 paces to the E. of the second pyramid appears the celebrated Sphynx, or statue of a huge monster, cut in the solid rock. Formerly nothing but the head, neck and top of the back were visible, the rest being sunk in the sand. Mr. Belzoni, however, has lately cleared away the sand from this huge mass, and discovered a temple of considerable dimensions between the legs of the Sphynx, and another in one of its paws. The length of the statue from the fore part of the neck to the tail is 125 feet.

Pyrenees, a range of lofty mountains which divide France from Spain. The mountains are highest towards Mont Perdu, about 100 miles from the bay of Biscay. They attain there an elevation of between 10, and 12,000 feet, and contain glaciers, as in the Alps. The number of passes, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds 50, but the carriage roads hardly exceed 5; and of these, the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan, from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz, and from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port.

Pyrenees, Eastern, department, France, bounded by Spain on the S. and the Mediterranean on the E. Extent, 1,650 sq. miles. Pop. 127,000. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, department, France. Extent, 3,100 sq. miles. Pop. 363,000. Pau is the capital.

Pyrenees, Upper, department, France. Extent, 1,800 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 200,000. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrgo, v. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, on an elevated plain between Mount Olonos and the Alpheus, 8 m. N. W. Phloka.

Pyrgos, t. Greece, in the island of Santorin, 6 m. S. W. Scavo. Lon. 25° 38′ E. Lat. 36° 26′ N.

Pyritz, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 m. S. by W. Stargard. Pop. 1,700.

Pyrmont, the chief town of a principality of the same name, in Germany, 33 m. S. S. W. Hanover. The principality contains 36 sq. miles, and 4,300 inhabitants, and belongs to prince Waldec.

Q.

Quackenbruck, t. Hanover, 26 m. N. Osnabruck, 44 S. W. Bremen.

Quade, Point, cape on the S. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 48′ E. Lat. 5° 22′ S.

Quadra and Vancouver's Island, on the N. W. coast of America, between Queen Charlotte's sound and De Fuca's straits.

Quadrant. See *Cadron*.

Quainton, v. Eng. in Buckingham co. 6 m. N. W. Aylesbury. Pop. 848.

Quaker Hill, v. in Pawling, N. Y.

Quakertown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. 33 m. N. N. W. Philadelphia.

Qualla Moorba, r. and port on the W. coast of Malacca, 18 m. S. Queda.

Qualuga, s-p. Whidah, in Africa, 18 m. N. W. Sabi.

Quanamora, t. W. Africa, on the river Sherbro. Lon. 10° 15′ W. Lat. 7° 45′ N.

Quang-ping, city, China, in Petchelee. Lon. 114° 29′ E. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

Quangsee, province, China, on the S. W. frontier, bordering on Tonquin.

Quangtong, province in the S. of China, well situated for trade. Among numerous other ports, it contains Canton.

Quantico, r. Prince William co. Va. which runs into the Potomac, 4 m. below Dumfries.

Quantico Mills, p-v. Somerset co. Md.

Quantong, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy river, 25 m. from the frontiers of China. It is frequented by Chinese merchants. Lon. 96° 55′ E. Lat. 24° 2′ N.

Quapaws, Indians, Arkansas ter. about 400 in number. In 1819, they ceded most of their lands to the U. States, and now own a tract of 3,000,000 acres extending along the south side of Arkansas river between the towns of Arkansas and Little Rock and thence S. to the Wachita.

Quarante, t. France, in Herault, 12 m. N. W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,400.

Quarantola, t. Italy, in Modena, 20 m. N. by E. Modena.

Quarlesville, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.

Quarnaro, bay of the gulf of Venice, between Istria and Dalmatia.

Quarnitz, t. Prussian states, 8 m. W. by S. Glogau. Pop. 1,200.

Quarre les Tombes, v. France, in Yonne, 9 m. S. by E. Avallon. Pop. 1,800.

Quasnitz, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, on the river March, 22 m. S. S. E. Olmutz.

Quatre Bras, hamlet, Netherlands, in Namur, 7 m. W. Ligny, remarkable for the obstinate conflict between the British and French, on 16th June 1815.

Quatre Facardins, Les, 4 small islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 140° 30′ W. Lat. 18° 40′ S.

Quanahuac. See *Cuernavacca*.

Quebec, city, N. America, and cap. of Lower Canada, situated on a promontory on the N. W. side of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles. The ridge of land which terminates in this promontory runs from E. to W. and separates the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. Its general breadth is from one to two miles. It has cape Diamond, a bold promontory which rises 345 feet above the level of the water, on the N.; and across it, at the N. E. or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications extending across the breadth of the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the city stands, the circuit of which is about 2¼ miles. From Cape Diamond, the ridge slopes towards the north, till it reaches the valley through which the St. Charles runs. The town is divided into two parts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The Upper town is separated from the Lower by a line of steep rocks, which runs from the cape towards the river St. Charles. The Lower town is situated immediately under cape Diamond. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The greater proportion of the houses are buit of stone, with high sloping roofs. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis, the Hotel Dieu, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now turned into barracks, the general hospital for maniacs, the sick and aged, which is situated on Charles river ½ a mile from the city; the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, the Scots church, the Lower town church, the court-house, the seminary, the new jail, and the artillery barracks. The castle of St. Louis, situated on the summit of the rock, is a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, something more than 200 feet high, and surmounted by a spacious gallery, whence there is a most commanding prospect.

In its present state, Quebec may rank as a fortress of the first consequence: the citadel, on the highest part of Cape Diamond, presents a formidable combination of powerful works, from whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different places, runs to the edge of the precipice, along which it is continued to the gateway leading to the Lower town, which is defended by heavy cannon, and the approach to it up Mountain-street, both enfiladed and flanked by many guns of large calibre; thence a line of defence connects with the grand battery, a work of great strength, armed with a formidable train of 24-pounders, and commanding the basin and passage of the river St. Lawrence, which is here only a mile wide.—The basin of Quebec is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail of the line. The depth of water is 28 fathoms. In 1759, Quebec was taken by the English, under the command of the brave general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1663, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. In 1776, the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt against this city, with the loss of their commander, general Montgomery. 180 m. N. E. Montreal, 400 from the sea. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat.

46° 60′ N. Pop. in 1815, according to Bouchette, 18,000.

Queckni, t. Birman empire, in Martaban. Lon. 97° 45′ E. Lat. 15° 35′ N.

Queda, country, Asia, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, between 5° 10′ and 7° 30′ N. lat. The principal produce of the country is tin.

Quedlinburg, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Bude, 30 m. S. S. W. Magdeburg, 10 S. S. E. Halberstadt. Lon. 11° 7′ 39″ E. Lat. 51° 47′ 58″ N. Pop. 11,000.

Queechy, r. Vt. which rises in Sherburne, and runs into Connecticut river, 10 m. above Windsor. Waterqueechy falls are in the Connecticut just below the entrance of this river.

Queen Ann, co. on the eastern shore of Md. bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware, S. E. by Caroline co. S. by Talbot co. and W. by Chesapeak bay. Pop. 14,952. Slaves, 5,588. Engaged in agriculture 3,312, in commerce 89, in manufactures 372. Chief town, Centreville.

Queen Ann, p-t. Prince George co. Md. on the W. side of the Patuxent, 25 m. N. E. Washington, 39 S. by W. Baltimore.

Queenborough, Eng. in Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, 1½ m. S. Sheerness. Pop. 805.

Queen Catharine's Foreland, the N. E. point of Terra del Fuego, at the E. entrance into the straits of Magellan.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the S. E. extremity of New Caledonia. Lon. 167° 14′ E. Lat. 22° 15′ N.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the S. W. point of New Hanover, in the Eastern seas. Lon. 148° 27′ E. Lat. 2° 29′ S.

Queen Charlotte's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long and 1 broad. Lon. 138° 4′ W. Lat. 19° 18′ S.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands off the W. coast of North America. Lon. from 131° to 133° 7′ W. Lat. 52° to 54° 22′ N.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, consisting of Egmont's island or New Guernsey, Lord Howe's island or New Jersey, and several others. Lon. 163° 30′ to 165° 10′ E. Lat. 9° 50′ to 11° 20′ S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the N. end of the southern island of New Zealand. The entrance is in lon. 184° 45′ W. lat. 41° S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, inlet of the Pacific ocean, between the continent of N. America and the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 226° 40′ to 228° E. Lat. 50° 32′ to 51° 12′ N.

Queen Elizabeth's Island, isl. in the straits of Magellan, about 36 miles in circumference. Lon. 71° 13′ W. Lat. 52° 54′ S.

Queensbury, t. Warren co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 58 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,433.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by King's county, E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and S. W. by Tipperary. Extent, 590 square miles. Pop. about 90,000.

Queens, co. Nova Scotia, on the S. side of the bay of Fundy.

Queens, co. New Brunswick, on each side of St. John's river. Chief town, Gagetown.

Queens, co. N. Y. comprising the W. part of Long Island. Pop. 21,519. Engaged in agriculture 4,130, in commerce 102, in manufactures 1,119. Chief towns, Jamaica and North Hempstead.

Queensdale, p-v. Robeson co. N. C.

Queensferry, a royal borough, Scotland, in Linlithgow co. on the frith of Forth, 9 m. W. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 23′ W. Lat. 56° N. Pop. 558.

Queenstown, t. Upper Canada, on the Niagara, under the ridge called Queenstown Heights, opposite Lewistown, 7 miles below Niagara falls, at the head of navigation. Pop. in 1821, 150. It is the depot of all the merchandize and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec, for the use of the upper province. On the heights a battle was fought Oct. 13, 1812, between the British and the United States.

Queenstown, p-t. Queen Ann's co. Md. on the E. side of Chester river, 6 m. S. W. Centreville, 20 E. Annapolis.

Queich, r. Bavaria, which falls into the Rhine near Germersheim.

Queige, t. Sardinian States, in Savoy, 4 m. N. E. Conflans. Pop. 1,500.

Queiling, or *Koueiling*, city of China, cap. of Quangsee. Lon. 109° 51′ E. Lat. 25° 12′ N.

Queis, or *Queiss*, r. Prussian States, which divides Silesia from Lusatia, and falls into the Bober, above Sagan. Its banks were, in September 1813, the scene of obstinate fighting between the French and Prussians, to the advantage of the latter.

Quelpaert, isl. in the Eastern seas, S. of the peninsula of the Corea. Lon. 126° 35′ E. Lat. 33° 14′ N.

Quelus, v. Portugal, 10 m. N. W. Lisbon.

Quemado, port of Peru. Lat. 14° 20′ S.

Quemahoning, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 586.

Quemenes, isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4° 48′ W. Lat. 48° 22′ N.

Quercy, formerly a province in the south of France. It now constitutes the chief part of the department of the Lot.

Queretaro, city New Spain, in the intendancy of Mexico. 95 m. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 100° 11′ W. Lat. 20° 38′ N. Pop. about 35,000.

Querfurt, t. Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg. 15 m. W. Merseburg, 29 W. Leipsic. Pop. 2,500.

Querigut, t. France, in Arriege, 27 m. S. E. Tarascon. Pop. 800.

Querimba, a range of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, to the S. of Cape Delgado. Lon. 40° 58′ E. Lat. 12° 20′ S.

Querkeiness, or *Kerkeiness*, 2 small islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tunis. Lon. 11° 12′ E. Lat. 34° 59′ N.

Quernmoor, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. E. S. E. Lancaster. Pop. 471.

Quesada, t. Spain, in Jaen, 15 m. E. S. E. Ubeda. Pop. 2,800.

Quesan, small islands off the E. coast of China. Lon. 120° 52′ E. Lat. 29° 22′ N.

Quesnoy, t. France, dep. of the North, 20 m. E. by N. Cambray. Pop. 4,000. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793, but retaken by the French in 1794.—It is the name of another town, 6 m. N. W. Lisle. Pop. 3,700.

Questembert, t. France, in Morbihan, 12 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 3,500.

Quettehou, t. France, in La Manche, 9 m. N. E. Valognes. Pop. 1,400.

Quevaucamps, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 14 m. N. W. Mons, 16 E. S. E. Tournay. Pop. 1,000.

Queyjos, Cape, cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 3° 31′ W. Lat. 43° 30′ N.

Queyras, or *Quieras*, t. France, in Upper Alps, 14 m. S. E. Briancon, 20 E. Embrun.

thousand persons were hurled into eternity. The height of Quito above the level of the sea, is 9,510 feet. Lon. 78° 10′ W. Lat. 0° 13′ S.

Quitta, Danish fort, at the mouth of the Rio Volta, between the Gold and Slave coasts of Africa. Lon. 0° 8′ E. Lat. 6° N.

Quivre, r. Missouri, in St. Charles co. which flows into the Mississippi. It is navigable 150 miles.

Quixos and Macas, the most easterly province of the audience of Quito, and kingdom of New Granada, bounded N. by Popayan, and E. by Portuguese Guiana.

Quod, Cape, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 74° 6′ W. Lat. 53° 33′ S.

Quoin, island in the Eastern seas, N. of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 93° 23′ E. Lat. 9° 56′ N.

Quoin, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48° 14′ E. Lat. 14′ S.

Quoja, country of Africa, in the interior from Sierra Leone, between 8° and 10° W. lon. and 7° and 9° N. lat.

Quondanga, t. Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy, 42 m. N. Prome.

R.

Raab, or *Gyori Varmegye*, county, Hungary, on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab. Pop. 78,000. Raab, Gyor, or Nany-Gyor, the capital, is in a fine plain, surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Rabnitz. It is fortified both by nature and art. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 11,000, of whom 5,000 are within the fortifications. The chief manufacture is of knives and swords. 38 m. S. S. E. Presburg, 66 E. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 6′ E. Lat. 47° 41′ N.

Raab, r. Austrian States, which falls into the Danube, by three channels, near the city of Raab.

Raagoe, small isl. of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Laaland. Lon. 11° 19′ E. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Raasay, or *Raasa*, isl. of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the isle of Skye, 15 miles long by 2 broad. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 57° 25′ N.

Raase, t. Austrian States, 20 m. W. Troppau. Pop. 1,800.

Rabasteins, t. France, in Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 m. N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 6,000.

Rabat. See *Sallee*.

Rabbath Moab, the capital of the ancient country of Moab, situated in a mountainous country, E. of the Lake Asphaltites. Its ruins still remain; particularly some walls and marble pillars belonging to a large Corinthian temple.

Rabbit Island, small isl. near the N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 14′ W. Lat. 58° 30′ N.

Rabensburg, v. Austria, at the influx of the Theya into the March, 15 m. N. N. E. Zistersdorf.

Rabenstein, t. Austria, 11 m. S. S. W. St. Polten.

Rabnabad, isl. in the bay of Bengal, 15 miles long, by 5 broad. Lon. 90° 26′ E. Lat. 22° N.

Rabnabad, t. Bengal, in Backergunge, on the E. bank of one of the numerous branches of the Delta of the Ganges. Lat. not ascertained.

Rabun, co. Georgia. Pop. 524. Slaves 15. At the court-house is a post-office.

Racanccllo, r. Naples, in Calabria Citra, falls into the gulf of Tarento, in lon. 16° 42′ E. lat. 49° 37′ N.

Racca, t. Diarbekir, on the E. bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles, formed, according to Pliny, by Alexander the Great. It was the favourite residence of Haroun al Rashed. Lon. 38° 50′ E. Lat. 36° 5′ N.

Raccoon, t. Gallia co. Ohio, on Raccoon creek, 12 m. W. Gallipolis. Pop. 854.

Raccoon Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 6 m. below Gallipolis, after a course of 50 miles.

Raccoon mountain, Tennessee. It is pierced by Tennessee river, at the place called the Suck.

Race, Cape, cape on the S. E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 30′ W. Lat. 46° 46′ N.

Race, Point, the N.W. extremity of Cape Cod, Mass. 3 m. N. W. Provincetown. Lon. 70° 12′ W. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

Race of Alderney, or *Ras de Blanquert*, a narrow strait of the English channel, between the isle of Alderney and Cape la Hogue, in France.

Rachore, district, Hind. in Bejapore, on the river Kistnah. Rachore, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 16° 20′ N.

Rachour, t. Hind. in Gurrah Mundella. Lon. 80° 5′ E. Lat. 23° N.

Rachouly, t. India, in Gurrumcondah. Lon. 78° 40′ E. Lat. 14° 2′ N.

Racket, r. N. Y. which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N. into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. above St. Regis. In the town of Cookham, it falls, in a short distance, 200 feet. It is navigable 20 miles, to Louisville.

Racketon. See *Louisville*, N. Y.

Rackibirn Island, small isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 42′ W. Lat. 54° 40′ N.

Rackoke, one of the Kurile isles, about 13 miles long, and the same broad.

Rackwitz, t. Prussian Poland, 24 m. N. Fraustadt. Pop. 1,300.

Raconigi, or *Raconis*, t. Piedmont, 10 m. S. Carignano, 20 S. Turin. Pop. 10,500.

Racs-Kevi, t. Hungary, 24 m. S. Pest.

Raczki, t. Poland, 13 m. S. E. Augustow. Pop. 800.

Radanagur, t. Bengal, in Burdwan, 2 m. from Keerpoy.

Radaune, r. W. Prussia, which falls into the Mottlau near Dantzic.

Radbusa, r. Bohemia, which joins the Misa near Pilsen.

Radeberg, t. Saxony, 8 m. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,800.

Raden, or *Rahden*, t. Prussian states, 16 m. N. W. Minden. Pop. 1,500.

Radeponi, v. France, in Eure, 10 m. S. E. Rouen.

Rades, t. Tunis, in Africa, 5 m. S. E. Tunis.

Rade vor dem Walde, t. Prussian states, 24 m. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,700.

Radicofani, or *Forte Radicofani*, t. Tuscany, 38 m. S. E. Sienna.

Radkersburg, t. Austrian states, on an island in the Muhr, 107 m. S. by W. Vienna, 36 S. S. E. Gratz. Pop. 2,400.

Radmar, v. Austrian states, 20 m. W. N. W. Leoben.

Radno, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, 80 m. N. by W. Luck.

Radnor, county, Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Herefordshire, S. and W. by Brecknockshire and part of Cardigan. Extent, about 500 sq. miles. Pop. 20,900.

Radnor, New, t. and borough, Wales, in Radnor co. on the Somergill, 7 m. N. W. Kingston, 155 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1,917.

Radnor, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 1,058.

Radnor, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 523.

Radolfzell, t. Baden, on the Lake Constance. Pop. 1,100.

Radom, t. Poland, 54 m. S. Warsaw, 110 N. E. Cracow. Pop. 1,500.

Radoviste, or *Radovich*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 60 m. N. by W. Salonica. Pop. 2,000.

Radstadt, t. Austria, 39 m. S. S. E. Salzburg, 102 E. Innspruck. Pop. 800.

Radstock bay, bay on the N. shore of Barrow's strait between Cape Wilmot on the E. and Cape Rickets on the W.

Radymno, t. Austrian Poland, 7 m. E. S. E. Jaroslav, 10 N. by E. Przemsyl. Pop. 1,500.

Radzicjow, t. Poland, 17 m. W. Brzesc. Pop. 900.

Radzimas, t. Poland, 20 m. N. W. Plock. Pop. 900.

Radzivilov, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, 7 m. N. W. Brody in Galicia.

Radzyn, t. Poland, 38 m. N. Lublin. Pop. 1,000.

Rae, the ruins of, formerly an immense city of Persia, immediately S. of Tehraun.

Raen, or *Raan*, t. Austrian states, on the Save, 28 m. S. E. Cilley.

Rafael Cape, cape on the E. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 69° 46′ E. Lat. 19° 2′ N.

Rafin, t. Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 73° 20′ E. Lat. 18° 26′ N.

Ragatz, t. Switz. in St. Gall, 5 m. S. S. E. Sargans.

Ragged Harbour, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 43′ W. Lat. 49° 45′ N.

Ragged Island, small isl. among the Bahamas Lon. 77° 16′ W. Lat. 22° 27′ N.

Ragged Island, a small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119° 30′ E. Lat. 11° 24′ N.

Ragged Point, cape on the E. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 116° 40′ E. Lat. 2° 13′ S.

Ragged Point, cape on the N. coast of St. Christopher. Lon. 62° 42′ W. Lat. 17° 30′ N.

Raggendorf, t. Austria, 14 m. N. N. E. Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

Raggiolo, t. Austrian Italy, 16 m. E. by N. Guastalla.

Ragland, v. Eng. in Monmouth co. 8 m. W. Monmouth.

Ragnit, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen, on the Memel, 6 m. S. E. Tilsit. Pop. 2,100.

Ragoegur, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 77° 30′ E. Lat. 24° 23′ N.

Ragubn, t. Germany, in Anhalt-Dessau, 6 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 1,100.

Ragusa, a circle of Austrian Dalmatia, including the islands of Curzola, Lagosta or Agosta, Mileda, Guipana, Mezzo, Calamata, and a few others. It is bounded by the Turkish frontier on the E. and the Adriatic on the W. Area, about 700 sq. miles. Pop. 60,000.

Ragusa, the chief town of the above district, and an archbishop's see, is on a peninsula in the Adriatic, with two large and commodious harbours. It carries on a traffic with the Levant and Italy. Pop. 10,000. 278 m. E. by N. Rome, and 94 S. E. Spalatro. Lon. 18° 11′ 55″ E. Lat. 42° 36′ 30″ N.

Ragusa, t. in the S. of Sicily, in the *Val di Noto*, 28 m. W. by S. Syracuse. Lon. 14° 52′ E. Lat. 36° 17′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Rahapa, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 119° 4′ E. Lat. 4° 58′ N.

Rahat, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 80° E. Lat. 25° 32′ N.

Rahdunpore, or *Radonpore*, t. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 71° 45′ E. Lat. 24° N.

Rahmanie, t. Lower Egypt, at the junction of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria. 42 m. E. S. E. Alexandria.

Rahna, r. which rises in Swedish Lapland, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, near the town of Rahna, in Sweden.

Rahoon, t. Hind. in Lahore, 4 m. W. of the Sutlelege river. Lon. 75° 35′ E. Lat. 31° 5′ N.

Rahova, or *Orava*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Danube, 36 m. W. Silistria.

Rahway, p-t. Essex co. N. J. on the river Rahway, which runs into Staten island Sound 4 miles below. Pop. 1,945. 4 m. S. W. Elizabethtown.

Rai, r. Austrian Italy, which issues from lake St. Croce, and falls into the Piave.

Rai. See *Rae*.

Raiatea, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. The London Society have missionaries here. See *Society Islands*.

Raibaug, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 52′ E. Lat. 16° 35′ N.

Raijo, Rio, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky mountains and flowing E. joins the Canadian near its mouth.

Rain, t. Bavaria, 22 m. W. Ingolstadt, 20 N. Augsburg. Pop. 1,200.

Rain, t. Austrian states, on the Save, 26 m. S. S. E. Cilley.

Rainangboon, t. Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 45′ E. Lat. 20° 26′ N.

Rainford, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. N. by E. Prescot. Pop. 1,315.

Rainham, v. Eng. in Kent, 3 m. E. S. E. Chatham. Pop. 877.

Rainham, t. Norfolk co. Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

Rainow, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 3 m. N. E. by E. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,595.

Rainy Lake, lake on the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, in 48° 15′ N. lat. and between 92° and 93° W. lon. It discharges itself through an outlet 120 miles long into the lake of the Woods.

Rainy River, r. Illinois, joins Illinois river 250 miles above its entrance into the Mississippi.

Rairy, fort, Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 73° 45′ E. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

Raiseen, district, Hind. in Malwah. Raiseen, the capital, is in lon. 77° 47′ E. lat. 23° 19′ N.

Raisin, r. Michigan, which rises in marshes near the S. boundary of the Territory, and running E. about 60 miles, flows into Lake Erie 12 m. N. of Maumee bay. It is about 50 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for small craft, seven miles to Monroe. Here are rapids, above which the river is navigable nearly to its source. The lands on this river have lately come into notice, and settlements are rapidly extending.

Raismes, v. France, dep. of the North, 3 m. N. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,000.

Raivaivai, isl. one of the Society islands, about 25 miles in circumference with a good harbour. Pop. about 1,600. Lon. 148° 3′ W. Lat. 23° 42′ S.

Rajabary, t. Bengal, in Dacca, on the W. bank of the river Megna. Lon. 96° 21′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ N.

Rajahnagur, t. Bengal, in Dacca, on the E. side of the Ganges. Lon. 93° 14′ E. Lat. 23° 22′ N.

Rajamundroog, t. and fort, Hind. in Bejapore, at the entrance into the river of Mirjee. Lon. 73° 30′ E. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Rajamundry, district, Hind. in the Circars, bounded N. by Cicacole, S. by Ellore, W. by the territories of the Nizam, and E. by the bay of Bengal. Rajamundry, the capital, and the residence of the British civil establishment, is on the N. side of the Godavery. Lon. 81° 54′ E. Lat. 16° 59′ N.

Raj Chohan, district, Hind. in Gundwaneh, between 23° and 24° N. lat. Chief town, Sonehut.

Raje Ghur, t. Hind. in Malwah, on the W. bank of the Sopra. Lon. 76° 27′ E. Lat. 23° 56′ N.

Rajeghur, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the W. bank of Cane river. Lon. 80° 5′ E. Lat. 24° 44′ N.

Rajemal, or *Rajemahal*, district, Bengal, on the W. side of the Ganges, in about 25° N. lat.

Rajemahal, a very ancient city of Bengal, on the W. bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a range of hills. Lon. 97° 53′ E. Lat. 25° 2′ N.

Rajetz, t. Hungary. Pop. 4,400. 116 m. N. E. Vienna. Lon. 18° 38′ 45″ E. Lat. 49° 5′ 35′ N. Near the town are three warm baths.

Rajka, or *Rakendorf*, t. Hungary, 11 m. S. S. E. Presburg. Pop. 2,300.

Rajoor, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 80° E. Lat. 19° 56′ N.

Rajoora, t. Hind. in Aurungabad. Lon. 77° 15′ E. Lat. 18° 38′ N.

Rajpoor, or *Rajapore*, t. and fort, Hind. in Bejapoor, on the shore of the Concan. Lon. 73° 25′ E. Lat. 16° 45′ N.

Rajpoor, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 82° 50′ E. Lat. 24° 37′ N.

Rakokie. See *Rackoke*.

Rakonitz, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. Area, 1,060 square miles. Pop. 133,000. Rakonitz, the capital, is 26 m. W. Prague. Lon. 13° 56′ E. Lat. 50° 6′ 36″ N.

Rakosch, t. Hungary, 36 m. S. S. E. Vienna.

Rakow, t Poland, 62 m. E. N. E. Cracow.

Rakoweena, harbour on the coast of Kamtschatka, in Avatsha bay, 3 m. S. St.-Peter-and-St-Paul.

Rakwitz, t. Prussian Poland, 33 m. W. S. W. Posen. Pop. 1,200.

Raleigh, t. Kent co. Upper Canada, extending from Lake Erie to the river Thames.

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, is in Wake co. 123 m. N. W. Newbern, 60 N. Fayetteville, 27 E. Chapel Hill, 140 S. S. W. Petersburg. It is a beautiful town; and contains a state-house, court-house, theatre, 2 banks, 2 academies, 2 houses of public worship, and 3 printing offices. In the centre of the town is Union Square, containing 10 acres, from which extend 4 streets, dividing the town into four quarters. In the centre of these quarters are 4 other squares, of 4 acres each. The four large streets are 99 feet wide; the others 66. The state-house is a beautiful building of brick, 102 feet long, 56 broad, and 43 feet high, standing on an elevation in the centre of Union square. It contains a superb statue of Washington, executed by the celebrated Canova, at the expense of the state of North Carolina Pop. in 1816, 1,680, of whom 592 were slaves. Lon. 78° 48′ W. Lat. 35° 44′ N.

Ralphsville, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of the Ashtabula, 11 m. N. Jefferson.

Ram, t. and fort, Eu. Turkey, on the Danube, opposite Uj Palanka, 40 m. E. Belgrade.

Ram Head, cape, on the S. coast of Ireland, 4 m. E. Youghal bay. Lon. 7° 44′ W. Lat. 51° 56′ N.

Ram Head, cape, on the S. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 149° 35′ E. Lat. 36° 56′ S.

Ruma, t. Austrian Dalmatia, 20 m. N. W. Mostar.

Rama, or *Ramla*, t. Palestine, in one of the most extensive and and fertile districts of the Holy Land, 25 m W N. W. Jerusalem.

Ramada, or *New Salamanca*, t. S. America, in Santa Martha, 90 m. E. Santa Martha. Lon. 72° 20′ W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Ramagiry, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 33′ E. Lat. 12° 44′ N.

Ramapo, or *Ringwood*, r. which rises in New York, and flowing into New Jersey, meets the Pequanack in Pompton plains. The united stream under the name of Pompton river joins the Passaic.

Ramapo Works, p-v. in Hampstead, N. Y. on Ramapo river, containing extensive iron works, 40 m. N. New York.

Ramas, Cape, cape on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 73° 35′ E. Lat. 15° 10′ N.

Rambervillers, t. France, in Vosges. 14 m. N. E. Epinal, 15 N. W. St. Die. Pop. 4,900.

Rambla, t. Spain, in Andalusia, 17 m. S. by W. Cordova. Pop. 5,000.

Rambouillet, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 30 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 2,600.

Ramdroog, fort, Hind. in Bejapore. Lat. not ascertained.

Rame, v. Eng. in Cornwall, near Mount Edgecumb. Here is a promontory called Ramhead. Lon. 4° 12′ 29″ W. Lat. 50° 18′ 51″ N. Pop. 978.

Ramergh, t. Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 79° 32′ E. Lat. 18° 31′ N.

Rametta, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 6 m. W. Messina. Pop. 2,000.

Ramgerry, t. and fort, India, in Malabar, half way between the Malabar coast and Paligautchery.

Ramghaut, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Lon. 78° 22′ E. Lat. 28° 12′ N.

Ramgonga, r. Hind. which falls into the Ganges. 10 m. N. Canouge.

Ramgunge, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 80° 35′ E. Lat. 26° 37′ N.

Ramgur, district, Hind. in Bahar. Chief towns, Ramgur, Chittra, and Muckundgunge. *Ramgur*, the capital, is on the N. bank of Dummoodah river. Lon. 85° 43′ E. Lat. 23° 38′ N.

Ramgurry, fort, India, in Mysore, 20 m. S. W. Chitteldroog.

Ramillies, or *Ramelies*, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant. On 23d May 1706, the allied forces under the duke of Marlborough, obtained here a signal victory over the French. 13 m. N. Namur, 26 S. E. Brussels.

Ramkewra, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 18° 41′ N.

Ramla. See *Rama*.

Ramlosa, v. Sweden, in Schonen, 3 m. N. Helsingborg.

Rammekens, fort, Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the Scheldt, 3½ m. from Middleburg.

Rammisser, t. Hind. in Khandeish, at the junction of the river Ghirah and Tuptee. Lon. 75° 21′ E. Lat. 21° 4′ N.

Rammisseram Isle, isl. in the straits between Hindostan and Ceylon, 11 miles long by 6 broad. It contains a celebrated temple, with an image of the demigod Ram, and the concourse of pilgrims is very great. Lon. 79° 21′ E. Lat. 9° 17′ N.

Ramnad, t. Hind. and capital of a district of the same name, in Marawar. Lon. 78° 49′ E. Lat. 9° 24′ N.

Ramnagur, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the E. bank of the Ganges, opposite Benares. Lon. 83° 1′ E. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

Ramnode, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

Ramonchamp, t. France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 11 m. S. E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,400.

Ramoo, t. Bengal, in Chittagong, on the high road from Islamabad to Arracan. Lon. 92° 15′ E. Lat. 21° 27′ N.

Ramos, or *Lamos*, r. W. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 60 m. N. N. W. Cape Formosa.

Rampoor, city, Hind. and cap. of a district of the same name, belonging to the British, on the Soosey or Cosilla river. Lon. 78° 58′ E. Lat. 28° 50′ N. *Ram* being the name of one of the Hindoo demigods, there are innumerable places called after him.

Ramsay, Point, cape on the S. E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6° 36′ W. Lat. 57° 44′ N.

Ramsbury, v. Eng. in Wilts. Pop. 2,095.

Ramsden, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of Observatory inlet. Lon. 230° 2′ E. Lat. 54° 49′ N.

Ramsey, t. Eng. in the Isle of Man, 16 m. N. Douglas. Lon. 4° 26′ W. Lat. 54° 17′ N. Pop. 1,610.

Ramsey, t. Eng. in Huntington co. 11 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon, 69 N. London. Lon. 0° 6′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ N. Pop. 2,390.

Ramsey, isl. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, 4 m. S. S. W. St. David's. Lon. 5° 20′ W. Lat. 51° 53′ N.

Ramsey's Ferry, p-v. Livingston co. Ken.

Ramsgate, seaport, Eng. in Kent co. noted for its excellent artificial harbor, and also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. It is on the E. coast of the isle of Thanet, between the North and South Forelands, and commands a delightful prospect of the Downs and the British channel. The harbor was intended to afford security to vessels in the Downs, that were driven from their moorings by stress of weather, many vessels having been lost for want of this accommodation. It consists of two immense piers, extending from the coast about 800 feet into the sea, and bending towards each other, so as nearly to approach and inclose a circular area of 46 acres, which forms the harbor. The sums expended on it have been estimated at between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* 5 m. S. Margate, 72 E. London. Lon. 1° 25′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Pop. in 1811, 4,221.

Ranai, or *Oranai*, one of the Sandwich islands in the North Pacific ocean, about 9 m. W. Mowee. Lon. 155° W. Lat. 20° 51′ N.

Ranakburn Point, cape, Scotland, on the W. coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5° 46′ W. Lat. 55° 41′ N.

Rancagua, province, Chili, between the rivers Maypo and Cachapoal, and between the Andes and the sea. Pop. 12,000. It has mines of gold of very fine quality. Rancagua, the capital, also called Santa Cruz de Triana, is on the river Cachapoal, 53 m. S. Santiago. Lon. 70° 42′ W. Lat. 34° 18′ S.

Rance, r. France, in Cotes du Nord, which falls into the sea, at St. Malo.

Rancheria, settlement, New Granada, 20 m. N. E. Hacha. Lon. 72° 36′ W. Lat. 11° N.

Rancheria, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82° 16′ W. Lat. 7° 50′ N.

Ranchos, fort, Buenos Ayres, 55 m. S. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 58° 16′ 14″ W. Lat. 35° 30′ 30″ S.

Rancon, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 23 m. N. Limoges. Pop. 2,000.

Randalstown, t. Ireland, in Antrim, 4 m. W. N. W. Antrim, 38 S. E. Londonderry.

Randans, t. France, in Auvergne, 14 m. N. E. Rium. Pop. 1,100.

Randazzo, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 23 m. N. Catania, 38 S. E. Messina. Lon. 15° 4′ E. Lat. 37° 57′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Randeradt, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 10 m. N. W. Juliers. Pop. 2,600.

Randers, t. Denmark, in North Jutland. It stands on the river Guden, near the Baltic, and is the second town in Jutland. Vessels can come within 8 miles of the town. Pop. 4,600. 23 m. E. Viborg, 20 N. by W. Aarhuus. Lon. 10° 3′ 32″ E. Lat. 56° 27′ 48″ N.

Randersacker, t. Bavaria, on the Maine, 2 m. S. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,100.

Randier, t. Hind. in Gujerat, opposite to Surat, on the N. side of Tupty river. Lon. 73° 3′ E. Lat. 21° 16′ N.

Randin Isle, small isl. Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, before it spreads out into lake St. Peter.

Randolph, p-t. Orange co. Vt. on two branches of White river, 36 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 2,487. The village contains an academy, and a Congregational meeting-house. Here is a large bed of iron ore, and several iron works are erected.

Randolph, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,546.

Randolph, t. Broome co. N. Y.

Randolph, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,252.

Randolph, co. in the N. W. part of Virginia. Pop. 3,357. Slaves 131. Engaged in agriculture 884, in commerce 3, in manufactures 40. Chief town, Beverly.

Randolph, co. in the central part of N. C. Pop.

11,331. Slaves 1,080. Engaged in agriculture 3,335, in commerce 24, in manufactures 171. At the court-house is a post-office.

Randolph. See *Jasper* co. Geo.

Randolph, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. N.W. Dayton. Pop. 1,404.

Randolph, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 328.

Randolph, p-t. Stark co. Ohio.

Randolph, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,808. Engaged in agriculture 298, in commerce 14, in manufactures 2.

Randolph, co. Illinois. Pop. 3,492. Engaged in agriculture 944, in commerce 20, in manufactures 128. Chief town, Kaskaskia.

Random, t. Essex co. Vt. 58 m. N. Montpelier.

Random Island, small isl. in Trinity bay, near the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 40′ W. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

Randow, r. Prussian states, in Pomerania, which falls into the Ucker, 3 m. S. Uckermunde.

Rangalore, t. and fort, Hind. in Northern Circars. Lon. 83° 20′ E. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

Rangamutty, district, Bengal. Rangamutty, the capital, is in lon. 90° E. lat. 26° 9′ N.

Rangamutty, t. Bengal, on the E. bank of the Bhaggarutty river. Lon. 88° 18′ E. Lat. 24° N.

Range, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 529.

Rangendingen, v. Germany, in Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 7 m. E. Hechingen. Pop. 1,100.

Rangoon, city, and principal port of the Birman empire, on the N. bank of the eastern branch of the Irrawuddy river, 30 miles from its mouth. The population is said to amount to 30,000, composed of persons from all parts of the world. After the Birmans and Peguers, the native Portuguese and Chinese are the most numerous; the latter are all carpenters, and obtain employment in the dock-yards. The place is extremely commodious for the construction of ships. All kinds of European goods are imported here, and a variety of cloths from different parts of India; also tea, sugar-candy, and porcelain from China. The exports are chiefly wax, ivory, and timber. It is the only port in the Birman empire with which Europeans are allowed to trade. The American Baptists have employed Missionaries here, but owing to the opposition of the Birman government, it is supposed that they will be obliged to leave the country. Lon. 96° 9′ E. Lat. 16′ 47′ N.

Ranguana, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88° 52′ W. Lat. 16° 25′ N.

Rankweil, t. Austrian states, in Tyrol, 1 m. N. Feldkirch. Lon. 9° 39′ 33″ E. Lat. 47° 15′ 15″ N. Pop. 900.

Ranny Bednore, t. Hind. Lon. 75° 42′ E. Lat. 14° 36′ N.

Rannypore, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 79° 16′ E. Lat. 25° 13′ N.

Ransom's bridge, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.

Rantampore, t. and fort, Hind. and capital of a district in Ajmeer. Lon. 76° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 2′ N.

Ranworth, v. Eng. in Norfolk, on the Bure, opposite Ludham, 9 m. from Norwich.

Ransaw, County of. See *Barmstadt*.

Raon l'Etape, t. France, in Meurthe, at the confluence of the Etape and the Meurthe, 34 m. S. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,600.

Rapallo, t. Sardinian states, at the bottom of a small gulf, 18 m. E. S. E. Genoa. Pop. 2,500.

Rapasa, province, New Granada, bounded N. by Novita, E. by Popayan, S. by Quito, W. by the Pacific.

Rapel, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 34° 8′ S.

Raphoe, t. Ireland, in Donegal, 21 m. N. E. Donegal, 11 S. W. Londonderry.

Raphoe, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 3,216.

Raphoe Point, cape on the N.W. coast of America, in Dean's canal, on the coast of New Hanover. Lon. 232° 55′ E. Lat. 52° 43′ N.

Rapid Ann, r. Va. which joins the Rappahannock, 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

Rapid Plat, small isl. Up. Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of Williamsburg.

Rapid River, r. N. America, which runs into Hudson bay.

Rapide, co. Louisiana, on both sides of Red river. Pop. 6,065. Slaves 3,489. Engaged in agriculture 2,586, in commerce 55, in manufactures 218. Chief town, Alexandria.

Rapollo, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, 55 m. E. N. E. Salerno, 84 E. Naples. It is the see of a bishop.

Raposo, r. S. America, in Popayan, which enters the Pacific ocean, in the bay of Buenaventura, in lat. 3° 48′ N.

Rappahannock, r. Va. which rises in the Blue Ridge, and running S. E. about 130 miles, enters Chesapeake bay between Windmill and Stingray points, 30 miles south of the mouth of the Potomac. It passes by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It has 4 fathom's water to Hobb's hole, and is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Fredericksburg, 110 miles from its mouth. Measures have been recently taken to improve the navigation above Fredericksburg.

Rapperswell, t. Switzerland, in St. Gall, at the narrowest part of the lake of Zurich, 15 m. S. E. Zurich, 21 S. W. St. Gall. Pop. 3,000.

Rapsaine, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus, 1½ m. from the right bank of the Peneus, and 18 from Larissa. Pop. 4,000.

Raree, s-p. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 73° 30′ E. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Raren, or *Raron*, v. Swiss canton of the Valais, 21 m. E. Sion.

Raritan, r. N. J. formed by two branches which unite in Somerset county. It runs a little S. of E. and passing by New Brunswick and Amboy, falls into Amboy bay at the South end of Staten island. Sloops of 80 tons ascend to New Brunswick, 17 miles. It has long been in contemplation to connect this river with the Delaware by a canal. See *New Jersey*.

Raritan, t. Somerset co. N. J. on the Raritan, 12 m. N. W. Brunswick.

Ras, or *Passage du Ras*, strait on the N. W. coast of France, between the island of Sains and the mainland, a little S. of Brest.

Ras el Khyma, t. Arabia, on the Persian gulf, the capital of the Pirate coast. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is well fortified. The British destroyed the defences in 1809, but they were afterwards repaired; and a new expedition was sent against the place a few years since. Lon. 55° 30′ E. Lat. 25° 49′ N.

Ras al Mahbecs, cape, Arabia, in the Red sea. Lat. 32° 18′ N.

Ras Mohammed, cape, Arabia, in the Red sea,

forming the S. point of the promontory of Sinai, divides the head of that sea into two branches. Lat. 27° 54′ N.

Ras al Nashef, cape, Egypt, in the Red Sea. Lat. 23° 16′ N.

Ras Rouse, cape, on the E. coast of Arabia. Lat. 21° 56′ N.

Ras Vire, cape, on the S. coast of Arabia, forming the extremity of the bay of Curia Muria. Lat. 17° 25′ N.

Ras Zafrane, cape, Egypt, in the Red Sea, 32 m. S. S. E. Suez.

Rasa, small isl. near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 17° 8′ S.

Rasay. See *Raasay*.

Rasch, t. Bavaria, 2 m. S. S. E. Altdorf.

Rascians, or *Raitzen*, a numerous tribe, of Sclavonic descent, inhabiting the Bannat, Sclavonia, and other parts of the south of Hungary.

Raseh, al, fortified pass in the mountains of Great Bukharia, 165 m. E. Samarcand.

Raseborg, s-p. Russia, in Finland, 30 m. S. E. Abo.

Rasicutmo, cape on the N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 12° 49′ E. Lat. 38° 18′ N.

Rasnes, t. France, in Orne, 12 m. S. W. Argentan, 23 N. W. Alencon. Pop. 2,200.

Raspberry Island, small isl. on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 230° 3′ E. Lat. 54° 3′ N.

Rasselstein, v. Prussian states, in the grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, 1 m. from Neuwied. It has large iron works.

Rassovat, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 25 m. N. E. Dristra. Lon. 27° 37′ E. Lat. 44° 25′ N.

Rastadt, t. Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, near the Rhine. It is the chief town of the district of the Murg, and the seat of one of the four courts of justice of the grand dutchy. 20 m. N. N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 4,200.

Rastenberg, t. Germany, 15 m. N. by E. Weimar. Pop. 900.

Rastenburg, t. East Prussia, 55 m. S. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,200.

Rastico Harbor, Grand, bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. coast of the island of St. John. Lon. 62° 50′ W. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Rastrick, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,442.

Raszkow, t. Prussian Poland, 15 m. W. by S. Kalisch. Pop. 900.

Rat Island, small isl. on the coast of Sumatra, 9 m. W. Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen. Lon. 101° 55′ E. Lat. 3° 57′ S.

Ratan, harbor, Sweden, on the W. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 63° 58′ 43″ N.

Ratcliff on Soare, v. Eng. in Nottinghamshire, near the confluence of the Soare with the Trent, 8½ m. S. W. Nottingham.

Ratcliffe, hamlet, Eng. in Middlesex, 2½ m. E. by S. St. Paul's cathedral, London, and within the bill of mortality. Pop. 6,998.

Rathangan, t. Ireland, in Kildare co. on the S. side of the Little Barrow. 28 m. S. W. Dublin.

Rathcormick, t. Ireland, in Cork co. 12 m. E. Mallow, 14 N. Cork.

Rathdrum, t. Ireland, in Wicklow co. on the Avon. 26 m. S. S. E. Dublin.

Rathein, t. Prussian states, 12 m. N. N. E. Juliers. Pop. 900.

Rathenau, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 42 m. W. Berlin, 43 N. N. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 4,100.

Rathlin Island, small isl. near the N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 6′ W. Lat. 52° 20′ N.

Rathmines, v. Ireland, 1½ m. fr. Dublin castle.

Ratibor, t. Prussian Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, which here becomes navigable, 57 m. S. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,500.

Ratiborzicse, t. Bohemia, 46 m. S. by E. Prague. Pop. 800.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg*, an ancient city in the central part of Germany, long known as the place of meeting for the Diet of the empire. It is in Bavaria, on the S. bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the river Regen, from which its German name, Regensburg, is derived. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. It was long the seat of an archbishop, but in 1817, was reduced to a bishopric. 63 m. N. N. E. Munich, 127 S. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 3′ 23″ E. Lat. 49° 0′ 43″ N. Pop. 22,000.

Ratmansdorf, t. Austrian states, on the Save, 22 m. S. Clagenfurt.

Ratoath, t. Ireland, in Meath co. 12 m. E. Trim, 12 N. W. Dublin.

Ratscha, strong fort, Austrian states, on an island at the confluence of the Drino and the Save, 53 m. W. Belgrade.

Ratschach, t. Austrian states, in Carniola, on the Save, 30 m. E. Laybach.

Rattelsdorf, t. Bavarian states, at the confluence of the Ilz and the Maine, 9 m. N. Bamberg. Pop. 900.

Rattenberg, t. Austrian states, in the Tyrol, 34 m. E. N. E. Innspruck. Pop. 800.

Rattingen, t. Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 4 m. N. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,800.

Rattolaw, s-p. Hind. in Gujerat. Lon. 72° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 3′ N.

Rattones, r. on the E. coast of Florida, which falls into the sea S. of Cape Florida.

Rattray Head, promontory, Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 7 m. E. Kinnaird's Head, 7 m. N. Peterhead. Lon. 1° 44′ W. Lat. 57° 32′ N.

Ratzebur, t. Prussian states, in Pomerania, 38 m. S. by E. Coslin. Pop. 1,200.

Ratzeburg, principality in the north of Germany, belonging to the grand duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and adjacent to the territory of Lubec. Extent, 136 sq. miles. Pop. 11,000.

Ratzeburg, t. Denmark, in the dutchy of Lauenburg, on an island in a lake of the same name. 11 m. S. by E. Lubeck. Pop. 2,000.

Ratzkere, or *Raitzenmarkt*, t. Hungary, on the W. bank of the Danube, 17 m. S. W. Buda. Lon. 18° 58′ E. Lat. 47° 9′ 30″ N.

Rava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 38 m. W. Nicopolis, 45 E. by S. Vidin. Pop. 2,000.

Rava, t. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates, about midway between Kerkesieh and Anna.

Raucourt, v. France, in Ardennes, 9 m. S. Sedan. Pop. 1,400.

Raudnitz, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 23 m. N. N. W. Prague. Pop. 1,100.

Ravello, t. Naples, 8 m. W. Salerno, 22 S. E. Naples. Pop. 1,700. It is a bishop's see.

Raven, Point, the N. point at the entrance into Wexford haven, Ireland, 4 m. E. Wexford. Lon. 6° 38′ W. Lat. 52° 23′ N.

Ravenna, a delegation or district in the east of Italy, in the States of the Church, containing a population of 124,000.

Ravenna, a large and well known town, Italy,

in the States of the Church, in a marshy district, near the mouth of the Montone. It once had a considerable port, but it is now filled up with mud, which has accumulated to such a degree, that the city is now three or four miles from the sea. It is the sea of an archbishop, and the residence of a papal legate. 40 m. E. Bologna, 70 N. E. Florence. Lon. 12° 10′ E. Lat. 44° 25′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Ravenna, p-t. and cap. Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 35 m. S. E. Cleveland, 140 N. E. Columbus. Here is a woollen manufactory. Pop. 418. Lon. 81° 13′ W. Lat. 41° 11′ N.

Ravensberg, a county of Prussian Westphalia, which now forms part of the government of Minden. Area, 670 square miles. Pop. 90,000.

Ravensburg, t. Wirtemberg, 21 m. E. N. E. Constance. Pop. 3,300.

Ravenglass, t. England, in Cumberland, at the mouths of the Irt and the Esk, 24 m. S. Cockermouth.

Ravenstein, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Maese, 4 m. N. W. Grave, 18 E. N. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,500.

Ravenstondale, v. Eng. in Westmoreland, 5 m. S. S. W. Kirkby Stephen.

Ravey, the *Hydraotes* of the Greeks, r. Hind. which rises in Cashmere, and running S. W. passes Lahore, and joins the Indus, 20 m. below Moultan, after a course of 500 miles.

Raviers, t. France, in Yonne, 12 m. S. E. Tonnerre, 30 E. by S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,100.

Ravilpandy, t. Hind. in Punjab, about half way between the Indus and the Jhylum or Hydaspes rivers. Lat. not ascertained.

Ravits, or *Rawitsch*, fortified t. Prussian Poland, near the confines of Silesia. Pop. 8,000 of whom 1,200 are Jews. 55 m. S. Posen.

Raujeshy, extensive and valuable district of Bengal, between 24° and 25° N. lat. intersected in its whole length by the Ganges.

Raumo, or *Rameac*, s-p. Eu. Russia, in Finland, on the gulf of Bothnia, 53 m. N. by W. Abo. Lon. 21° 27′ 5″ E. Lat. 68° 8′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Rauris, t. Austria, 35 m. S. Salzburg. Pop. 1,700.

Rauschenberg, t. Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, 8 m. N. N. E. Marburg, 38 S. S. W. Cassel. Pop. 1,200.

Rawa, t. Poland, 40 m. S. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,800.

Rawaad, t. Hind. in Lahore. Lon. 72° 12′ E. Lat. 33° 5′ N.

Rawak, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, off the N. coast of Waygiou. Lon. 131° 15′ E. Lat. 0° 3′ N.

Rawankrad, lake in the mountains of Thibet, which gives rise to the river Suttelege.

Raway. See *Rahway*.

Rawcliffe, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. E. by N. Snaith. Pop. 1,143.

Rawdon, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. N. E. by N. Bradford. Pop. 1,450.

Rawdon, t. Leinster co. Lower Canada, 34 m. N. Montreal.

Rawdon, t. Nova Scotia, 40 m. from Halifax.

Rawson, t. Hastings co. Upper Canada, W. of Kingston.

Rawsonsville, t. Montgomery co. N. Y.

Ray, Cape, the S. W. point of Newfoundland. Lon. 59° W. Lat. 47° 32′ N.

Raybaugh, district, Hind. in Bejapore. Raybaugh, the capital, is in lon. 75° E. lat. 16° 46′ N.

Raymond, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 24 m. N. Portland. Pop. 1,396.

Raymond, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 21 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 951.

Rayne, or *Rain, Old*, t. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 24 m. W. N. W. Aberdeen.

Raynham, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton river, 3 m. E. Taunton, 32 S. Boston. Pop. 1,071. Iron ore of excellent quality is found here, and bar iron, hollow ware, nails, &c. are manufactured. The first forge set up in America, was erected at this place in 1652, by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England.

Raso, Cape. See *Race, Cape*.

Rasor Island, small isl. off the coast of Brazil, 12 m. S. Rio Janeiro.

Re, isl. near the W. coast of France, opposite La Rochelle, 12 miles long and 3 broad. Pop. 17,000. Lon. 1° 33′ W. Lat. 46° 14′ N.

Rea, r. Eng. in Worcester and Staffordshires, which runs into the Tame, near Yarnton Hall.

Reach, t. York co. Upper Canada, N. E. of York.

Readfield, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 7 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,513.

Reading, borough, t. Eng. and cap. of Berkshire, on the Kennet, at its junction with the Thames. It is advantageously situated for trade, and exports 20,000 sacks of flour annually to the metropolis. Pop. 12,000. 8 m. S. Henly-on-Thames, 39 W. London. Lon. 0° 38′ W. Lat. 51° 27′ N.

Reading, t. Windsor co. Vt. 9 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,603.

Reading, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 12 m. N. Boston. Pop. including South Reading, 2,797. Large quantities of shoes are manufactured here.

Reading, South, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 m. N. Boston. It was formed from part of Reading, in 1812.

Reading, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 60 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,678.

Reading, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y. on the W. side of Seneca lake, 23 m. N. E. Bath. Pop. 3,009.

Reading, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 833.

Reading, p-t. and cap. Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 54 m. N. W. Philadelphia, 44 S. W. Bethlehem, 31 N. E. Lancaster, 54 E. Harrisburg. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans; and contains a court house, jail, an elegant church for German Lutherans, a church for Calvinists, one for Roman Catholics, and 1 for friends. In the vicinity are several fine mill seats, and the town is famous for the manufacture of hats. Pop. 4,332.

Reading, t. Butler co. Ohio.

Reading, t. Fairfield co. Ohio.

Reading, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, 10 m. N. Cincinnati.

Reading, t. Perry co. Ohio, in which is Somerset, the county seat. Pop. 1,821.

Readington, or *Riddenton*, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. 17 m. N. W. New Brunswick. Pop. 1,964.

Readsborough, p-t. Clearfield co. Pa.

Readyville, p-t. Rutherford co. Ten.

Reah, t. Syria, 36 m. S. S. W. Aleppo.

Realejo, t. Guatimala, in Nicaragua, the port of Leon, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of a river, both of the same name, 18 m. N. W. Leon. Lon. 87° 50′ W. Lat. 12° 45′ N.

Realejo, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Popayan. Lat. 4° 16′ N.

Realmont, t. France, in Tarn, 12 m. S. Albi, 14 N. Castres. Pop. 2,300.

Realville, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 9 m. N. E. Montauban. Pop. 2,500.

Reamstown, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.

Reaume, fief, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 53 m. N. E. Quebec.

Rebais, t. France, in Seine-and Marne, 9 m. N. E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,300.

Recanati, (an. *Recinetum*) t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, near the Musone, 4 m. S. W. Loretto, 13 S. Ancona. Lon. 13° 31′ E. Lat. 43° 25′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Recco, t. Sardinian States, on the sea coast, 10 m. E. S. E. Genoa. Pop. 2,000.

Recey sur Ource, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 36 m. N. W. Dijon. Pop. 800.

Reche, t. Eng. in Cambridgeshire, 5½ m. W. by N. Newmarket.

Rechecourt, t. France, in Meurthe, 12 m. S. W. Sarreburg, 20 N. E. Luneville. Pop. 1,000.

Recherche Archipelago, islands, stretching about 126 miles along the S. coast of New Holland, between 33° and 34° S. lat.

Rechnitz, t. Hungary, 7 m. S. S. W. Guntz. Pop. 2,200.

Rechteren. See *Speckfeld*.

Recife. See *Pernambuco*.

Recinetum. See *Recanati*.

Reckem, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 m. N. Maestricht. Pop. 900.

Reckenberg, t. Saxony, 23 m. S. W. Dresden, 17 S. S. E. Freyberg.

Reckenitz, r. Germany, which forms the boundary between Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and at Damgard falls into a lake which communicates with the Baltic.

Reckheim. See *Reckem*.

Recklinghausen, t. Prussian states, on the Lippe, 29 m. S. W. Munster. Pop. 1,200. The county has an area of 264 square miles, with 27,000 inhabitants.

Recoaro, v. Austrian Italy, 22 m. N. by W. Verona.

Recreation Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 148° W. Lat. 16° S.

Rectertown, p-v. Loudon co. Va. 30 m. S. Winchester.

Reculver, v. Eng. in Kent, 8 m. N. E. Canterbury. Pop. 265.

Red Bank, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 2,042.

Red Bank, fort, Gloucester co. N. J. on the river Delaware, 7 m. S. Philadelphia.

Red Bank, p-v. Colleton district, S. C.

Red Bay, bay, on the S. E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56° 10′ W. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Red Bluff, p-v. Claiborne co. Mississippi.

Red Cedar Lake. See *Cassina Lake*.

Red Deer Lake, a lake of North America. Lon. 112° W. Lat. 55° 10′ N.

Red Deer River, r. North America, which has its source in Etawwemah lake, and empties itself into the N. end of Little Winnipeg lake. On this river the North-West Fur company have a fort.

Red Head, promontory of Scotland, in Angusshire. Lon. 2° 26′ W. Lat. 56° 33′ N.

Red Hook, p-v. in Rhinebeck, Dutchess co. N Y. on the Hudson, 47 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,714.

Red House, p-v. Caswell co. N. C.

Red Island, isl. near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55° 50′ W. Lat. 43° 45′ N.

Red Island, isl. near the W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59° 10′ W. Lat. 48° 35′ N.

Red Lake, lake, N. W. Territory, one of the sources of Red river. It is about 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 95° W. Lat. 48° N.

Red Lion, hundred, Newcastle co. Del. Pop. 929.

Red Mountain, mt. in Centre harbor, N. H. at the N. W. end of Lake Winnipiseogee.

Red Point, cape on the E. coast of New Holland Lon. 150° 56′ 7″ E. Lat. 34° 33′ S.

Red River, r. N. America, formed by two branches, which rise near the sources of the Mississippi. The eastern branch issues from Red lake, and running west about 150 miles, receives the other branch from the south. The united stream then flows north more than 100 miles, and receives the Assinniboin from the west, after which it runs N. E. about 70 miles, and falls into Lake Winnipeg at its southern extremity. At the point of land formed by the junction of the Assinniboin and Red river, in lat 49° 40′ N. and lon. 98° W. is a trading establishment formed by Lord Selkirk, in 1812. It consists of about 300 families, Scotch and Germans, who can furnish 600 men capable of bearing arms. A fort has been erected and furnished with 20 cannon. There is another settlement of about 50 families, mostly of mixed blood, with two French Catholic priests on Red river, at the mouth of the Pembanon, within the limits of the U. States, about 15 miles south of the line.

Red River, r. Canada, which runs into the Ottawas, 60 m. W. Montreal.

Red River, r. which rises in Kentucky, and runs into the Cumberland, in Tennessee, a little below Clarksville, after a course of 60 miles.

Red River, r. Ken. which runs W. and joins Kentucky river, 9 m. above Boonsborough.

Red River, r. N. America, which enters the Mississippi from the W. in lon. 91° 45′ W. lat. 31° 5′ N. From its mouth 30 miles to the entrance of Black or Wachita river, it is from 300 to 350 yards in width, and its banks are inundated during the wet season. Above Black river, its bed contracts, and the average width is 150 yards, to the rapids 72 miles. Thirty miles above the rapids, it divides into two channels, which meet again above Natchitoches, forming an island 60 miles long. It is navigable to the great raft about 500 miles. The settlements are upon the immediate banks of the river, the land capable of cultivation extending but a little distance towards the interior, terminating in pools and cypress swamps.

Of the sources of Red river we are still ignorant. The Rio Raijo, a stream originating 30 or 40 miles E. of Santa Fe, was commonly supposed to be its principal branch, but the recent expedition to the Rocky mountains under Major Long, has proved this opinion to be erroneous. A detachment of this expedition was to have descended Red river, and finding a considerable stream in that region they followed it down, relying on the commonly received opinion, and also on the positive assertion of Indians whom they met, that it was the river of which they were in quest. It led them however to the Arkansas, and proved to be Canadian river. By this mistake they ascertained that the Raijo of Humboldt is no other than a branch of the Canadian, and the sources of Red river, it is now supposed, must be looked for in the high plains considerably to the south.

Red River, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas. Pop. 116.

Red River, Little, r. Arkansas Territory, which rises near the sources of Buffalo fork, and falls into White river 200 miles above its mouth.

Red Sea, an extensive gulf, dividing Arabia from Africa. It is 1,400 miles long, and extends from 12° to 30° N. lat. The navigation is very difficult and dangerous, being almost constantly obstructed by reefs and coral rocks. The harbours are also few in number. The principal are, Suez at its northern extremity; Cosseir, Souakin, and Massuah, on the western shores; and Yambo, the port of Medina, Comfodah, Mocha, Loheia, and Hodeida on the eastern or Arabian side.

Red Shoal, p-v. Stokes co. N. C.

Redburn, v. Eng. in Hertfordshire, 17 m. W. by N. Hertford. Pop. 1,333.

Reddish, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4½ m. S. E. by S. Manchester. Pop. 532.

Reddygoodum, t. Hind. in Circars. Lon. 80° 41′ E. Lat. 16° 53′ N.

Redes, r. S. America, which runs into the gulf of Darien, in lon. 76° 40′ W. lat. 7° 57′ N.

Redfield, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. 35 m. N. Rome, 148 N. W. Albany. Pop. 336.

Redford, East. See *Retford.*

Redinha, t. Portugal, 15 m. S. by E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,000.

Rednitz, r. Germany, which is joined by the Pegnitz, near Furth, and forms the Regnitz. See *Regnitz.*

Redon, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, where it is joined by the Oust, and where it becomes navigable for vessels of considerable size. Pop. 4,000. Redon is an entrepot for the merchandize of Rennes. 33 m. E. Vannes, 40 S. W. Rennes. Lon. 2° 5′ W. Lat. 47° 49′ N.

Redondesco, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. W. Mantua, 21 E. by N. Cremona.

Redondillo, or *Redondela*, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the bay of Vigos, 47 m. W. S. W. Orense, 20 N. Tuy. Pop. 1,200.

Redondo, or *O Redondo*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 m. E. N. E. Evora. Pop. 2,700.

Redondo, rock between Montserat and Nevis, Caribbee islands. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 6′ N.

Redondo, cape, on the E. coast of S. America. Lat. 43° S.

Redruth, t. Eng. in Cornwall, in the midst of rich tin and copper mines. 9 m. W. Truro. Lon. 5° 11′ W. Lat. 50° 12′ N. Pop. 5,903.

Redstone, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,207.

Reedsborough, t. Bennington co. Vt. Pop. 530.

Reedstown. See *Strong.*

Reedy Island, isl. in the river Delaware, 3 miles long, but narrow, 50 miles below Philadelphia, 20 from Bombay Hook. There is a secure harbour at Port Penn, immediately opposite, on the Delaware shore, where piers have been erected by the State of Pennsylvania. The principal channel is on the E. side of the island.

Reedy River. See *Saluda.*

Reef Island, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 50 m. W. Sumatra. Lon. 101° 3′ E. Lat. 4° S.

Reef Island, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122° 48′ E. Lat. 0° 8′ N.

Reel Foot, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, about 35 m. S. of the Ohio.

Reepham, t. Eng. in Norfolk, on the river Eyre, 11 m. N. E. Dereham, 112 N. by E. London. Pop. 299.

Rees, t. Prussian States, near the Rhine, 11 m. E. Cleves. Lon. 6° 22′ 34″ E. Lat. 51° 45′ 55″ N. Pop. 2,300.

Refah, t. Egypt, 18 m. N. E. El Arish.

Rega, r. Germany, which forms the boundary between Brandenburg and Pomerania, and falls into the Baltic near Treptow.

Regan, t. Kerman, in Persia, 89 m. E. Bumm.

Regana, cape on the W. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2° 42′ E. Lat. 39° 23′ N.

Regen, r. Germany, which unites with the Little Regen, and falls into the N. side of the Danube, near Ratisbon.

Regen, Circle of the, province, Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia. Area, 3,800 square miles. Pop. 358,000, of whom the great majority are Catholics. Ratisbon and Amberg are the principal towns.

Regen, t. Bavaria, 49 m. E. by S. Ratisbon, 29 N. N. W. Passau. Pop. 1,000.

Regensberg, t. Switz. 7 m. N. Zurich.

Regenstauf, t. Bavaria, 9 m. N. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,200.

Regent's town, a town of liberated negroes in W. Africa, in the colony of Sierra Leone. It was set apart in 1813 for the reception of negroes, delivered from slave ships by the English cruisers. In 1819, the number amounted to 1,177 from more than 20 different tribes, some of them barbarous to an astonishing degree. Under the instructions however of a missionary from the Church Missionary Society, they have become civilized, industrious, and orderly in their behaviour. A large stone church has been built, a congregation of 1,000 or 1,200 negroes from the town and neighborhood, is usually collected on the Sabbath, of which 250 are regular communicants. The schools contain upwards of 500 scholars, and the christianized negroes have formed a missionary society, and contributed to its funds in one year $133 from their scanty earnings.

Regenwalde, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, on the river Rega, 31 m. N. N. E. Stargard. Pop. 1,100.

Reggio, Regium Julii, t. Naples, and cap. of Calabria Ultra, on the Faro di Messina, or strait which separates Sicily from the mainland. It is the see of an archbishop. 6 m. S. E. Messina in Sicily, 33 N. by W. Nicotera. Lon. 16° 53′ E. Lat. 38° 6′ N. Pop. 16,500.

Reggio, (an. *Regium Lepide*,) t. Italy, capital of a small dutchy of the same name belonging to the dutchy of Modena. It is on the river Tessone, and is surrounded with a rampart. It was the birth-place of Ariosto. 12 m. W. N. W. Modena, 15 S. E. Parma. Lon. 10° 38′ E. Lat. 44° 41′ N. Pop. 13,000.

Reggiolo, t. Austrian Italy, 11 m. S. Mantua.

Regis, t. Saxony, on the Pleiss, 18 m. S. Leipsic.

Regnitz, r. Bavaria, which is formed by the confluence of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, at Furth, and falls into the Maine, below Bamberg.

Regny, t. France, 12 m. S. E. Roanne. Pop. 1,450.

Regya, r. Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean, 16 m. E. Algiers.

Rehau, t. Bavarian States, 9 m. E. S. E. Hoff. Pop. 1,100.

Rehburg, t. Hanover, 21 m. W. by N. Hanover. Pop. 1,200.

Rehda, t. Prussian States, 25 m. W. N. W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,200.

Reher, district, Hind. in Delhi. *Reher*, formerly the capital, is in lon. 78° 44′ E. lat. 29° 23′ N.

Rehna, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. E. by S. Lubeck. Pop. 1,500.

Rehoboth, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. on the E. side of the Seekhonk, 15 m. W. Taunton, 37 S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,740.

Rehoboth, hundred, Sussex co. Delaware.

Reichelsheim, t. Germany, 18 m. N. E. Nassau. Pop. 800.

Reichenau, isl. in the lake of Constance, belonging to Baden. Pop. 1,400.

Reichenau, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 4 m. S. W. Camenz. Pop. 3,200.

Reichenau, or *Richnow*, t. Bohemia, 18 m. E. N. E. Konigingratz. Pop. 3,300.

Reichenbach, one of the four governments into which Prussian Silesia was divided in 1815. Area, 2,500 square miles. Pop 470,000.

Reichenbach, the chief town of the above government, is 11 m. S. E. Schweidnitz, 30 S. W. Breslau. Lon. 16° 36′ E. Lat. 50° 39′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Reichenbach, t. Saxony, 13 m. N. N. E. Plauen. Pop. 3,300.

Reichenberg, t. Bohemia, on the Neisse. It is the largest and most thriving town of Bohemia, after Prague. The value of the woollen, linen, and stockings, annually made, is estimated at more than half a million sterling. 52 m. N. N. E. Prague. Pop. 12,000.

Reichenhall, t. Bavaria, on the Sala, 65 m. E. S. E. Munich, 11 S. S. W. Salzburg. It has extensive salt-works.

Reichenstein, t. Prussian States, 6 m. E. Glatz. Pop. 1,300.

Reichenstein, Lower, t. Bohemia, 3 m. W. S.W. Berg-Reichenstein.

Reichenstein, Upper. See *Berg-Reichenstein*.

Reichenweyer, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 6 m. N. N. W. Colmar, 9 S. S. W. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,750.

Reichshofen, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 27 m. N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,600.

Reichstadt, t. Bohemia, 40 m. N. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,200.

Reichsthal, t. Prussian States, 34 m. E. Breslau. Pop. 1,000.

Reid's store, p-v. Campbell co. Va.

Reid's store, p-v. Moore co. N. C.

Reiffnits, or *Ribensa*, t. Austrian States, in Carniola, 4 m. N. W. Gottschee.

Reigate. See *Ryegate*.

Reignier, t. Sardinian States, 9 m. S. E. Geneva. Pop. 1,300.

Reikianess, Cape, promontory on the S. coast of Iceland. Lon. 22° 47′ W. Lat. 63° 55′ N.

Reillane, t. France, in Lower Alps, 14 m. E. Apt. Pop. 1,300.

Reims. See *Rheims*.

Rein, t. Prussian Lithuania, 12 m. S. S. E. Rastenburg. Pop. 1,300.

Reinach, t. Switz. 5 m. S. Bale.

Reinerz, t. Prussian States, 12 m. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,600.

Reinsberg, or *Rhynesberg*, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 m. N. by E. New Ruppin, 45 N. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 1,700.

Reismarkt, or *Szerdahely*, t. Transylvania, 32 m. W. Hermanstadt.

Reissen, or *Rydsyn*, t. Prussian Poland, 43 m. S. by E. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Reistertown, p-t. Baltimore co. Md. 15 m. N. W. Baltimore.

Reith, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. W. by S. Richmond. Pop. 1,394.

Reitti, t. Austrian states, in Tyrol, 6 m. S. Fussen Bavaria.

Rejoicing, r. Illinois, which runs into the Wabash between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe.

Reka, r. Austrian Illiria, which falls into the gulf of Quarnero, at Fiume.

Rekek, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 128° 40′ E. Lat. 1° 33′ S.

Rekham. See *Arrakan*.

Remalard, t. France, in Orne, 15 m. S. E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,700.

Rembertston, p-t. Sumpter district, S. C.

Remedios, city, New Granada, 89 m. N. W. Santa Fe. Lon. 75° 10′ W. Lat. 5° 42′ N.

Remedios, Nuestra Senora de los, city, New Granada, cap. of the province of the Rio del Hacha. 73 m. E. by N. Santa Martha, 104 N. W. Maracaibo. Lon. 72° 55′ W. Lat. 11° 30′ N.

Remich, t. Netherlands, on the Moselle, 12 m. E. by S. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,600.

Remiremont, t. France, on the Moselle, 14 m. S. E. Epinal. Pop. 4,000.

Remissau, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 2 m. N. N. E. Glauchau.

Remney, or *Rumney*, r. Wales, which falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff.

Remont, or *Romont*, t. Switz. 11 m. S. W. Friburg.

Remoulins, t. France, in Gard, 13 m. N. E. Nimes. Pop. 800.

Rems, r. Wirtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 4 m. N. W. Waiblingen.

Rems and Fils, one of the twelve departments of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. Area, 540 square miles. Pop. 126,000. Chief town, Goppingen.

Remscheid, v. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, in the government of Dusseldorf. The village is small, but the population of the environs exceeds 7,000. It is one of the chief manufacturing places in Westphalia, its hardware being well known throughout the north of Germany. 2 m. S. W. Lennep.

Remsen, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. on Black river, 35 m. N. Rome, 107 N. W. Albany. Pop. 912.

Renaison, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 6 m. W. Roanne. Pop. 1,700.

Renaix, or *Ronse*, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, 7 m. S. Oudenarde, 22 S. by W. Ghent. Pop. 10,000.

Renapore, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad. Lon. 76° 55′ E. Lat. 10° 20′ N.

Renchen, t. Baden, 10 m. E. Strasburg, 4 N. W. Oberkirch. Pop. 2,000.

Rendesvous, Island of, isl. in the Indian ocean, near the N. coast of Kerguelen's Land.

Rendesvous Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 40′ W. Lat. 16° 59′ N.

Rendsburg, t. Denmark, 50 m. N. Hamburgh, on the Eyder, at its junction with the Kiel. Pop. 4,500. Its chief manufacture is of pottery.

Renfrew, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by Lanarkshire, S. by Ayrshire, and on the remaining sides by the frith of Clyde. Extent, 241 sq. miles. Pop. 92,596.

Renfrew, a royal burgh, Scotland, in Renfrew co. 6 m. W. Glasgow, 3 N. Paisley. Pop. 1,500.

Reninghe, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 8 m. N. by W. Ypres. Pop. 2,000.

Renkum, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 m. W. Arnheim. Pop. 1,100.

Rennes, t. France, cap. of the Ille and Vilaine, is situated in an extensive plain, at the confluence

of these two rivers. It has a small university, an academy, college royal, a school of medicine and surgery, and a drawing school. The manufactures consist of sailcloth, blankets, hats, thread, stockings, gloves, hardware, all of which are exported. 80 m. N. Nantes, 220 W. Paris. Lon. 1° 36′ W. Lat. 48° 7′ N. Pop. 25,904.

Reno, r. Italy, in the States of the Church, which falls into the Po, opposite to Ferrara.

Rensselaer, co N. Y. bounded N. by Washington co. E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 40,153. Engaged in agriculture 7,382, in commerce 534, in manufactures 2,314. Chief towns, Troy and Lansingburgh.

Rensselaer, v. in Berlin, Rensselaer co. N. Y. An extensive manufactory of window glass was established here in 1805, 12 m. E. Albany.

Rensselaerville, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. 24 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 3,435.

Renteria, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, 3 m. E. S. E. St. Sebastian.

Renty, t. France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, 14 m. S. W. St. Omer's.

Renwez, t. France, in Ardennes, 8 m. S. by E. Rocroy. Pop. 1,200.

Reny, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 35 m. W. S. W. Ismail.

Reolle, t. France, on the right bank of the Garonne, 34 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 3,800.

Reounseik, t. Birman empire, on the W. bank of the Irrawuddy river. Lon. 95° 25′ E. Lat. 17° 45′ N.

Reparo, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 29° 23′ S.

Reposo, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 19° 38′ S.

Reppen, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 10 m. E. Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 2,300.

Reps, or *Kohalom-Ssek*, district, Transylvania. Area, 210 square miles. Pop. 26,000. *Reps*, or *Kohalom*, the chief place, is 16 m. N. Fogaras.

Repton, v. Eng. in Derbyshire, 4 m. N. E. Burton on Trent. Pop. 1,648.

Repulse Bay, bay on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 85° W. Lat. 66° 40′ N.

Repulse Bay, bay on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 148° 33′ W. Lat. 20° 36′ S.

Requena, t. Spain, in Cuenca, 41 m. W. by N. Valencia. Pop. 6,000.

Requisat, t. France, in Aveyron, 20 m. W. by N. St. Afrique, 24 S. Rhodez. Pop. 3,000.

Reshd, t. Persia, capital of Ghilan, on the Caspian. Lon. 49° 50′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

Resina, t. Italy, built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 m. E. Naples. Pop. 7,800.

Resolution Island, one of the Society Islands, about 4 miles long. Lon. 141° 39′ W. Lat. 17° 24′ S.

Resolution Island, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, 60 miles in circumference, on the N. side of the entrance into Hudson's straits. Lon. 65° W. Lat. 61° 40′ N.

Resoulabad, t. Hind. in Agra. Lon. 79° 47′ E. Lat. 26° 38′ N.

Resouvenir, La, t. Demerara, 8 m. from Georgetown.

Ressund, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, 22 m. S. E. Ostersund.

Restoration, small isl. off the E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 12° 39′ S.

Restoration, Cove, bay on the N. W. coast of America, in Burke's canal. Lon. 127° 40′ W. Lat. 52° 1′ N.

Retford, or *Redford, East*, borough, Eng. in Nottingham co. on the Idle, 30 m. N. Nottingham, 144 N. by W. London. Lon. 0° 56′ W. Lat. 53° 18′ N. Pop. 2,030.

Rethel, or *Retel Mazarin*, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 24 m. N. E. Rheims. Lon. 4° 27′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N. Pop. 4,900.

Rethem, t. Germany, in Hanover, on the river Aller, 32 m. N. N. W. Hanover. Pop. 1,000.

Retiers, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 20 m. S. W. Vitre, 21 S. E. Rennes. Pop. 3,000.

Retimo, or *Rhetsmo*, s-p. Turkey, in the island of Candia, on the N. coast, about 40 m. W. of the town of Candia. Lon. 24° 21′ E. Lat. 35° 20′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Retorbio, t. Sardinian States, 17 m. S. W. Pavia.

Retpoorah, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 78° 21′ E. Lat. 21° 19′ N.

Retreat, Point, point of land in Lynn's canal, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 225° 12′ E. Lat. 58° 24′ N.

Retteg, t. Transylvania, 35 m. N. by E. Clausenburg.

Rettenbach, v. Bavaria, 4 m. E. Ottobeuren. Pop. 1,000.

Rettinghery, t. India, in Mysore. Lon. 77° 4′ E. Lat. 14° 5′ N.

Retusari, isl. of the gulf of Finland, on the S. E. extremity of which the town of Cronstadt is built.

Retz, t. Bavaria, 26 m. N. N. E. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Retz, Reetz, or *Reckau*, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, 59 m. N. N. E. Custrin. Pop. 1,400.

Retz, or *Poetz*, t. Austrian States, on the Theya, 44 m. N. N. Vienna. Pop. 2,200.

Retzat, circle, Bavaria, to the N. of the Danube. Area, 3,400 square miles. Pop. 520,000, partly Catholics, but more Lutherans. The capital is Anspach, but the largest town, Nuremberg.

Retzstatt, t. Bavaria, 5 m. S. S. E. Carlstadt. Pop. 900.

Revel, or *Kolyvan*, the capital of Esthonia, in Russia, is on a small bay of the gulf of Finland. It has an excellent harbour, well secured against all winds, and well defended by fortifications. The exports consist of corn, timber, hemp, and spirituous liquors from the interior. The imports are salt, sugar, coffee, and British manufactures. 200 m. W. St. Petersburgh, 180 W. by N. Riga. Lon. 24° 39′ E. Lat. 59° 26′ N. Pop. 13,000.

Revel, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 30 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 3,800.

Revello, t. Piedmont, 9 m. N. W. Saluzzo. Pop. 5,000.

Revere, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Po, 15 m. E. S. E. Mantua. Pop. 3,200.

Revigny aux Vaches, t. France, in Meuse, on the Ornain, 9 m. N. W. Bar sur Ornain. Pop. 1,700.

Revilla Gigedo, Island of, isl. on the W. coast of N. America, 50 miles long, and 25 broad. Lon. 130° 27′ to 131° 15′ W. Lat. 55° 6′ to 55° 55′ N.

Reuilly, t. France, in Indre, 12 m. N. E. Issoudun, 20 W. Bourges. Pop. 1,700.

Revin, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 m. N by E. Rocroy. Pop. 1,800.

Reus, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles from the sea. It carries on a brisk trade, and has manu-

factures of silk, cotton, leather, hats, as well as of brandy and liquors. 8 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 20,000.

Reuss, a principality of the interior of Germany, divided into two parts, Reuss-Greitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein, belonging to different branches of the family of Reuss. They contain together 600 square miles. The religion is Lutheran. *Reuss-Greitz* borders on the Prussian territories, and contains only 154 square miles, and 22,255 inhabitants, with a revenue of £13,000 sterling. Greitz or Graitz is the chief town. *Reuss Lobenstein* borders on the Bavarian territories, and contains 446 square miles, 52,206 inhabitants, and a revenue of £29,000 sterling. The principal town is Gera.

Reuss, r. Switz. which rises in Mount St. Gothard, passes by Lucerne, and falls into the Aar, near Bruck.

Reutlingen, t. Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Echetz, 19 m. S. by E. Stutgard. Pop. 8,300.

Revucra, t. Hungary, 13 m. N. Neusohl. Pop. 1,300.

Rewah, t. Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 81° 25′ E. Lat. 24° 27′ N.

Rewary, t. Hind in Delhi. Lon. 76° 42′ E. Lat. 28° 13′ N.

Rey. See *Rae*.

Rey, one of the Pearl Islands, in the bay of Panama, 20 miles long and 10 or 11 wide. Lon. 79° 46′ W. Lat. 8° N.

Reyde, fort, Netherlands, in Groningen, at the entrance of the Dollart, opposite Embden, 7 m. E. S. E. Delfzyl.

Reyes, city of New Granada, 72 m. S. Santa Martha. Lon. 73° 50′ W. Lat. 10° 6′ N.

Reyes, city of the Caraccas, in Venezuela, 40 m. S. S. W. Caraccas. Lon. 67° 19′ W. Lat. 9° 57′ N.

Reyes, small isl. near the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of Port Desire. Lat. 47° 50′ S.

Reynoldsburg, p-t. and cap. Humphreys co. Ten.

Reynosa, t. Spain, in Old Castile, 35 m. N. W. Friars. Pop. 1,500.

Reys, Point, or *Cape de los Reys*, promontory on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 237° 24′ E. Lat. 38° 36′ N.

Rezat. See *Retzat*.

Rezbach, t Bavarian States, on the Maine, 8 m. N. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,000.

Rhayader, or *Rhayadergwy*, t. Wales, in Radnor co. 18 m. N. W. Radnor. Pop. 446.

Rhea, co. East Tennessee, on the W. side of the river Tennessee. Pop. 4,215. Slaves 334. Engaged in agriculture 937, in commerce 13. Chief town, Washington.

Rheden, or *Rheeden*, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland, 5 m. W. Doesburg, 6 E. N. E. Arnheim. Pop. 3,400.

Rheenen, or *Rhenen*, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, near the Rhine, 14 m. W. Arnheim, 22 S. E. Utrecht. Pop. 2,200.

Rhegium. See *Reggio*.

Rhedit, or *Rheyd*, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 2 m. E. Gladbach. Pop. 3,600.

Rheims, or *Reims*, derived from *Remi*, city in the N. E. of France, in Marne, on the small river Vesle. It is surrounded with a ditch and earthen mound, but the remaining fortifications of the city were levelled in 1812. The cathedral is a vast Gothic edifice of the 12th century, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. A university, founded here in 1547, is now replaced by a Royal college. The archbishop of this ancient city is the primate of the kingdom. The chief manufactures are of cottons and woollens; also of hats and stockings. 26 m. N. N. W. Chalons sur Marne, 100 E. by N. Paris. Lon. 4° 6′ E. Lat. 49° 16′ N. Pop. 38,000.

Rheinau, t. Switz. in Thurgau, 5 m. S. S. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 800.

Rheina-Wolbeck, a small principality of Germany, subject since 1815, to Prussia and Hanover. It lies along the W. side of the Ems, and has an area of 256 square miles, with 10,000 inhabitants.

Rheinbach, or *Rhynbach*, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 20 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,200.

Rheinbergen, t. Prussian States, in Cleves, 8 m. S. Wesel. Pop. 1,700.

Rhein-Bischoffsheim. See *Bischoffsheim*.

Rheineck, t. Switz. in St. Gall, on the Rhine, 8 m. S. W. Bregnetz, 24 E. S. E. Constance.

Rheinfelden, t. Switz. on the Rhine, 9 m. E. Bale. Pop. 1,200.

Rheinfels, or *Rhinfels*, fort, Prussian grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Lower Rhine, at St. Goar, between Coblentz and Bacharach.

Rheingau, or *Rhingau*, district of Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the N. bank of the Rhine, about 12 miles long and 4 broad.

Rheinau, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 5 m. S. Strasburg. Pop. 1,200.

Rheinthal, i. e. the Valley of the Rhine, a district of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the lake of Constance to the lordship of Sax. It is 16 miles long, and 4 broad.

Rheinzabern, t. France, in the Lower Rhine, 8 m. S. E. Landau, 15 N. E. Weissenberg. Pop. 1,000.

Rhense, or *Rees*, t. Prussian States, on the Rhine, 5 m. S. Coblentz. Pop. 1,000.

Rhieneck, principality of the Bavarian States. Area, 24 square miles. Pop. 2,000.

Rhine, the greatest river in Europe, after the Danube and the Wolga, rises in Switzerland, on the N. E. side of Mount St. Gothard. Flowing to the east, it passes the Grison town of Coire or Chur, when it becomes navigable, and then holds a northern course to the lake of Constance. Issuing from the lake with a copious current, the Rhine flows to the west, and receives the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat, whose united stream brings the tributary waters of the west and centre of Switzerland. At Bale, it takes a northern direction, and receives several rivers, of which the chief are the Neckar and Maine on the side of Germany, and the Moselle on that of France. Continuing its course to the N. it enters the kingdom of the Netherlands, and turning to the W. divides into two great branches, of which the southern takes the name of Waal, receives the Maese, becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German ocean by Dort, Rotterdam, and Williamstadt. The northern, or less considerable branch, is farther divided, first above, and afterwards below Arnheim; and the name of Rhine is finally retained by a small slow flowing water, which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the sea, or rather to the sands near Catwyk. From its source to Mentz, this great river is called the Upper Rhine, and from Mentz to Holland, the Lower Rhine. Its length is about 700 miles, and it is nav-

igable with a few interruptions, from Coire in the Grisons, to the German ocean. Of late, (1820,) steam boats have been employed in the navigation of the river.

Rhine, Circle of, a province subject to Bavaria, at a considerable distance from the rest of that monarchy, being situated W. of the Rhine, between Weisemberg on the S. and Worms on the N. Its form is compact. Area, 1,800 square miles. Pop. 308,000, of whom the majority are Catholics. It contains mines of iron, quicksilver, coal, and extensive pastures. The chief towns are Landau, and Deux Ponts.

Rhine, a province of the grand dutchy of Hesse, situated N. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Area, 1,000 square miles. Pop. 155,000.

Rhine, Confederation of, a short lived association, entered into by several German princes, in 1806, by which they separated themselves from the empire, and formed a new political compact, under the protection of France. The original parties to this league were—Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau and some smaller states. To these were afterwards added Saxony, Westphalia, Mecklenburg, and all the lesser princes of the west and north of Germany.

Rhine, Lower, province of the Prussian States, composed of territories taken in 1814, from France and the grand dutchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It is bounded N. by the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse Darmstadt, S. by France, and W. by Netherlands. It lies on both sides of the Rhine, between 49° 20′ and 51° 8′ N. lat. having an area of 5,700 sq. miles, and 950,000 inhabitants.

Rhine, Circle of the Lower, formerly one of the ten circles of the German empire, now divided among the states of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Prussia, and Hanover.

Rhine, Circle of the Upper, formerly a circle of the German empire, now divided among Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and other states.

Rhine, Lower, (*Bas Rhin*,) department in the E. of France, lying between the Rhine and the Vosges mountains. Area, 1,900 square miles. Pop. nearly 440,000.

Rhine, Upper, (*Haut Rhin*,) department in the E. of France, lying directly S. of the department of Lower Rhine. Extent, 1,700 square miles. Pop. 320,000, all of whom are of German descent.

Rhinebeck, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 18 m. N. Poughkeepsie, 67 S. Albany. Pop. 2,729. It contains 3 churches for Dutch Reformed and a Methodist church. In this town is the village of Redhook. There are 4 landings on the river in Rhinebeck. Here is a remarkable cavern.

Rho, t. Austrian Italy, 8 m. W. Milan.

Rhode Island, one of the U. States, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts: S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. It is 49 miles long from N. to S. and on its northern boundary, 29 broad, and contains 1,580 square miles. Lon. 71° 6′ to 71° 52′ W. Lat. 41° 17′ to 42° N. Pop. in 1790, 68,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931; in 1820, 83,059, or 52 for each square mile. Engaged in agriculture 12,559, in commerce 1,162, in manufactures 6,091.

The northern part of the State is hilly, and has a thin and barren soil; the rest of the state is chiefly level. The islands and the country bordering on Narraganset bay are very fertile, and celebrated for their fine cattle, and numerous flocks of sheep.

Common schools are not supported by law in Rhode-Island, as in the other New-England States. Academies, however, are established in all the principal towns, and private schools are maintained during the winter months in almost every part of the State. The Baptists are much the most numerous religious denomination. The number of Baptist congregations is 57; of Friends, 18; Congregationalists, 11; Episcopalians, 5; Moravians, 1; Jews, 1.

The Legislature consists of a senate of 10 members, and a house of representatives of 72 members. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators are chosen annually; the representatives, twice a year, in April and August.

In no State in the Union is so large a proportion of the population and capital employed in manufacturing as in Rhode-Island. The principal article is cotton goods, which are manufactured in large quantities in Providence and the vicinity. There are now more than 90 cotton mills in the State, many of which are extensive establishments. The other manufactures are of woollen goods, iron, ardent spirits, &c. The value of the manufactures in 1810, was $4,106,074. The exports in 1820, amounted to $1,072,762, of which nearly one half was foreign produce. The amount of shipping in 1819, was 39,044 tons. The amount of duties on foreign merchandize in 1818, was $233,024. There were in 1819, 33 banks in this State; 7 at Providence, 5 at Newport, 5 at Bristol, 3 at Smithfield, 2 at Westerly, and 1 each at Warren, Pawtucket, Pawtuxet, Cranston, Gloucester, Burrilville, Scituate, Coventry, Greenwich, Wickford, and South-Kingston.

Rhode Island, isl. from which the above State takes its name, is in Narraganset bay. It is 15 miles long, and on an average 3½ broad, containing about 50 square miles. Its climate is delightful. The summers are remarkably pleasant, and the winters milder than on the continent. It is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. Travellers have called it the Eden of America.

Rhode River, r. N. Carolina, which runs into the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river.

Rhodes, an extensive island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor. In ancient times, it was one of the most celebrated of the states of Greece, and distinguished above all others by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. After the death of Alexander, it appeared in its full glory, and not only dazzled the world by its magnificence, but became illustrious by its warlike exploits. This celebrated island is now reduced by the oppression of the Porte, and the arbitrary exactions of its governors, to a state of the most wretched poverty. The climate is delightful, and the soil fertile and well watered, but the oppression of the pacha, and the insecurity of property, have rendered these gifts of nature of no avail, and though it might become the granary of the neighbouring islands, it is now obliged to import a considerable proportion of the grain which it consumes. The population is estimated by Savary at 7,300 families, of whom 4,700 are Turks, 2,500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all about 36,500 souls; but Turner, a more recent traveller reduces the number to 20,000.

Rhodes, a city, and capital of the island of the same name. presents few vestiges of its ancient

grandeur. Statues, colossi, and paintings, have all been destroyed or removed. There are no remains of its magnificent temples and spacious porticos. The inhabitants consist of 5,000 Turks, and 1,000 Jews, no Greeks being allowed to settle in the city. One half of the houses in the city are in ruins, and one half of those in the suburbs uninhabited. Rhodes has two good harbours, separated only by a mole. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 600 feet from each other; while in the centre of the mole there is a square tower, 120 feet high. Lon. 28° 12′ 15″ E. Lat. 36° 26′ N.

Rhodes, or *Rodez*, t. France, cap. of Aveyron, 32 m. N. N. E. Alby, 70 N. E. Toulouse. Lon. 2° 34′ E. Lat. 44° 21′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Rhodina. See *Contessa, Gulf of*.

Rhodosto. See *Rodosto*.

Rhoe, Muckle, one of the Shetland isles, on the S. of the mainland. It is 24 miles in circumference.

Rhone, a great river which rises in the centre of Switzerland, only 5 miles from the source of the Rhine, and flowing west, rolls its turbid waters into the transparent lake of Geneva. Issuing from that lake, the Rhone flows S. forming the boundary between France and Savoy, after which it turns to the west and north, until reaching Lyons, where it is joined by the Saone. It then turns to the south, and discharges itself, by three mouths, into the part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Lyons, after an entire course of 500 miles. The navigation down its stream takes place with great ease; but the upward navigation can be performed only by draught or steam.

Rhone, department in the S. E. of France, bounded by the departments of the Saone-and-Loire, the Ain, the Isere, and the Loire. Extent, 1,050 square miles. Pop. 330,000. Lyons is the capital.

Rhone, Mouths of the, (*Bouches du Rhone*,) a department in the S. E. of France, bounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the Gard, Vaucluse, and Var. Extent, about 2,000 square miles. Pop. 293,000. Marseilles is the capital.

Rhotas, district, Hind. in Bahar. Rhotas, the capital, is on the W. side of the Jhylum or Hydaspes river. Lon. 72° 55′ E. Lat. 31° 55′ N.

Rhotas, or *Rotasgur*, fort, Hind. in Bahar, on the top of a table mountain, on the N. side of the Soane. Lon. 83° 58′ E. Lat. 24° 38′ N.

Rhuddlan, v. Wales, in Flintshire, in the vale of Clwyd. Its castle was once a place of great strength. 3 m. from Dissert. Pop. 831.

Rhuden. See *Ruthen*.

Riaca, or *Riasa*, r. Spain, which runs into the Douro, at Roa.

Rians, t. France, in Var, 24 m. N. W. Brignolles, 36 N. W. Toulon. Pop. 3,200.

Riao, isl. in the Eastern seas, 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 128° 2′ E. Lat. 2° 25′ N.

Riasan, government, Eu. Russia, lying S. of Vladimir, and E. of Moscow, extending from lat. 53° 40′ to 55° N. Area, above 13,000 square miles. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Riasan, the capital of the above government, is on the Oka, 123 m. S. S. E. Moscow. It is the see of a Greek bishop. Pop. 5,000. Lon. 39° 8′ E. Lat. 54° 38′ 6″ N.

Riba, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Tormes, 6 m. E. S. E. Salamanca.

Riba de Sella, s-p. Spain, in Asturia, on the coast of the Atlantic, 40 m. E. N. E. Oviedo.

Ribadavia, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho, 45 m. S. S. E. Santiago. Pop. 2,400.

Ribadeo, t. Spain, in Galicia, 18 m. N. E. Mondonedo. Pop. 2,000.

Ribble, r. Eng. which falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

Ribchester, v. Eng. in Lancashire, 5½ m. N. N. W. Blackburn. Pop. 2,762.

Ribe, Ripen, or *Rypen*, t. Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, 80 m. S. Wiborg, 120 N. Hamburgh. Lon. 8° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 21′ N. Pop. 2,600.

Ribeauwiller, or *Rappolsweiler*, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 7 m. S. W. Schelestadt, 9 N. by W. Colmar. Pop. 4,700.

Ribeira Grande. See *St. Jago*.

Ribeira Grande, t. on St. Michael's island, one of the Azores. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. about 3,000.

Ribemont, t. France, in Aisne, 9 m. S. E. St. Quentin, 21 N. W. Laon. Pop. 2,400.

Ribenza. See *Reiffnits*.

Riberac, t. France, in Dordogne, 20 m. W. by N. Perigueux. Pop. 3,000.

Ribiers, t. France, in Upper Alps, 4 m. N. W. Sisteron. Pop. 1,300.

Ribnik, t. Prussian States, 13 m. E. Ratibor, 21 N. Teschen. Pop. 1,400.

Ribnik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, 100 m. S. Jassay, 112 W. Ismael. Lon. 27° 4′ E. Lat. 45° 36′ N.

Ribnik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the Aluta, 44 m. S. Hermanstadt, 180 S. W. Jassy. Lon. 24° 8′ E. Lat. 45° 19′ N.

Ribnits, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a bay of the Baltic, 12 m. N. E. Rostock. Pop. 1,900.

Ribton, v. Eng. in Cumberland, 4 m. E. Workington, on the opposite side of the Derwent.

Rica, Villa, city of Chili, 66 m. from the Pacific ocean, 66 N. E. Valdivia. Lon. 72° 8′ W. Lat. 39° 9′ S.

Riccia, t. Naples, in Molise, 15 m. E. Bojano. Pop. 4,300.

Rice, Lake, lake of Canada, 6 m. N. Lake Ontario, with a portage between them.

Riceborough, p-t. and cap. Liberty co. Georgia, on Newport river, which is navigable for sloops to this place. 32 m. S. Savannah.

Riceys, Les, t. France, in Aube, 8 m. S. Bar-sur-Seine, 26 S. E. Troyes. Pop. 4,000.

Richard's creek, r. Indiana, which enters the Wabash on the N. side, 160 m. above Vincennes.

Richborough, v. Eng. in Kent, the famous *Rutupium* of the Romans. The ruins of its castle afford a more perfect specimen of Roman architecture than exists any where else in Britain. 2 m. N. N. W. Sandwich.

Richelieu, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 35 m. S. W. Tours. Pop. 3,200.

Richelieu, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Richelieu Islands, islands in the river St. Lawrence, at the S. W. entrance of Lake St. Peter, nearly 100 in number. Lon. 71° 7′ W. Lat. 42° 52′ N.

Richelieu river. See *Sorel*.

Richenburg, t. Bohemia, 10 m. S. E. Chrudim.

Richenvier. See *Richenweyer*.

Richfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 13 m. N. W. Cooperstown, 72 W. Albany. Pop 1,772.

Richfield, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 5 m. S. W. Jefferson. Pop. 193.

Richfield, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 357.

Richford, t. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque river, 44 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 440.

Richhill, t. Green co. Pa. Pop. 687.

Richhill, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 12 m. S. E. Zanesville. Pop. 706.

Richland, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 55 m. N. W. Utica. Pop. 2,728. It contains the village of Pulaski.

Richland, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,385.

Richland, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 1,031.

Richland, district, in the central part of S. C. Pop. 12,321. Slaves 7,627. Engaged in agriculture 4,064, in commerce 48, in manufactures 266. Chief town, Columbia.

Richland, r. Tennessee, which joins Elk river, after a course of 70 miles. It is navigable 12 miles to Pulaski.

Richland, p-v. Giles co. Ten.

Richland, co. in the N. part of Ohio. Pop. 9,169. Engaged in agriculture 1,935, in commerce 7, in manufactures 274. Chief town, Mansfield.

Richland, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,738. In this town is St. Clairsville, the county seat.

Richland, t. Clinton co. Ohio, 7 m. E. Wilmington. Pop. 1,066.

Richland, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 139.

Richland, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 225.

Richland, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. N. E. Lancaster. Pop. 1,071.

Richland, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 9 m. S. E. Cambridge. Pop. 860.

Richland, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 182.

Richlieu, or *Chambly*. See *Sorel River*.

Richman's Island, small isl. on the coast of Maine, 3 m. N. Portland.

Richmond, v. Eng. in Surry, on the S. bank of the Thames, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for being the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. It has an observatory, and the rich scenery of Richmond and its vicinity has attracted a number of families of distinction, whose seats render the village and neighborhood remarkably gay and splendid. 9 m. W. S. W. London. Pop. 5,219.

Richmond, borough t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on a lofty eminence, on the N. bank of the Swale. The town is on the N. declivity of the hill, and the castle crowns the summit. The chief trade is corn and lead. 40 m. N. W. York. Lon. 1° 45′ W. Lat. 54° 24′ N. Pop. 3,056.

Richmond, t. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, W. of Kingston.

Richmond, t. Gaspe co. Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.

Richmond, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. on Onion river, 13 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,014.

Richmond, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 40 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,391.

Richmond, p-t. Berks co. Mass. 7 m. W. Lenox, 130 W. Boston. Pop. 923.

Richmond, p-t. Washington co. Rhode Island, 30 m. S. Providence. Pop. 1,423.

Richmond, co. N. Y. comprises Staten Island. Pop. 6,135. Engaged in agriculture 480, in commerce 209, in manufactures 294. Chief town, Southfield.

Richmond, formerly *Honeoy*, t. Ontario co. N. Y. 16 m. S. W. Canandaigua, 232 W. Albany. Pop. 2,765.

Richmond, v. in Southfield, N. Y. in which are the county buildings. It contains a court-house and jail, and 2 churches. 12 m. S. New York.

Richmond, p-t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,135.

Richmond, co. Va. bounded N. by Westmoreland co. N. E. by Westmoreland and Northumberland cos. S. E. by Lancaster co. and S. W. by Rappahannock. Pop. 5,706. Slaves 2,664. Engaged in agriculture 1,737, in commerce 13, in manufactures 171. At the court-house is a post-office.

Richmond, the metropolis of Virginia, is in Henrico co. on the N. side of James river, immediately below the falls, and directly opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. The situation is healthy, as well as highly picturesque and beautiful. A part of the city is built on the margin of the river; the rest upon Shockoe hill, which overlooks the lower part of the city, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the river and adjacent country.

Richmond is finely situated for a commercial and manufacturing city, being at the head of tide water, and having an extensive back country, abounding with tobacco, wheat, and coal. The James river company have rendered the river navigable for batteaux for 220 miles above the city. The canal around the Great Falls commences 4 miles above the city, and the whole descent to the basin on Shockoe hill is 43 feet. The basin is within the city, covering a space of several acres, and around it are coal yards, lumber houses, and landing places for the produce brought down the river. The descent from the basin to tide water is about 80 feet, and is effected by 13 locks. The cost and expenses of the canal to the end of the year 1815, have been estimated at $374,290; the tolls received, up to the same period, $390,060; and the dividends, $150,000. On the canal are numerous mill-seats. In 1816, there were brought down the canal 14,562 hogsheads of tobacco, 178,846 bushels of wheat, 85,655 barrels of flour, and 800,000 bushels of coal. The value of the produce exported from Richmond and Manchester is about $8,000,000 annually. The amount of shipping belonging to this port in 1816, was 9,943 tons. James river is navigable for vessels of 250 tons to Warwick, and for those of 125 to Rockets, a mile below Richmond.

Richmond contains a state-house or capitol, a house for the governor, a spacious and elegant court-house, a jail, alms-house, state-prison, armory, 2 market-houses, a museum and academy of fine arts, Lancasterian school, female orphan asylum, 3 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, 2 insurance companies, 4 tobacco warehouses, 8 houses of public worship, 2 for Episcopalians, 2 for Methodists, and 1 each for Presbyterians, Baptists, Friends, and Jews; and 1,400 private houses, 800 of brick, many of them elegant, and 600 of wood. Among the manufacturing establishments are a glass house, sugar refinery, iron foundery, rolling and slitting mill, nail manufactory, and cotton mill.

The state-house or capitol is built in a commanding situation on Shockoe hill. The design was taken from La Maison Quarée at Nimes, but the execution falls greatly short of the original. In the centre of a spacious hall, in the middle of the building, stands a marble statue of Washington, executed in Paris. The Virginia Armory is erected on the south side of the canal, about a

Rigaud, seignory, York co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of Ottawas river, 35 m. W. Montreal.

Rigby, bay on the N. shore of Barrow's strait.

Rignac, t. France, in Aveyron, 14 m. W. by N. Rhodez. Pop. 2,000.

Rignac, t. France, in Charente, 3 m. E. Barbesieux. Pop. 1,200.

Rignano, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 18 m. W. N. W. Manfredonia. Pop. 2,000.

Rigny le Feron, t. France, in Aube, 24 m. S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,000.

Rigo, small isl. near the N. W. part of the island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies.

Rigolets, a channel or strait between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, which connects Lake Ponchartrain with Lake Borgne. Pearl river falls into it.

Rigolets de bon dieu, r. Louisiana, which branches off from Red river near Natchitoches, and receiving the waters of Saline lake and Black lake, unites again with Red river 25 miles above Alexandria.

Ril, t. Darfour, in Central Africa, 60 m. S. S. E. Cobbe.

Riley, t. Oxford co. Maine, 30 m. N. W. Paris.

Riley, t. Butler co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Hamilton. Pop. 1,451.

Riley, Cape, cape on the N. shore of Barrow's strait. Lon. 91° 45′ W. Lat. 74° 42′ N.

Rimac, r. Peru, which flows into the sea in lat. 12° 2′ S.

Rimachuma, lake of Quito, 19 miles long from N. to S. and 6 wide. It empties itself, on the west side, into the river Pastaza, in lat. 4° 11′ S.

Rima-Szecs, t. Hungary, 17 m. S. Gomer. Lon. 20° 14′ E. Lat. 48° 18′ N.

Rima-Szombath, or *Gross-Steffelsdorf*, t. Hungary, 14 m. E. S. E. Altsohl on the Rima. Lon. 20° 2′ 17″ E. Lat. 48° 23′ 16″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Rimatura isl. of the Pacific, which has recently followed the example of Rurutu, an island 40 m. distant, in renouncing idolatry.

Rimington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 14½ m. W. S. W. Skipton. Pop. 596.

Rimini, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, on the Marecchia, near its influx into the Adriatic. It had formerly a good harbour; but the sea has now retired to the distance of a mile and a half; It is the see of a bishop. 28 m. S. S. E. Ravenna, 50 N. W. Ancona, 150 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 32′ E. Lat. 44° 3′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Rimnik. See *Ribnik*.

Rimont, t. France, in Arriege, 7 m. N. E. St. Girons, 18 W. Foix. Pop. 1,800.

Rimouski, seignory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

Rimpar, t. Bavarian States, 4 m. W. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,000.

Rincadrolean Point, cape on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10° 13′ W. Lat. 52° 44′ N.

Rindge, or *Ringe*, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 39 m. S.W. Concord, 55 N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,298.

Ring Island, small isl. opposite Newburyport, Mass.

Ringkioping, or *Rinkoping*, t. Denmark, in N. Jutland, on a bay of the same name which sets up from the German ocean in a N. direction 35 miles. 52 m. N. by W. Ripen, 45 S. W. Wiborg. Lon. 8° 18′ E. Lat. 56° 6′ N.

Ringleben, t. Germany, belonging to Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. N. Erfurt, 26 E. N. E. Eisenach. Lon. 11° 2′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ N.

Ringo's Town, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J. 15 m. N. W. Princeton.

Ringsheim, v. Baden, 2 m. W. by S. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,100.

Ringstedt, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 30 m. S. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 700.

Ringwood, t. Eng. in Hampshire, on the Avon, 30 m. S. W. Winchester, 91 S.W. London. Lon. 1° 48′ W. Lat. 50° 50′ N. Pop. 3,269.

Rinteln, t. Germany, on the Weser, 30 m. W. S. W. Hanover, 10 S. E. Minden. Pop. 2,700.

Rintimpore. See *Rantampore*.

Rinriel Point, cape, Ireland, on the W. coast of Galway co. Lon. 9° 58′ E. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Rio Bamba, t. New Grenada, cap. of an intendancy of the same name at the foot of Chimborazo. Pop. 20,000. Lon. 78° 46′ W. Lat. 1° 41′ 46″ S.

Rio Grande, r. Zanguebar, in E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea, in lon. 41° 30′ E. 5′ S.

Rio Grande. See *Grande, Rio*.

Rio Grande, province, Brazil, bounded ... capitania of St. Paul's on the N., Matto ... the W., and the Spanish territories on ... climate is very fine, and the soil so ... that this district may be called the granary of Brazil. The wheat grown here is shipped to all the ports on the coast. The other exports are beef, tallow, and hides, to a great amount.

Rio Grande, the capital of the above province, is at the mouth of a river of the same name, in lat. 32° S. It is well defended, and carries on an extensive trade in the productions of the province.

Rio de Ouro, r. of the Sahara, in W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lon. 16° W. lat. 23° 33′ N.

Rio das Pedras, r. W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 9° 10′ N.

Rio del Rey, r. W. Africa, which falls into the gulf of Benin, in about lon. 8° 5′ E lat. 4° 30′ N.

Riom, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 50 m. S. by W. Moulins. Lon. 3° 6′ E. Lat. 45° 51′ N. Pop. 13,500.

Rions, t. France, in Gironde, 17 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,500.

Riopar, t. Spain, in La Mancha, 17 m. S. by W. Alcaraz. Pop. 4,600.

Riou's Island, or *Rooahooga*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 24 miles in circumference. Lon. 130° 9′ W. Lat. 8° 54′ S.

Ripa Limosani, t. Naples, 9 m. E. Molise. Pop. 3,100.

Ripa Transone, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 12 m. N. E. Ascoli. It is the see of a bishop.

Ripen, or *Ribe*, province, Denmark, in Jutland. Sq. miles 3,326. Pop. 100,000.

Ripen, town. See *Ribe*.

Ripley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Nyd, 4 m. N. W. Knaresborough, 211 N. by W. London.

Ripley, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 3½ m. S. S. W. Alfreton. Pop. 1,439.

Ripley, p-t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 325.

Ripley, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, W. of Maysville. Pop. 1,111.

Ripley, p-t. and cap. Brown co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 46 m. S. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 421.

Ripley, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,822. Engaged in agriculture 509, in manufactures 21. At the courthouse is a post-office.

Ripley, t. Bond co. Illinois, on Shoal creek, 20 m. E. Edwardsville, 10 W. Perryville.

Ripoli, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 52 m. N. by E. Barcelona, 15 N. Vique. Pop. 2,400.

Ripon, or *Rippon*, t. and borough, Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and Skell. It was once celebrated for its manufacture of spurs. A navigable canal comes near to the town, which communicates with York, Hull, &c. 23 m. N. W. York. Lon. 1° 31′ W. Lat. 54° 8′ N. Pop. 3,633.

Ripton, Addison co. Vt. E. of Middlebury. Pop. 42.

Ripton, p-v. in Huntington, Ct.

Rirvost Vilsieti. See *Croatia*.

Ris, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,400.

Risano, t. Austrian Dalmatia, at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, 8 m. N. Cattaro. Pop. 1,800.

Risborough Monks, t. Eng. in Buckingham co. 7 m. S. Aylesbury. Pop. 899.

Riscle, t. France, in Gers, on the Adour, 35 m. W. Auch. Pop. 1,200.

Rishton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4 m. N. E. by E. Blackburn. Pop. 1,084.

Rishworth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 1½ miles from Halifax. Pop. 1,211.

Rising Sun, p-t. Cecil co. Md.

Rising Sun, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 15 m. below the mouth of the Miami, 18 m. below Lawrenceburg, 18 above Vevay. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains 40 or 50 houses.

Ristigouche, seignory, Gaspe co. Lower Canada, at the head of Chaleur bay.

Ristigouche, r. New-Brunswick, which separates that province from Lower Canada, and falls into Chaleur bay. One of its branches rises within two miles of a water of the St. John, and another issues from a lake which also sends forth a tributary to the St. Lawrence. The Ristigouche is important for its salmon fishery.

Rittburg, small principality of the Prussian States, on the Ems. Area, 65 square miles. Pop. about 12,000. Rittberg, or Rietberg, the chief town, is on the Ems, 38 m. S. S. W. Minden, 9 N. by E. Lippestadt. Pop. 1,400.

Rittenhouse, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.

Ritzebuttel, the chief place of a bailiwick, belonging to the city of Hamburgh, 54 m. W. N. W. Hamburgh, 1 S. Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,500.

Riva, t. Austrian Italy, on the lake of Como, 6 m. S. Chiavenna.

Riva, or *Reiff*, t. Austrian States, in Tyrol, 17 m. S. W. Trent. Pop. 3,100.

Rivo di Chieri, t. Sardinian States, 10 m. E. by S. Turin. Pop. 2,300.

Rivalba, t. Piedmont, 10 m. N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 1,000.

Rivalta, t. Austrian Italy, at the influx of the Mincio into the lake of Mantua, 5 m. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,500.

Rivanna, r. Va. which runs into the N. side of James river, at Columbia. It is navigable 22 miles for boats.

Rivara, t. Piedmont, 14 m. W. by N. Chivasso. Pop. 1,200.

Rivarolo, t. Piedmont, 18 m. N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 5,200.

Riudorm, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 11 m. W. by N. Tarragona. Pop. 2,400.

Rive de Gier, t. France, in Loire, 12 m. N. E. St. Etienne, 22 S. S. W. Lyons. Pop. 4,300.

Rivel de Lauragais, t. France, in Aude, 9 m. W. N. W. Quillan. Pop. 1,000.

Rivello, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 10 m. E. by S. Policastro. Pop. 5,400.

River, Haute, t. Sardinian States, near Chamberry. Pop. 5,000.

Riverhead, v. Eng. in Kent, ½ m. from Seven Oaks.

Riverhead, p-t. New-London co. Ct.

Riverhead, p-t. and cap. Suffolk co. N.Y. on the N. side of Long Island, 90 m. E. New York. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists and 1 for Presbyterians, and 4 parishes. Pop. 1,907.

Rives, t. France, in Isere, 8 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,400.

Rivesaltes, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 6 m. N. by W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,800

Riviere des Hurons, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the Sorel at Fort Chambly.

Riviere du Loup, seignory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on Lake St. Peter, 22 m. W. Three Rivers.

Riviere Ouelle, seignory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 77 m. N. E. Quebec.

Riviere des Prairies, r. Lower Canada, which divides the island of Montreal from Isle Jesus; after which it joins the St. Lawrence.

Rivington, v. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. from Bolton.

Rivoli, t. Italy, in Piedmont, 9 m. W. Turin. Pop. 5,100.

Rivoli, small t. Lombardy, on the Adige, 12 m. N. W. Verona.

Rivieville, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Rixhoofl, the most Northerly point of Prussian Pomerania, with a light house.

Rixton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. E. by N. Warrington. Pop. 886.

Riseh, t. A. Turkey, on the Black sea, 45 m. E. by N. Trebisond.

Rissuto, Cape, promontory, Naples, on the coast of Calabria. Lon. 17° 25′ E. Lat. 38° 57′ N.

Rjask, t. Eu. Russia, 70 m. S. S. E. Riazan. Pop. 900.

Ro, or *Rho*, t. Austrian Italy, 7 m. N. W. Milan.

Roa, t. Spain, in Burgos, on the N. side of the Douro. 25 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 2,500.

Roan, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 125° 3′ E. Lat. 2° 19′ N.

Roane, co. Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, at the junction of the Clinch and Holston. Pop. 7,895. Slaves 814. Engaged in agriculture 2,096, in commerce 16. Chief town, Kingston.

Roan's Creek, p-v. Carter co. Tennessee.

Roanne, t. France, on the Loire, 40 m. N. W. Lyons. It is an entrepot for goods sent from the E. and S. E. of France, to Orleans, Nantes, Paris, &c. 30 m. N. Mont Brison. Lon. 4° 4′ E. Lat. 46 2′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Roanoke, Little, r. Va. which runs into the Staunton, 15 miles above the junction of the Dan.

Roanoke, isl. near the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albermarle sound. The N. point of the island is 7 m. W. of Roanoke inlet.

Roanoke Inlet, channel on the coast of N. Carolina, which leads into Albermarle sound. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 35° 56′ N.

Roanoke, r. formed by the Staunton and Dan, the former of which rises in the Alleghany mountains in Virginia, on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and the latter on the borders of N. Carolina and Virginia. After their union near the southern boundary of Virginia, the river assumes the name of Roanoke, and flowing S. E. falls into the head of Albermarle sound. Its navigation is unobstructed to Halifax, near the foot of the Great Falls, 75 m. by land from the mouth of the river, for vessels of 45 tons burden. At the Great Falls the river descends 100 feet in a distance of 12 m.; but a canal is now completed around these falls to Rock landing, which opens the navigation for batteaux as far as the junction of the Dan and the Staunton. The Dan has been made navigable to Danville, and the Staunton is navigable for some distance for boats of 5 tons. The lands on the Roanoke are among the most productive in the United States. Its products annually for exportation may be estimated at $2,500,000, and when the full effect of the improvements in its navigation is realized, will probably exceed $5,000,000. At present a great portion of the produce is carried to Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp canal, but efforts are now making by the North Carolinians to secure this trade to some port within the limits of their own state.

Roaring River, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, 12 m. below the mouth of Obed's river.

Roaring Water, r. Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water bay, 5 m. W. S. Skibbereen.

Roaring Water Bay, bay on the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 22′ W. Lat. 51° 28′ N.

Roatun. See *Ruatan*.

Robaree, rocks near the S. coast of Ireland, 3 m. S. E. Galley Head. Lon. 8° 50′ W. Lat. 51° 31′ N.

Robben Island, or *Seal Island*, isl. of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay, 6 miles in circumference. Lon. 18° 20′ E. Lat. 33° 40′ S.

Robbinston, p-t Washington co. Maine, at the confluence of the river St. Croix with Passamaquoddy bay, opposite St. Andrews, N. B. The principal settlement is in an elevated and pleasant situation, to the S. of which is a fine expanse of water 25 miles long and 12 wide. Robbinston was incorporated in 1785. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Methodists, is a place of considerable trade, and carries on ship building to some extent. Pop. 434. 15 m. N. N. W. Eastport.

Robbstown, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Robe, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 12 m. W. Ballingrobe.

Robecq, v. France, in Pas-de-Calais, 4 m. S. W. St. Vincent. Pop. 2,300.

Robel, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 20 m. W. Strelitz, 28 W. S. W. New Brandenburg. Pop. 1,800.

Robert Bay, bay in the island of Martinique. It is nearly two leagues deep, and is formed by two points: on the E., La Rosa, and on the W., Los Galeones.

Robert's Island, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 33′ W. Lat. 24° 42′ N.

Robert's Isles, 2 large islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 219° 47′ E. Lat. 7° 53′ S.

Robert's Store, p-v. Halifax co. Va.

Robertson, co. West Tennessee, on the N. side of Cumberland river. Pop. 9,933. Slaves 2,520. Engaged in agriculture 2,785, in commerce 10, in manufactures 157. Chief town, Springfield.

Robertson, t. Allegany co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 899.

Robertville, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C.

Robeson, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 2,065.

Robeson, co. in the S. part of N. Carolina. Pop 8,204. Slaves 2,099. Engaged in agriculture 1,955, in commerce 10, in manufactures 74. Lumberton is the chief town.

Robillante, t. Piedmont, 8 m. S. Coni.

Robinal, settlement, Mexico, 40 m. S. S. W. Vera Paz. Pop. 800.

Robinhood's Bay, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. S. E. Whitby.

Robin's Island, small isl. N. Y. at the E. end of Long Island, belonging to Southold.

Robinson, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,392.

Robinson, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 925.

Robinson's Island, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 35′ W. Lat. 24° 43′ N.

Robion, r. France, in Isere, which falls into the Rhone, near Montmelian.

Robledo, t. Spain, in New Castile, 33 m. S. by E. Ciudad Real, 57 N. by E. Jaen. Pop. 6,400.

Robles, r. New Granada, which unites with the Honda and enters the Cauca, in lat. 2° 34′ N.

Roca, archipelago of small islands on the coast of Venezuela, in New Granada, about 23 miles from E. to W. and 10 from N. to S. Lon. 66° 45′ W. Lat. 11° 55′ N.

Roca de Ilheos, small isl. on the coast of Venezuela. Lat. 11° 51′ N.

Roca Partido, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 128° W. Lat. 16° 35′ N.

Rocab, s-p. Hadramaut, in Arabia, on the Indian ocean, 30 m. S. S. W. Sahar.

Rocamadour, t. France, in Lot, 22 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 1,100.

Rocca, t. Austrian Italy, on the Lago Maggiore, 30 m. N. W. Milan.

Rocca, Cabo da, cape, Portugal, in Estremadura, the most westerly point of land in Europe. It is often called the rock of Lisbon. Lon. 9° 29′ 21″ W. Lat. 38° 46′ 6″ N.

Rocco de Nieto, t. Naples, in Calabria, 40 m. W. by S. Cosenza.

Rocco Ramola, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 3 m. N. by E. Nola.

Rocca S. Casciano, t. Tuscany, 6 m. S. S. W. Florence.

Rocca Secca, t. Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 7 m. S. S. E. Arpino. Pop. 2,500.

Roccabruna, t. Piedmont, 3 m. E. N. E. Monaco. Pop. 1,700.

Roccacontrada, t. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical states, 24 m. E. S. E. Urbino.

Roccella, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the sea, 6 m. N. by W. Mileto, 45 N. N. E. Reggio.

Rocchetta, t. Sardinian states, 10 m. S. E. Chamberry.

Roch, t. Eng. in Worcestershire, 4½ m. S. W. by S. Bewdly. Pop. 835.

Roch, Cape, cape on the E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3° 5′ E. Lat. 39° 40′ N.

Rocha, t. Buenos Ayres, 35 m. N. E. Maldonado. Lon. 54° 12′ W. Lat. 34° 22′ S.

Rochdale, t. Eng. in Lancaster co. on the Roche, at the foot of the Blackstone-Edge hills. It has long been distinguished for trade and manufactures. The chief articles are baizes, flannels, kerseys, coatings, and broad cloths. 11 m. N. by E. Manchester, 194 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 37′ N. Pop. of the parish, 29,085; of the town, 10,823.

Roche, La, t. Netherlands, in Liege, on the Ourthe, 33 m. S. Liege. Pop. 1,400.

Roche, t. Switz. in Vaud, 40 m. E. by N. Geneva, 3 N. N. W. Aigle.

Roche, t. Savoy, 12 m. S. by E. Geneva. Pop. 2,300.

Roche. See *Rocky River.*

Roche l'Abeille, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 17 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 900.

Roche-Bernard, t. France, in Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 25 m. S. E. Vannes, 45 N. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,300.

Roche en Breme, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 6 m. N. W. Saulieu. Pop. 1,700.

Roche-Chalais, t. France, in Dordogne, 34 m. W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,000.

Roche-Chouart, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 22 m. W. Limoges, 34 N. E. Angouleme. Pop. 1,500.

Roche-Derrien, t. France, in Cotes-du-Nord, 9 m. E. Lannion. Pop. 800.

Roche-Guyon, t. France, on the Seine, 8 m. N. by W. Mantes. Pop. 1,000.

Roche Millay, t. France, in Nievre, 12 m. S. E. Moulins. Pop. 1,500.

Roche Perce, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Roche Pere, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, in Howard county.

Roche en Regnier, t. France, in Upper Loire, 11 m. N. W. Ysseageaux, 14 N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,500.

Roche sur Gon. See *Bourbon Vendee.*

Rochefort, t. France, in Lower Charente, on the Charente, 5 miles from its influx into the Atlantic. It contains an arsenal, cannon foundery, and extensive magazines of naval stores. The harbour, being one of the great naval stations of the kingdom, is protected by five forts. It is formed by the Charente, is secure, and capable from its depth of admitting vessels of great size. The docks are very complete. 20 m. S. E. La Rochelle, 100 N. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 57′ W. Lat. 45° 56′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Rochefort, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, 18 m. S. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,400.

Rochefort, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 9 m. S. W. Angers. Pop. 2,400.

Rochefort en Ardennes. See *Roche La.*

Rochefort Samson, v. France, in Drome, 12 m. E. N. E. Valence. Pop. 1,000.

Rochefaucault, t. France, in Charente, 20 m. N. E. Angouleme, 58 S. Poitiers. Pop. 2,400.

Rochelle, La, t. France, cap. of Lower Charente, is on a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic. Its fortifications, the work of the famous Vauban, are in good condition, and consist of 19 large bastions, and 8 half moons, inclosed by a moat and covered way. On the side of the sea it has a massy wall, flanked with large antique towers. The town is well built, the streets broad, and the houses spacious. Its port stretches into the interior of the town, like that of Marseilles, and though not large, is secure. The trade of La Rochelle is considerable. It exports wines, brandy, flour, linen, and bay salt. 78 m. S. Nantes, and 335 S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 9′ W. Lat. 46° 9′ N. Pop. 17,500.

Rochemaure, t. France, in Ardeche, near the Rhone, 6 m. N. W. Montelimart. Pop. 1,050.

Rochester, ancient city, Eng. in Kent, on the Medway. On the E. it is connected by a continued range of buildings with Chatham, and on the W. by the bridge over the river, with the village of Strood. The chief public buildings are the castle. the cathedral, the churches, the town-hall, the bridge, and Watt's charity-house and dormitories. The bridge over the Medway is thought superior to any other in the kingdom, for height, strength, and elegance, except the London bridges. It sends two members to Parliament. 27 m. N. W. Canterbury, 29 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 30′ E. Lat. 51° 23′ N. Pop. 9,070, or, including Chatham, 21,722.

Rochester, v. Eng. in Northumberland, 25 m. N. N. W. Hexham.

Rochester, t. Essex co. Up. Canada, on the S. side of Lake St. Clair.

Rochester, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 34 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,148.

Rochester, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. on Salmon Fall river. Near the centre of this town is the village of Norway Plains, containing a church, court-house, and about 40 dwelling-houses. One term of the court of common pleas is held here annually. 18 m. N. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,471.

Rochester, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. on Buzzard's bay, 20 m. S. W. Plymouth, 48 S. Boston. Lon. 70° 40′ W. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 3,084.

Rochester, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. 14 m. S. W. Kingston. Pop. 2,062.

Rochester, or *Rochesterville*, p-v. in Gates and cap. of Monroe co. N. Y. at the falls of the Genesee river, 6 m. from its mouth. At this place the Erie canal crosses the Genesee. The first house was erected in 1812, and in 1822, the village contained about 3,000 inhabitants, 6 houses of public worship, a stone court-house, 2 printing offices, and numerous mills and manufactories.

Rochetta, t. Sardinian states in Montferrat, 3 m. N. E. Cairo, 16 S. S. E. Acqui. Pop. 2,600.

Rochford, t. Eng. in Essex, 16 m. S. E. Chelmsford, 39 E. London. Pop. 1,214.

Rochlitz, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 28 m. S. S.E. Leipsic. Pop. 2,100.

Rock, t. Harison co. Ohio, 16 m. N. Cadiz. Pop. 700.

Rockcastle, co. Kentucky. Pop. 2,249. Slaves 155. Engaged in agriculture 333, in commerce 5. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Rock Fish, r. Va. which runs into James river on the N.

Rock Hall, p-v. Kent co. Md.

Rock Hill, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,567.

Rock Landing, v. Halifax. co. N. C. at the head of the great falls of the Roanoke, 12 m. above Halifax.

Rock River, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash on the N. side, 150 m. above Vincennes.

Rock River, Illinois. See *Rocky River.*

Rock Spring, p-v. Nelson co. Va.

Rockaway, p-t. Morris co. N. J. on Rockaway river, a branch of the Passaic; 7 m. N. by W. Morristown.

Rockbridge, co. in the central part of Va. Pop. 11,945. Slaves 2,612. Engaged in agriculture 2,575, in commerce 129, in manufactures 653. Chief town, Lexington. In this county is the famous natural bridge over Cedar creek. See *Cedar Creek.*

Rockdale, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 776.

Rockenhausen, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, 13 m. N. by E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,100.

Rockford, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Rockhall, p-v. Kent co. Md.

Rockingham, t. Eng. in Northampton co. on the Welland, 84 m. N. by W. London. Pop. 230.

Rockingham, p-t. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 20 m. below Windsor. Pop. 2,155.

Rockingham, co. N.H. bounded N. by Strafford co. E. by Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Hillsborough co. Pop. 55,246. Engaged in agriculture 10,522, in commerce 609, in manufactures 1,973. Chief towns, Portsmouth and Concord.

Rockingham, co. in the central part of Va. Pop. 14,784 Slaves 1,871. Engaged in agriculture 3,013, in commerce 35, in manufactures 951. Chief town, Harrisburg.

Rockingham, co. on the N. side of N. C. It is watered by the Dan. Pop. 11,474. Slaves 2,974. Engaged in agriculture 2,664, in commerce 26, in manufactures 141. At the court-house is a post-office.

Rockingham, t. and cap. Richmond co. N. C. 6 m. E. of Pedee river, 74 from Hillsborough.

Rockland, co. N. Y. bounded N. W. by Orange co. E. by the Hudson, and S. W. by N. Jersey. Pop. 8,837. Engaged in agriculture 1,474, in commerce 52, in manufactures 755. Chief town, Clarkstown.

Rockland, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 405.

Rockland, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,130.

Rockland, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 373.

Rockport, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river. Pop. 157.

Rockville, p-t. and cap. Montgomery co. Md. 14 m. from Washington.

Rockville, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Rocky Hill, p-v. in Wethersfield, Ct.

Rocky Hill Mills, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Rocky Mills, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.

Rocky Mount, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Va. 25 m. N. Martinsburg.

Rocky Mount, p-v. Nash co. N. C.

Rocky Mount, p-v. Chester district, S. C.

Rocky Mountains, a name given to that part of the great American range which lies in the U. States, and British America. They are a continuation of the Cordilleras of Mexico, and terminate on the Frozen ocean, in about lat. 70° N. The expedition under Major Long visited these mountains in the summer of 1820. Dr. James ascended one of the summits, called from him James Peak, near lat. 38° 18′ N. lon. 105° 39′ W. Its height by trigonometrical measurement is 8,500 feet above its base, 11,500 above the level of the sea. Other summits in its neighborhood were judged to be much higher.

Rocky Ridge, p-v. Christian co. Ken.

Rocky River, r. N. C. which runs into the Yadkin.

Rocky River, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 10 m. W. Cleaveland.

Rocky River, r. Indiana, which falls into the Wabash from the E. 78 m. above Vincennes. Its branches interlock with those of the main fork of White river. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and has several large forks.

Rocky River, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Lake Michigan.

Rocky, or *Rock River*, or *Roche*, r. which rises in the North-west Territory, runs through the N. W. part of Illinois, and flows into the Mississippi, 160 m. above the Illinois, 400 above St. Louis, after a course of 200 miles. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth.

Rocky Springs, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.

Rocoux, v. Netherlands, in Liege, 2 m. N. W. Liege.

Rocquigny, t. France, in Ardennes, 14 m. N. N. W. Rethel. Pop. 1,200.

Rocroy, t. France, in Ardennes, 14 m. N. W. Mezieres, 44 S. E. Mons. Pop. 2,900.

Roda, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 m. N. N. E. Vique. Pop. 2,400.

Roda, La, t. Spain, in La Mancha, 20 m. S. Alarcon, 22 S. E. San Clement. Pop. 2,400.

Rodach, t. Germany, in Saxe-Coburg, 6 m. W. N. W. Coburg. Pop. 1,300.

Rodborough, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 1 m. W. by S. Stroud. Pop. 1,628.

Rodbye, commonly called *Roebye*, s-p. Denmark, in the island of Laland, on an arm of the Baltic, 12 m. S. E. Naskov. Pop. 800.

Rodden, r. Eng. in Salop, which falls into the Terne, near Roddington.

Rodelheim, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 m. W. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 900.

Rodelsee, t. Bavarian states, 2 m. from Kitzingen.

Rodemachern, or *Rodemack*, t. France, in Moselle, 9 m. N. N. E. Thionville, 25 N. Metz. Pop. 1,000.

Rodenburg, t. Germany, 17 m. W. by S. Hanover. Pop. 850.

Roder, r. Saxony, which falls into the Schwartz Elster, 2 m. below Elsterwerda.

Rodi, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 20 m. N. W. Manfredonia. Pop. 3,000.

Rodman, p-t. Jefferson co. (N.Y.) S. of Watertown. Pop. 1,735.

Rodney Point, point on the N. W. coast of America, forming the N. point of Norton sound. Lon. 166° 3′ W. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

Rodoni, cape on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. Lon. 19° 16′ E. Lat. 41° 55′ N.

Rodosto, or *Rodosdschig*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora, 55 m. N. E. Gallipoli, 68 W. Constantinople. Lon. 27° 25′ 16″ E. Lat. 40° 59′ 34″ N. Pop. 16,000.

Rodrigues Key, isl, on the coast of Florida, one of the Tortugas. Lon. 81° 17′ W. Lat. 25° N.

Roe, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, 2 m. N. W. Limavaddy.

Roebuck Island, small isl. N.Y. at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario.

Roer, or *Rhur*, 2 rivers of the Prussian states: the one flowing through Lower Rhine and Cleves-and-Berg, passes by Duren and Juliers, and falls into the Maese; the other joins the Rhine between Ruhrort and Duisburg.

Roeulx, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 m. E. N. E. Mons. Pop. 2,500.

Rofrano, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, 12 m. N. N. W. Policastro. Pop. 2,000.

Rogasen, t. Prussian Poland, 24 m. N. by E. Posen. Pop. 3,500.

Rogattchev, t. Eu. Russia, on the Dnieper, 54 m. S. S. W. Mohilev.

Rogaz, v. Prussian Saxony, 14 m. N. by E. Magdeburg. Pop. 800.

Rogersmills, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y.

Rogerstown, t. Missouri, 40 m. S. W. St. Louis.

Rogersville, p-t. Pendleton district, S. C.

Rogersville, p-t. and cap. Hawkins co. Tennessee, on the Holston. It is pleasantly situated in Carter's valley, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, and a printing-office. In 1816, a salt lick was discovered about 9 miles N. W. of

this place, from which it is expected the surrounding country may be supplied with salt. In the neighborhood of this town is a spring which has a regular ebb and flood. 65 m. E. N. E. Knoxville.

Roggenburg, t. Bavaria, 14 m. S. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,800.

Roggerveld, Upper, Middle, and *Little*, three districts in the N. part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

Rogliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 7 m. S. by E. Cosenza. Pop. 3,400.

Rognes, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 12 m. N. W. Aix. Pop. 2,000.

Rohan, t. France, in Morbihan, 30 m. N. Vannes. Pop. 1,500.

Rohanpore, t. Bengal, in Mouldah, on the E. bank of the Mahanuddy river. Lon. 88° 26′ E. Lat. 24° 48′ N.

Rohan-Rohan, t. France, in Two-Sevres, 6 m. S. S. W. Niort. Pop. 1,900.

Rohilcund, properly *Kuttaher*, valuable district, Hind. formerly belonging to the province of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareily. It is situated between the Ganges and Gogra, and between 28° and 30° N. lat. It was ceded to the British in 1801.

Rohitsch, t. Austrian States, 21 m. E. Cilley.

Rohnstock, v. Austrian States, 2 m. from Jauer.

Rohr, t. Bavaria, 16 m. S. Ratisbon, 7 E. S. E. Abensberg.

Rohra, v. Prussian Saxony, 2 m. E. Meinungen. Pop. 1,000.

Rohrheim, or *Great Rohrheim*, v. Germany, 13 m. S. S. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,100.

Rohrsdorf, Bober, v. Prussian states, on the Bober, 57 m. W. by S. Breslau. Pop. 1,600.

Rohrsdorf, Gross, v. Saxony, 11 m. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 2,000.

Roibon, t. France, in Isere, 22 m. W. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,300.

Roiselle, t. France, in Somme, 6 m. E. Peronne. Pop. 1,200.

Rokitsan, or *Rokycsany*, t. Bohemia, 8 m. E. Pilsen, 42 W. S. W. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

Rolland, isl. in the Indian sea, about 9 miles in circumference. Lon. 68° 43′ E. Lat. 48° 37′ N.

Rolle, t. Switzerland, in Vaud, 18 m. N. N. E. Geneva. Pop. 2,400.

Rolling, r. Arkansas ter. which falls into Little river, a tributary to Red river.

Rolpah, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 82° 5′ E. Lat. 29° 22′ N.

Rom, small isl. Denmark, on the W. coast of Sleswick, 8 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. 1,500. Lon. 8° 31′ E. Lat. 55° 9′ N.

Rom Islands, 2 small islands, N.Y. at the E. end of Long Island, in Fisher's island sound, belonging to Southold.

Roma, Campagna di. See *Campagna.*

Roma, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 127° 20′ E. Lat. 7° 35′ N.

Romagna, province, Italy, in the States of the Church, on the Adriatic, and bounded N. by the Ferrarese. The capital is Ravenna.

Romagnano, t. Sardinian states, 20 m. N. Vercelli.

Romainville, v. France, 5 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,000.

Roman, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, at the junction of the Moldava and Sereth, 45 m. W. S. W. Jassy, 145 W. Bender.

Roman, Cape, cape on the coast of S. C. 21 leagues E. N. E. Charleston lighthouse. Lon. 79° 30′ W. Lat. 33° 5′ N.

Romans, Cape, cape on the W. coast of Florida, 20½ leagues N. W. by N. Cape Sable. It has an excellent harbor with 11 feet water on the bar.

Romania, Rumelia, or *Rum-Ili*, province, Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Servia and Bulgaria; E. by the Black sea; S. by the sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean; and W. by Albania. The whole of this fine country, comprising Thrace, Macedon, and ancient Greece, is in a very backward state of civilization.

Romano, t. Austrian Italy, 26 m. E. Milan. Pop. 3,200.

Romano, t. Piedmont, 5 m. S. Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.

Romanov, t. Eu. Russia, in Jaroslav, on the Volga, 34 m. N. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 2,100.

Romanov, or *Romanovka*, t. Russia, in *Minsk*, 22 m. W. by N. Sluck, 65 S. S. W. Minsk.

Romanov, t. Eu. Russia, in Jaroslav, on the Volga, 16 m. W. N. W. Jaroslav. Lon. 39° 40′ E. Lat. 57° 46′ N. Pop. 4,200.

Romans, t. France, in Drome, on the Isere, 11 m. N. E. Valence, 28 W. S. W. Grenoble. Pop. 6,500.

Romblon, or *Romblino*, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 121° 58′ E. Lat. 12° 40′ N.

Rome, a large and famous city of Italy, formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and the capital of the world, is built chiefly on the left or eastern bank of the Tiber, 15 m. from its mouth, 100 N. W. Naples. The space inclosed by walls, approaches to the form of a square, and is about 13 miles in circuit, but a considerable portion of it is covered with vineyards, corn fields, or villas, the close population occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls.—The streets of Rome have seldom any foot pavements: a number of them are long and straight and not unfrequently terminated by an obelisk, a fountain, and a church, but they are generally narrower than those of London. The houses are partly of stone, partly of brick, and frequently covered with stucco. The squares are small, but numerous, and in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments.—The wall that surrounded Rome in the time of the emperors, is in many places in good preservation. Among the ancient edifices is the Pantheon or Rotunda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance. Its beauty consists in its proportions. A still more imposing object is the amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 581 feet long, 481 broad, and 1,616 in circumference, being the largest amphitheatre ever known. It has been much dilapidated, but there remains enough of the great circular wall to form a most striking and sublime object. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas reliefs, all of the finest marble. Trajan's pillar still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is still covered with admirable bas reliefs, representing his expedition against the Dacians. The pillar is of marble; its diameter at the base is 11 feet, at the top 10; its total height 133.—Of the ancient Roman roads, several, such as the Via Latina, the Via Vitellia, the Via

Aurelia, still serve to approach the Capitol.—Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. The sewers are now much obstructed by stones and earth. As to public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, there remain of those of Caracalla little but the walls; but the baths of Titus are in better preservation.—Of the various theatres and circuses of ancient Rome, hardly a vestige remains.

No city in Europe is superior to modern Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The principal is that of St. Peter's, in which the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are all displayed in the highest perfection. It was commenced in 1506, and no less than 18 successive Popes were employed in its construction. The most celebrated architects of modern times, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Maderno, and Bernini, have displayed their talents on this vast undertaking, the total expense of which must have amounted to at least £12,000,000 sterling. Entering a circular court formed by a vast colonnade, the spectator is struck by the majestic front of the building, extending 400 feet in length, and rising to the height of 180. The eye is at the same time gratified with the majestic dome, rising from the central part of the roof of the church, to a height which, reckoning from the ground, is 424 feet. The interior of the church corresponds perfectly with its outward grandeur. Five lofty portals open into the portico, a gallery extending across the width of the edifice, and resembling in size a cathedral. This magnificent entrance is paved with marble, covered by a gilded vault, and closed at either end by statues. Opposite to the five portals are five doors, each leading into the church. On entering any of these, the spectator beholds the most spacious hall ever constructed by human art, expanding in magnificent perspective, its length being above 600 English feet.

There are three palaces belonging to the Pope, viz. the Lateran, the Quirini, and the Vatican. The Vatican was erected by different architects at different eras, and forms not one, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 10,000. The palaces belonging to private families are numerous, and remarkable for their size and internal decorations.

Rome is the seat of several seminaries, a university, a Greek, a German, and a Jesuit college. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing a number of youths of different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty languages; but the fame of modern Rome lies not in literature, but in the fine arts. It has long been a resort for painters, sculptors, and architects, from various countries. The private collections of pictures, statues, and antiquities, are numerous and extensive.—Of the libraries, by far the largest is that of the Vatican: an immense collection, but deficient in late publications.—Pop. in 1817, 131,000, of whom 9,000 were Jews. The number of Catholic inhabitants connected with the church, as priests, monks, or nuns, is computed at 7,000 or 8,000.

Rome, t. Kennebec co. Maine, 22 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 533.

Rome, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 15 m. N. W. Utica, 108 W. N. W. Albany. Pop. 3,569. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Whitesboro.' Rome stands on the site of the celebrated Fort Stanwix. It is at the head of boat navigation on the river, which is here connected with Wood creek by a canal 1½ miles in length, navigable for boats of 15 tons. The village contains about 200 houses and stores, a brick court-house and jail, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a brick arsenal belonging to the State, and an elegant stone arsenal belonging to the U. States. The Erie canal passes about 80 rods west of the village. Rome is situated at the meeting of a number of important roads, and is a place of considerable business.

Rome, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 491.

Rome, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 399.

Romelsoe, small islands in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21° E. Lat. 64° 55′ N.

Romen, or *Romni*, t. Eu. Russia, in Poltava, 100 m. N. N. W. Poltava, 112 E. S. E. Czernigov.

Romerstadt, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 27 m. N. Olmutz. Pop. 1,000.

Romescamps, t. France, in Oise, 6 m. N. W. Grandvilliers. Pop. 1,100.

Rometta, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 5 m. N. W. Messina.

Romford, t. Eng. in Essex, 17 m. S. W. Chelmsford, 12 E. N. E. London. Pop. 3,244.

Romhild, t. Germany, in Saxe-Meinungen, 17 m. S. S. E. Meinungen. Pop. 1,600.

Romiley, or *Romleigh*, t. Eng. in Cheshire near Altrincham. Pop. 1,015.

Romilly, t. France, in Aube, 12 m. E. Nogent sur Seine, 23 N. E. Troyes. Pop. 2,000.

Romilly sur Andelle, t. France, in Eure, near Pont de l'Arche. Pop. 1,300.

Romishorn, or *Romanshorn*, t. Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the lake of Constance, 11 m. E. S. E. Constance.

Romkala, the ruins of a large castle on the Euphrates, 60 m. N. E. Aleppo.

Romney, New, t. Eng. in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, on a rising ground in the centre of Romney Marsh. Romney Marsh is an extensive level of the richest pasture land in England. 71 m. S. E. London. Lon. 0° 56′ E. Lat. 50° 59′ N. Pop. 850.

Romney, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, on lake Erie.

Romney, t. and cap. Hampshire co. Va. on the W. side of the S. W. branch of the Potomac, 50 m. N. Winchester, 190 N. W. Richmond. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 70 dwelling-houses.

Romorantin, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 25 m. S. E. Blois. Pop. 6,000.

Romrod, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. N. W. Fulda. Pop. 900.

Romsdal, district, Norway, in Drontheim. Chief town, Christiansund.

Romsey, or *Rumsey*, t. Eng. in Hants, on the Test, 8 m. N. N. W. Southampton, 74 W. by S. London. Lon. 1° 31′ W. Lat. 50° 59′ N. Pop. 5,217.

Romsoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt. Lon. 10° 48′ E. Lat. 55° 30′ N.

Romulus, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y. on the W. side of Cayuga lake, 10 m. N. Ovid, 200 W. Albany. Pop. 3,698.

Romsee, t. Netherlands, 5 m. from Liege. Pop. 1,000.

Rona, small isl. in the Northern ocean, 16 leagues N. W. the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 58° 32′ N.

Ronaldshay, North, small isl. of the Orkneys, 2 miles long, 2 leagues N. of the isle of Sanday.

Ronaldshay, South, the most southern of the Orkney islands, six miles long. Pop. 1,600.

Roncador, small isl. in the Caribbean sea, 35 m. E. N. E. Old Providence. Lon. 80° 4′ W. Lat. 13° 32′ S.

Roncaglia, v. Italy, in Parma, on the Po, 8 m. E. Piacenza.

Roncesvalles, t. Spain, in Navarre, 14 m. N. N. E. Pampeluna.

Ronciglione, t. Italy, in the States of the church, 12 m. S. Viterbo, 30 N. N. W. Rome.

Roncq, t. France, in North, 8 m. N. Lisle. Pop. 2,900.

Ronda, t. Spain, in Granada, on the Guadiaro, romantically situated on the top of a mountain. The chief manufactures are leather and silk stuffs. The environs are well cultivated and fertile. Pop. of the town and suburbs, 20,000. 38 m. W. by N. Malaga, 48 S. E. Seville.

Ronde, Rhonde Island, or *Redonda*, one of the Grenadines, dependant on the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies. Lon. 61° 39′ W. Lat. 12° 19′ N.

Rondehaye, La, v. France, in La Manche, 6 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,000.

Rondisone, t. Piedmont, 20 m. N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

Ronne, or *Ronde*, t. Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, 93 m. E. S. E. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,200.

Ronneburg, t. Germany, in Altenburg, belonging to Saxe-Gotha, 12 m. S. W. Altenburg, 60 W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 2,600.

Ronnen, small isl. Denmark, near the N. W. coast of Laaland. Lon. 11° 15′ E. Lat. 56° 5′ N.

Ronnow, t. Bohemia, 7 m. S. E. Czaslau. Pop. 900.

Ronsberg, t. Bohemia, 24 m. W. N. W. Klattau. Pop. 1,300.

Ronsdorf, t. Prussian province of Cleves-and-Berg, 14 m. S. S. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,400.

Rooderpore, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 79° 29′ E. Lat. 29° 1′ N.

Roody Sand, or *Waveren*, a district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, situated behind the mountains of Drakenstein. It abounds in grain, pulse, fruits, and wine. 70 m. E. of Cape Town.

Roog. See *Baltic Port*.

Roonay, t. Bengal, in Birbhoom. Lon. 87° E. Lat. 24° 26′ N.

Roopnagur, t. Hindoostan, in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 52′ E. Lat. 26° 39′ N.

Roopoor, t. Hind. in Delhi, on the S. E. bank of the river Suttelege. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 31° 7′ N.

Roosebecke, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 8 m. N. Courtrai, 20 S. W. Ghent. Pop. 4,000.

Rooseville, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.

Roots, t. Portage co. Ohio, 4 m. S. Ravenna. Pop. in 1815, 400.

Roozendael, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 m. E. N. E. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 4,600.

Roque, point on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35° 45′ W. Lat. 5° 3′ S.

Roque d'Antheron, t. France, in Mouths-of-the Rhone, 15 m. N. W. Aix. Pop. 1,300.

Roquebrou, t. France, in Cantal, 14 m. W. Aurillac, 22 S. W. Mauriac. Pop. 1,300.

Roquebrune, t. France, in Var, 12 m. S. by E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,700.

Roquebrussane, t. France, in Var, 16 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 1,500.

Roquecort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 20 m. N. E. Agen. Pop. 1,500.

Roquecourbe, t. France, in Tarn, 6 m. N. N. E. Castres. Pop. 1,500.

Roquefeuil, t. France, in Aube, 22 m. S. W. Limoux. Pop. 900.

Roquefort, t. France, in Landes, 14 m. N. E. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,400.

Roquelaure, t. France, in Gers, 6 m. N. Auch. Pop. 1,800.

Roquemaure, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 3,200.

Roquepic, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 65° 14′ E. Lat. 9° 56′ N.

Roquetaillade, fief, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 5 m. S. W. Three-Rivers.

Roque Timbaut, t. France, in Lower Garonne, 8 m. N. E. Agen. Pop. 1,200.

Roquevaire, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 14 m. N. E. Marseilles, 15 S. by E. Aix. Pop. 3,100.

Roraas, t. Norway, in Drontheim, noted for its copper mines. 67 m. S. S. E. Drontheim. Pop. 3,000.

Rorgen, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, near Aix-La-Chapelle. Pop. 3,000.

Rorschach, or *Roschach*, t. Switz. on the lake of Constance, 6 m. N. E. St. Gall. Pop. 2,800.

Rosa, Mount, mountain, Switzerland, next to Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe. It is between the canton of the Valais and Piedmont, to the east of Mont Cervin. Height, according to Saussure, 15,600 feet above the level of the sea; according to Sir George Shuckburgh, 15,240 feet.

Rosalgate, the E. point of Arabia. Lon. 60° 10′ E. Lat. 22° 20′ N.

Rosani, cape, Eu. Turkey, on the coast of Romania. Lon. 24° 14′ E. Lat. 40° 35′ N.

Rosana, or *Roscienie*, t. Russia, in Grodno, 56 m. S. by W. Novogrodek.

Rosaria, El, t. Mexico, in Sonora, 400 m. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 106° 9′ W. Lat. 23° 28′ N. Pop. 5,600.

Rosario, t. Buenos Ayres, 75 m. S. Santa Fe. Lon. 60° 51′ W. Lat. 32° 56′ S.

Rosario, r. New Granada, in Carthagena, which communicates with the Magdalena, and with the Cauca.

Rosarno, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 5 m. S. S. E. Nicotera, 30 N. by E. Reggio. Pop. 2,500.

Rosas, (an. *Rhodia*,) t. Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 22 m. N. E. Cerona. Lon. 3° 10′ 13″ E. Lat. 42° 16′ 6″ N. Pop. 2,600.

Rosate, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. S. S. W. Milan.

Rosbach, t. Prussian Saxony, 10 m. W. Lutzen, 9 S. S. W. Merseburg. It is remarkable for the victory obtained by the Prussians under Frederick II. over the French, in November 1757. Pop. 500.

Rosbach, Upper, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m. N. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,000.

Rosbegh, Point, cape on the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 52′ W. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Roschestvensk, t. Eu. Russia, 32 m. S. by W. St. Petersburg.

Roschild, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 15 m. W. Copenhagen.

Roscef, t. France, in Finisterre, on the coast, 3 m. N. St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 2,500.

Roscommon, county, Ireland, bounded S. by Galway, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, N. E. by Leitrim, E. by Longford and Westmeath. It is a flat open country, in some places sprinkled with rocks and extensive bogs. Area, 541 square miles. Pop. 86,000.

Roscommon, t. Ireland, in the above county, 36 m. N. E. Galway, 68 N. N. W. Dublin. Lon. 8° 3′ W. Lat. 53° 35′ N.

Roscommon, p-v. Steuben co. N. Y.

Rose, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 380.

Rose's Island, small isl. of Florida, at the entrance into Pensacola bay.

Rose Island, isl. near the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 146° 50′ W. Lat. 58° 35′ N.

Roseau, or *Charlotte Town*, the capital of Dominica, in the W. Indies, is on a point of land on the S.W. side of the island, between two bays. Lon. 61° 27′ W. Lat. 15° 25′ N.

Roseburg, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.

Cosemarket, v. Wales, in Pembroke, 4 m. from Haverford West.

Rose Mills, p-v. Amherst co. Va.

Rosenau, or *Rosnau*, t. Hungary, 9 m. N. E. Gomer, 24 N. Caschau. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3,200.

Rosenau, t. Transylvania, 7 m. S.W. Cronstadt.

Rosenberg, t. Hungary, on the Wagg, 23 m. N. by E. Neusohl. Pop. 2,100.

Rosenberg, t. West Prussia, 11 m. E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,100.

Rosenberg, t. Bohemia, on the Moldau, 22 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,200.

Rosenberg, t. Baden, 37 m. E. by N. Heidelberg. Pop. 800.

Rosenberg, t. Prussian States, 24 m. E. N. E. Oppeln. Pop. 1,400.

Rosenburg, Great, v. Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 16 m. S. S. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,000.

Rosendorf, v. Bohemia, 28 m. E. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

Roseness, cape on the S. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 2° 42′ W. Lat. 58° 45′ N.

Rosenfeld, t. Wirtemberg, 38 m. S. S. W. Stutgard. Pop. 1,000.

Rosengyn, one of the Banda isles, 7 m. S. E. Lantore.

Rosenheim, t. Bavaria, on the Inn, 38 m. W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,700.

Rosenthal, t. Bohemia, 20 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,200.

Rosenthal, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 12 m. N. Marburg. Pop. 1,100.

Rosenthal, or *Rosmital*, t. Bohemia, 40 m. S. S. W. Prague. Pop. 1,100.

Roses, Islands of, two small islands near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 17° S.

Roseto, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 13 miles W. S. W. Lucera. Pop. 2,800.

Rosetta, a city of Egypt, situated near the mouth of that branch of the Nile called by the ancients the Bolbitine, but now the canal of Rosetta. The foreign trade of Egypt is carried on chiefly from the port of Alexandria; but Rosetta forms the medium of communication between that city and Cairo. Rosetta is better built than Alexandria; the houses are not, as in most parts of Egypt, composed of mud, but of brick. Compared with other eastern cities, it has a neat and pleasing appearance, and is distinguished by the beauty of its environs. The merchants residing at Rosetta are chiefly Turks, and natives of Syria. Pop. 12,000. A considerable proportion of the population consists of Copts. Lon. 30° 28′ E. Lat. 31° 24′ N.

Roseville, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.

Rosheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 14 m. W. by S. Strasburg. Pop. 3,400.

Rosienie, t. Eu. Russia, in Wilna, 76 m. S. Mittau, 100 N. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 41° 57′ E. Lat. 55° 30′ N.

Rosieres, t. France, in Somme, 17 m. E. by S. Amiens. Pop. 2,800.

Rosieres aux Salins, t. France, in Meurthe, on the river Meurthe, 6 m. W. Luneville, 12 S. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,200.

Rosiers, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 9 m. N. W. Saumur, 18 S. E. Angers. Pop. 3,800.

Rosiers, Cape, the S. cape at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in the district of Gaspe, Lower Canada. Lon. 63° 40′ W. Lat. 48° 56′ N.

Rosignano, t. Sardinian States, 6 m. S. Casale. Pop. 2,000.

Rosito, cape, Italy, on the E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16° 40′ E. Lat. 40° 5′ N.

Rosla, t. Prussian Saxony, 36 m. W. Halle, 10 S. S. E. Stolberg. Pop. 1,400.

Roslavl, t. Eu. Russia, in Smolensko, 60 m. S. S. E. Smolensk. Pop. 4,000.

Roslin, v. Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle. Roslin castle is on a rock in a deep glen, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height. 7 m. S. W. Edinburgh.

Rosmalen, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 3 m. N. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,100.

Rosman's, p-v. Belmont co. Ohio.

Rosmarinhal, t. Portugal, 8 m. W. Alcantara, in Spain, 51 E. Abrantes.

Rosmarino, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 11 m. N. E. Mistretta.

Rosny, v. France, near the Seine, 3 m. W. Mantes. It is the birthplace of the duke of Sully, minister to Henry IV.

Rosoy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 17 m. N. E. Melun. Pop. 1,500.

Rosoy, t. France, in Aisne, 25 m. N. E. Laon. Pop. 1,400.

Ross, county, Scotland, bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by Cromarty and Moray frith, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the ocean. Area, 2,070 square miles. Pop. 60,853.

Ross, t. Eng. in Hereford co. on the Wye. The Man of Ross, celebrated by Pope, was John Kyrle, who resided here, and spent his income in acts of benevolence. 12 m. S. E. Hereford, 115 W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 35′ W. Lat. 51° 54′ N. Pop. 2,261.

Ross, s-p. Ireland, in Cork co. on a bay to which it gives name, 25 m. S. W. Cork.

Ross, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,979.

Ross, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 873.

Ross, co. Ohio, watered by the Scioto. Pop. 20,619. Engaged in agriculture 4,128, in commerce 39, in manufactures 634. Chief town, Chillicothe.

Ross, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 314.

Ross, t. Butler co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 8 m. below Hamilton. Pop. 1,665.

Ross, New, s-p. Ireland, in Wexford co. on the Barrow, which is navigable to the town for vessels of 400 tons. 17 m. W. Wexford, 11 N. E. Waterford. Lon. 6° 58′ W. Lat. 52° 22′ N.

Rossano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 30 m. N. E. Cosenza, 110 N. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 44′ E.

Lat. 39° 38′ N. It is the see of an archbishop. Pop. 7,000.

Rossberg, a mountain of the interior of Switzerland, near the E. bank of the lake of Zug. A part of the mountain fell in 1806 and buried a village, destroying more than 100 human lives.

Rossdorf, t. Germany, in Saxe-Meinungen, 10 m. N. N. W. Meinungen. Pop. 900.

Rossel, t. East Prussia, 51 m. S. S. E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,300.

Rossena, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 14 m. S. S. E. Parma.

Rossie, p t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, above Ogdensburg. Pop. 869.

Rossleben, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 23 m. W. Merseberg. Pop. 1,100.

Rossville, p-v. York co. Pa.

Rossville, t. Butler co. Ohio, on the great Miami, opposite Hamilton. Pop. 1,321

Rossville, t. New Madrid co. Missouri.

Rossville, p-v. in the Cherokee Nation, Ten. on the S. side of Tennessee river, 4 miles below the mouth of Chickamaugah creek, 50 S. S. W. Washington. (Ten.)

Rosswein, or *Ruspen*, t. Saxony, on the Freyberg Mulda, 24 m. W. Dresden. Pop. 2,700.

Rostak, city of Ommon, in Arabia, 70 m. W. Maskat.

Rostock, t. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 8 miles from its mouth. It is the largest place, and the only seaport of consequence in the States of the grand duke. It has a university, with 20 professors, and about 170 students. Its chief export is corn. The annual number of arrivals, great and small, is about 600 sail. It was the birth-place of marshal Blucher, and is 40 miles W. S. W. Stralsund. Pop. 13,000.

Rostorf, v. Hanover, 3 m. S.W. Gottingen.

Rostov, t. Eu. Russia, in Jaroslav, 40 m. S. S. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 5,000.

Rostov, t. Eu. Russia, on the Don, between Azoy and Tscherkask.

Rostrara, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,679.

Rostrenen, t. France, in Cotes du Nord, 25 m. S. S. W. Guingamp, 33 S. W. St. Brieux. Pop. 1,500.

Rota, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the N. side of Cadiz bay, 7 m. N. N. W. Cadiz. Pop. 6,000.

Rotai, or *Rotte*, small isl. in the Eastern seas, 27 m. S. W. Timor.

Rotas. See *Rhotas*.

Rotebro, t. Sweden, in Upland, 30 m. N. N. W. Stockholm.

Rotenburg, t. Switzerland, 4 m. N. Lucerne.

Rotenburg, t. Hanover, 24 m. E. Bremen, 14 N. N. E. Verden. Pop. 800.

Roth, t. Wirtemberg, 25 m. S. Ulm, 12 E. S. E. Biberach. Pop. 900.

Rothbach, v. Bavarian States, 3 m. N. W. Altdorf.

Rothberg. See *Rougemont*.

Rothehutte, v. Hanover, near Elbingerode. Pop. 700.

Rothenacker, v. Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 14 miles above Ulm. Pop. 1,100.

Rothenberg, one of the twelve departments into which the kingdom of Wirtemberg was divided in 1810. It contains Stutgard, the capital of the kingdom. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 112,000.

Rothenbuch, t. Bavarian States, 13 m. E. by S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 800.

Rothenburg on the Tauber, t. Bavarian States, 28 m. S. S. E. Wurzburg, 18 W. N. W. Anspach. Pop. 5,700.

Rothenburg, t. Prussian States, on the Neisse, 12 m. N. Gorlitz, 55 E. N. E. Dresden. Pop. 900.

Rothenburg, v. Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 13 m. N. N. W. Halle. Pop. 800.

Rothenburg, t. Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, on the river Fulda, 23 m. S. S. E. Cassel, 9 N. Hersfeld. Pop. 3,000.

Rothenfeld, t. Baden, on the Murg, 6 m. E. S. E. Rastadt. Pop. 900.

Rothenfels, t. Bavarian States, on the Maine, 15 m. W. N. W. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,400.

Rother, r. Eng. which forms the boundary for a short way between Sussex and Kent, and falls into the English channel at Rye.

Rotherham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Rother and Don. Here is an academy for the education of Protestant dissenters, more particularly the Independents, proposing to become clergymen. Here also are very extensive iron and steel works, in which are manufactured cannon of the largest calibre, and almost every kind of cast iron articles. 6 miles N. E. Sheffield, 160 N. N. W. London. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 25′ N. Pop. 2,950.

Rotherhithe, parish, Eng. in Surry, on the Thames, about a mile and a half east of London bridge, noted for its dock-yards. Pop. 12,114.

Rothesay, or *Rothsay*, royal burgh, Scotland, on the N. E. coast of the island of Bute, at the bottom of an extensive bay. It is extensively engaged in the herring fishery.

Rothesay, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 227° 46′ E. Lat. 56° 37′ N.

Rothe Sund, (*Red Sound*,) strait of the Baltic, between the Danish islands of Falster and Laland.

Rothewisch, v. Saxony, a few miles from Pleun. Pop. 2,000.

Rothschen-salm, s-p. Finland, on the gulf of Finland, 11 m. W.S. W. Fredericksham. Lon. 27° 1′ E. Lat. 60° 27′ 57″ N.

Rothweil, Upper, v. Baden, 13 m. N. W. Fribburg. Pop. 1,100.

Rothwell, v. Eng. in Northamptonshire, 4 m. N. W. by W. Kettering, 78½ N. W. by N. London. Pop. 1,451.

Rothwell, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. Wakefield. Pop. 5,004.

Rotsclar, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 m. N. by W. Louvain. Pop. 1,600.

Rotte, r. Netherlands, in South Holland, which falls into the Maese at Rotterdam.

Rottel, r. Austria, which falls into the Danube, near the castle of Ottersheim.

Rottenburg, t. Wirtemberg, separated by the Neckar from Ehingen Pop. 4,700.

Rotterdam, a large commercial city in South Holland, on the N. bank of the Maese, which here resembles an arm of the sea, although nearly 20 miles from its mouth. Though not fortified, it is surrounded by a moat, and entered by six gates towards the land, and four towards the water. It is traversed by the Rotte, a river, or rather broad canal, which here joins the Maese. Rotterdam is intersected, even more than other towns in Holland, by canals, almost all of which are bordered with trees. The houses are rather convenient than elegant. Their height is four, five, or six stories. The principal public buildings are the exchange, the great church of St. Lawrence.

the town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, and the extensive buildings of the East India company. Erasmus was born here in 1467. As a commercial city, Rotterdam has various advantages. Its broad and deep canals bring vessels of large burden close to the doors of the merchants' warehouses. It has in several respects greater accommodation than Amsterdam, the Maese being open, and the passage free from ice earlier than the Zuyder Zee, and a single tide sufficing to carry vessels to the German ocean. During the late wars in Europe, its commerce was greatly depressed, but since the overthrow of Bonaparte it has rapidly revived. 14 m. S. E. Hague, 36 S. by W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 29′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N. Pop. 56,000.

Rotterdam, t. Schenectady co. N.Y. Pop. 1,529.

Rotterdam, or *Constantia*, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.

Rottingen, t. Bavarian states, on the Tauber, 9 m. N. E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,200.

Rottweil, t. Wirtemberg, 46 m. S. S. W. Stutgard, 42 N. W Constance. Pop, 2,900.

Rotunda, small isl. in the Atlantic ocean, 3 leagues E. Granada. Lat. 11° 56′ N.

Rou, or *Pulo Rou*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Malacca. Lon. 102° 10′ E. Lat. 6° 43′ N.

Rouad, or *Ruad*, (an. *Aradus*,) isl. off the coast of Syria, nearly opposite Tortosa. Lon. 35° 57′ E. Lat. 34° 51′ N.

Rovado, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. W. N. W. Brescia. Pop. 5,000.

Rouanne. See *Roanne.*

Rouans, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 20 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,100.

Rovario, t. Piedmont, 13 m. N. Vercelli. Pop. 2,500.

Roubaix, t. France, in dep. of the North, 6 m. N. Lisle, 12 N. W. Turnay, 24 N. Douay. Pop. 8,000.

Roubion, r. France, which falls into the Rhone, at Montelimart.

Roucy, t. France on the river Aisne, 11 m. S. E. Laon. Pop. 900.

Rouen, city, France, cap. of the Lower Seine, on the right bank of the Seine, 70 miles from its mouth, in a fertile and pleasant country. Among the public buildings are the cathedral built by William the Conqueror, and said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the church of St. Ouen, and that of St. Maclou. Of the curiosities the most interesting is the bridge of boats over the Seine. Instead of piers, it rests on 19 large barges, which fall and rise with the ebb and flow of the tide. It is about to be replaced by an elegant stone bridge, which is already (1820) in a state of progress. Rouen is one of the principal manufacturing towns in France, especially in the article of cotton goods. It has likewise manufactures of woollens, linens, and in a smaller degree, of iron ware, paper, hats, and pottery. The annual value of all the manufacture is estimated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling, and the number of persons employed, at 50,000. The Seine at Rouen is from 500 to 800 feet in width, and with the aid of the tide brings up vessels of 150 or 200 tons. 45 m. E. Havre, 80 W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 6′ E. Lat. 49° 26′ N. Pop. 87,000.

Roverbello, t. Austrian Italy, 12 m. N. N. W. Mantua.

Roveredo, or *Rovereith*, t. Austrian states, and chief place of a district in Tyrol, near the left bank of the Adige. 28 m. N. Verona, 12 S. by W. Trent. Lon. 11° E. Lat. 45° 55′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Rouergue, formerly a province in the S. part France, now forming the department of the Aveyron.

Roversano, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 20 m. W. Rimini.

Rouffach, or *Ruffach*, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 9 m. S. W. Colmar, 25 N. Altkirch. Pop. 3,300.

Rouge, t. France, in Loire Inferieure, 4 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,200.

Rouge river, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Detroit river, 5 miles below Detroit. It is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet water, 4 miles, to the dock yard, thence for boats drawing 3 feet water, 8 miles.

Rougemont, t. France, in Doubs, 22 m. N. by E. Besancon. Pop. 1,200.

Rougemont, v. Switz. in Vaud, 18 m. E. Vevay.

Rough Shelly, cape on the E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 2° 28′ W. Lat. 56° 36′ N.

Rovigno, t. Austrian States, on the coast of Istria, on a rock which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbors. 40 m. S. Trieste, 37 S. W. Fiume. Pop. 10,000.

Rovigo, a delegation of Austrian Italy, separated by the Po from the States of the Church. Extent, 550 square miles. Pop. 63,000.

Rovigo, t. Austrian Italy, and cap. of the above delegation, is on the Adigetto, a branch of the Adige. 18 m. N. N. E. Ferrara, 35 S. S. W. Venice. Lon. 11° 48′ E. Lat. 45° 4′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Rouillac, t. France, in Charent, 14 m. N. W. Angouleme. Pop 1,200.

Roujan, t. France, in Herault, 4 m. N. E. Beziers. Pop. 1,000.

Roulers, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Mandel, a small river which falls into the Lys. 12 m. N. N. E. Ypres, 18 S. Bruges. Pop. 8,500.

Round Island, isl. in Bristol bay, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 200° 6′ E. Lat. 58° 37′ N.

Round Key, small isl. near the coast of Mississippi, 5 m. N. Horn island.

Round Lick, p-v. Smith co. Tennessee.

Round Top, a peak of the Catskill mountains, in New-York, 3,804 feet above the level of the sea.

Rounda, t. Hind. Kandeish. Lon. 75° 47′ Lat. 20° 54′ N.

Rorno, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia, 115 m. N. E. Lemberg. Pop. 3,300.

Rouse's Point, Lower Canada, the W. point at the outlet of Lake Champlain through Sorel river, a little above the 45th degree of N. lat.

Roussillon, before the revolution a province in the south of France, now forming the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Roussillon, t. France, in Isere, 12 m. S. S. W. Vienne. Pop. 1,500.

Routot, t. France, in Eure, 9 m. E. by N. Pont Audemer. Pop. 1,100

Rouville, seignory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 19 m. E. Montreal.

Rouvray, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 47 m. W. by N. Dijon. Pop. 800.

Rowan, co. in the W. part of N.C. Pop. 26,000.

Slaves 5,381. Engaged in agriculture, 7,273, in commerce 153, in manufactures 355. Chief town, Salisbury.

Rowe, t. Franklin co. Mass. 17 m. N.W. Greenfield, 103 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 851.

Rowlet, t. Potter co. Pa. Pop. 53.

Rowley, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 15 m. N. Salem, 28 N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,825.

Rowley, King's, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 2 m. S. E. Dudley. Pop. 4,974.

Roxborough, t. St. Ormont co. Up. Canada.

Roxborough, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 7 m. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,682.

Roxborough, p-t. and cap. Person co. N. C.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Teviotdale*, co. Scotland, bounded E. and S. E. by Northumberland, S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, S. W. and W. by Dumfries and Selkirk, and N. and N. W. by Berwickshire. Extent, about 700 square miles. Pop. 37,230.

Roxburgh, city, Scotland, in Roxburgh co. It stood on a peninsula formed by the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed, about a mile S. W. of Kelso, but is now wholly decayed.

Roxbury, t. Orange co. Vt. 45 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 512.

Roxbury, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 45 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 366.

Roxbury, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 2 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 4,135. It was first settled in 1630, and is divided into three parishes.

oxbury, t. Litchfield co. Ct. 32 m. N. W. New Haven, 46 S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,124.

Roxbury, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 22 m. E. Delhi, 56 S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,488.

Roxbury, t. Morris co. N. J. 45 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 1,792.

Roxbury, p-v. Franklin co. Pa.

Roxbury, or *Leverings*, p-v. Philadelphia co. Pa.

Roxbury, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 397.

Roxbury, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

Roxo, cape, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0° 50' W. Lat. 37° 53' N.

Roxton, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, E. of Montreal.

Roxwell, t. Eng. in Essex, 4½ m. W. N. W. Chelmsford. Pop. 751.

Roy Bareily, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 81° 12' E. Lat. 26° 10' N.

Royal, p-t. Sampson co. N. C.

Royal Isle, large isl. Lake Superior, about 40 miles long, and 13 wide. Lon. 89° W. Lat. 47° 52' N.

Royalstown, p-t. Lancaster co. Ohio.

Royalton, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. on White river, 25 m. N. Windsor. Here is an Academy. Pop. 1,816.

Royalton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 36 m. N. W. Worcester, 70 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,424.

Royalton, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 1,849.

Royalton, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 225.

Royalton, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. W. Lancaster.

Royan, t. France, in Lower Charente, at the mouth of the Gironde, 14 m. S. by E. Marennes. Pop. 2,700.

Roye, t. France, in Somme, 28 m. E. by S. Amiens, Pop. 3,100.

Roypoor, t. Bengal, in Midnapore. Lon. 87° E. Lat. 24° 48' N.

Royston, t. Eng. in Hertford and Cambridge counties, 22 m. S. by E. Huntingdon, 37 N. London. Lon. 0° 1' W. Lat. 52° 4' N. Pop. 1,309.

Royton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 4½ m. S. by E. Rochdale. Pop. 3,910.

Rosnow, t. Austrian states, in Moravia, 35 m. E. Olmutz. Pop. 2,300.

Rshev-Volodimirov, t. Eu. Russia, in Tver, on both sides of the Wolga, which is navigable here. 144 m. W. N. W. Moscow, 278 S. S. E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 7,400.

Ruabon, v. North Wales, in Denbigh, 5 m. from Wrexham. Pop. 1,137.

Ruatan, isl. in the bay of Honduras, 30 miles long, and 9 wide; naturally fortified by rocks and shoals. Lon. 86° 45' W. Lat. 16° 23' N.

Rubicon, the ancient name of a river in the N. E. of Italy, which flowed into the Adriatic to the N. of Rimini, supposed to be the modern Luso.

Rubiessow, t. Poland, 29 m. E. by N. Zamoski, 30 S. S. E. Chelm.

Rubin, cape of the Mediterranean, on the N.W. coast of the island of Ivica. Lon. 1° 21' E. Lat. 39° 5' N.

Ruchibucto, settlement on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, about 50 m. from the S. point of the province.

Ruckingen, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 5 m. E. Hanau.

Rudaw, t. East Prussia, 14 m. N. N. W. Konigsberg.

Rudelstadt, t. Prussian states, 20 m. W. Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,200.

Ruden, small isl. in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania. Lon. 13° 48' E. Lat. 53° 40' N.

Ruden. See *Ruthen*.

Rudesheim, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 15 m. W. Mentz. Pop. 2,000.

Rudgeley, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, near the S. bank of the Trent. 9½ m. E. S. E. Stafford, 131 N. W. London. Pop. 2,213.

Rudig, t. Bohemia, 23 m. E. S. E. Carlsbad. Pop. 800.

Rudkioping, t. of the island of Langeland, in Denmark, on the W. coast. Lon. 10° 47' 45" E. Lat. 54° 55' N. Pop. 1,100.

Rudolphswerth. See *Neustadtel*.

Rudolstadt, t. Germany, 22 m. S. E. Erfurt. Pop. 4,000.

Rudolstadt, principality. See *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*.

Rudraprayaga, t. Hind. in Serinagur, at the confluence of the rivers Alcananda and Calyganga. Lon. 79° 2' E. Lat. 30° 19' N.

Rudstedt, Great, v. Germany, in the grand dutchy of Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. W. N. W. Weimar. Pop. 800.

Ruc, r. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, 3 m. S. Weshpool.

Rue, or *Ruw*, t. Swiss canton of Friburg, 10 m. W. Gruyeres, 12 N. E. Lausanne.

Rue, r. France, in Auvergne, which falls into the Dordogne, near Bart.

Rue, t. France, in Somme, 14 m. N. W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,100.

Ruedock, r. Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee a mile from Bala.

Ruel, t. France, 9 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 2,500.

Ruffach, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 8 m. S. Colmar, 27 N. N. W. Bale. Pop. 3,300.

Ruffec, t. France, in Charente, 24 m. N. Angouleme, 34 S. Poitiers. Pop. 2,100.

Ruffieux, t. Savoy, 20 m. N. Chamberry. Pop. 1,100.

Rufia, or *Rafeo*, (an. *Alpheus*,) well known r. Greece, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Arcadia, opposite the island of Zante.

Rufisco, s-p. Kayor, in Africa, N. of the Gambia, 60 m. W. N. W. Amboule.

Rugby, t. Eng. in Warwick co. on the S. side of the Avon. It has a grammar school, now called the college, which has more than 300 students, and funds which yield £2,000 per annum. 19 m. E. N. E. Warwick, 85 N.W. London. Lon. 1° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 23′ N. Pop. 1,805.

Rugen, isl. in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania, about 30 miles long, and from 15 to 25 broad. Area, 360 square miles. Pop. 28,000. It was long subject to Sweden, but was acquired by Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814.

Rugenwald, t. Prussian Pomerania, 23 m. W. Stolpe, 38 E. N. E. Colberg. Lon. 16° 23′ 45″ E. Lat. 54° 22′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Rugged Isle, small isl. near the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9° 2′ W. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Rugles, t. France, in Eure, 25 m. S. by W. Evreux. Pop. 1,600.

Ruhla, t. Germany, belonging to Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Weimar. 14 m. W. by S. Gotha, 5 S. E. Eisenach. Pop. 2,500.

Ruhland, t. Prussian States, on the Elster, 28 m. N. by E. Dresden. Pop. 1,500.

Ruhnoe, or *Run*, small isl. in the Baltic, off the coast of Livonia, belonging to Russia, 34 m. E. by N. Domesness.

Ruib, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, 6 leagues from Waygoo. Lon. 130° 20′ E. Lat. 0° 4′ N.

Ruinerwold, v. Netherlands, in Drenthe, 17 m. N. N. E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,000.

Rule, r. Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot at Manslees.

Rultzheim, v. Bavarian province of the Rhine, 11 m. E. Landau. Pop. 1,500.

Rum, isl. of the Hebrides, 9 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad. Lon. 6° 17′ W. Lat. 57° N. Pop. 600.

Rum Key, one of the Bahama islands, 8 or 9 leagues E. of Long Island.

Rumbeke, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 20 m. S. S. W. Bruges. Pop. 6,000.

Rumburg, t. Bohemia, 58 m. N. Prague, 35 E. Dresden. Pop. 2,700.

Rumilia. See *Romania*.

Rumford, formerly the name of Concord, N. H.

Rumford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 871.

Rumford Academy, p-v. King William co. Va.

Rumigny, t. France, in Ardennes, 14 m. S. W. Rocroy. Pop. 800.

Rum-Ili. See *Romagna*.

Rumilly, t. Savoy, 19 m. N. Chamberry, 7 W. S. W. Annecy. Pop. 3,100.

Rumley, p-v. Jefferson co. Ohio.

Rummel, r. Algiers, which passes by Constantina, and joins the Wed el Kibeer, 18 miles below.

Rummelsburg, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 miles E. S. E. Coslin. Pop. 1,500.

Rumney, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. 7 miles N. W. Plymouth. Pop. 864.

Rumpst, t. Netherlands, 7 m. E. by S. Antwerp. Pop. 2,000.

Rumworth, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3½ m. W. by S. Great Bolton. Pop. 768.

Runala, t. Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 74° 20′ E. Lat. 21° 17′ N.

Runcorn, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 4 m. N. by W. Frodsham. Pop. 2,060.

Rungpoor, called also *Takhut Koondy*, district, Bengal, bounded N. by the Bootan mountains, and E. by the river Brahmapootra. *Rungpore*, the capital, is on the E. bank of the Goggot river, and carries on a considerable trade with Bootan, Assam, and Calcutta. Lon. 89° 5′ E. Lat. 25° 47′ N.

Rungpore, an extensive fortress which defends Gergong, the ancient capital of Assam. Lon. 94° 40′ E. Lat. 26° 55′ N.

Runkel, t. Germany, in Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 m. E. Limburg.

Runnode, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 78° 15′ E. Lat. 25° 7′ N.

Runnymede, a meadow, Eng. 5 m. E. Windsor, in Surry, celebrated for the conference held there on the 15th June, 1215, between king John and the Barons of England, when the former was compelled to sign *magna charta* and *charta de foresta*.

Ruolo, t. Italy, dutchy of Modena, 8 m. N. N. E. Novellara.

Rupelmonde, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 m. S. by W. Antwerp, 26 E. by N. Ghent. Pop. 2,000.

Rupersdorf, or *Hohen Rupersdorf*, t. Austria, on the Sulzbach, 17 m. N. N. E. Vienna. Pop. 2,300.

Rupert, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 32 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,332.

Rupert's Bay, bay on the W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 18′ W. Lat. 15° 40′ N.

Rupert's Head, cape on the W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 19′ W. Lat. 15° 41′ N.

Rupnagur, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 74° 5′ E. Lat. 26° 43′ N.

Ruppin, New, t. Prussian province of Brandenburg, 35 m. N. N. W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 55′ E. Lat. 52° 56′ N. Pop. 4,600.

Ruremonde, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, at the influx of the Roer into the Maese. 27 m. N. by E. Maestricht. Lon. 5° 59′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N. Pop. 4,300.

Rurutu, on the charts *Oheteroa*, isl. in the South Seas, remarkable for its recent renunciation of idolatry. In March, 1821, a party of the natives were driven by contrary winds to Raiatea, one of the Society islands, where christianity is introduced. Here they were detained several weeks, and upon leaving the island obtained the consent of two of the native christians of Raiatea to accompany them home. On their arrival they had little difficulty in persuading the king and chiefs of Rurutu, publicly to renounce idolatry and introduce the worship of the true God. Lon. 150° 47′ W. Lat. 22° 27′ S.

Rusa, t. Eu. Russia, 68 m. W. Moscow. Pop. 2,400.

Ruscek, or *Ruschuk*. See *Rustschuk*.

Rusciud, r. Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf, 48 m. W. Ormus.

Ruscomb manor, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,057.

Rush, t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 1,701.

Rush, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 173.

Rush, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,192.

Rush, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 242.

Rush, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 253.

Rush, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 140.

Rush, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 831.

Rush Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Hockhocking, 7 miles below Lancaster.

Rush Creek, t. Fairfield co. Ohio, 8 m. E. Lancaster. Pop. 1,304.

Rushford, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 609.

Rushville, p-v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Lancaster, 26 S. W. Zanesville.

Russ, t. East Prussia, on the Niemen, 28 m. S. by E. Memel. Pop. 300.

Russ, small isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Nassau. Lon. 99° 48′ E. Lat. 2° 53′ S.

Russbach, Great, t. Austria, 20 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,900.

Russell, t. Russell co. Upper Canada.

Russell, t. Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. W. Springfield. Pop. 491.

Russell, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 25 m. S. E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 486.

Russell, co. in the S.W. part of Va. Pop. 5,536. Slaves 526. Engaged in agriculture 1,494, in commerce 7, in manufactures 47. At the court-house is a post-office. Chief town, Franklin.

Russellville, p-t. and cap. Logan co. Kentucky. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy for females, a meeting-house, two printing-offices, and about 170 houses. It is nearly equidistant from Green and Cumberland rivers, 35 miles from each, and situated in a very fertile country. 200 m. S. W. Lexington, 85 S. Louisville, 180 S.W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,712.

Russelsheim, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 6 m. E. Mentz. Pop. 1,100.

Russey, t. France, in Doubs, on the river Doubs, 34 m. E. S. E. Besançon. Pop. 900.

Russi, t. Italy, in the States of the Church, 8 m. N. E. Faenza.

Russia, the most extensive empire in the world, reaches from lon. 18° E. to 160° W. and from 43° to 78° N. lat. It includes one half of Europe, one third of Asia, and a portion of America; and it is bounded N. by the Frozen ocean; S. E. by the Pacific; S. by the Chinese empire, Persia, and Turkey; W. by the Austrian, Prussian, and Swedish dominions. The boundaries of Russia have recently been much extended in every part of the west and south, encroaching upon Lapland, Sweden, Poland, Turkey, and Persia. On the side of Sweden, the river Tornea, which falls into the head of the gulf of Bothnia, is now the boundary; on the side of European Turkey, the Pruth and the Danube. Between the Black sea and the Caspian, the Russian empire now extends to the rivers Bathus and Kur, the former of which, dividing Russia from Armenia, falls into the Black sea, in about lat. 42° N.; the latter, rising near the Bathus in the mountains of Armenia, falls into the Caspian below lat. 40°. Russia, therefore, now embraces the provinces of Georgia, Daghestan, and Shirvan, taken from Persia, and Mingrelia and Imiretta, taken from Asiatic Turkey. The whole empire, including the late acquisitions, contains about 8,000,000 sq. miles, and 48,000,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 53 governments. Geographers are not agreed on the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, but it is common to assign 38,000,000 inhabitants, and 2,000,000 square miles, to European Russia.

European Russia consists chiefly of immense plains, covered in many parts with forests. Owing to the flatness of the country, the rivers have few falls, and many of them are navigable for an immense distance, opening very extensive inland communications. A short canal connecting the Neva with the head waters of the Volga opens an inland water communication between the Baltic and the Caspian, and it is supposed that 4,000 vessels pass on this route annually between St. Petersburgh and Astracan.

The chief seaports of Russia are Cronstadt and Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White sea, and Odessa on the Black sea. The chief exports are hemp, flax, leather, tallow, potash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train oil, peltry, and iron in bars. The imports are sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial goods. The annual value of the imports varies from 10 to 15 millions sterling, and that of the exports is nearly the same.

The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration, however, of all sects, even Mahometans. The number of Catholics is estimated at 5,500,000; of Lutherans, 2,500,000; Mahometans, 3,000,000. The number of churches throughout the empire is nearly 20,000; that of priests about 68,000.

Russian literature is as yet in its infancy. The professors, and higher teachers in the towns, are foreigners, generally Germans.

The Russian government was till lately an absolute monarchy. The title of the sovereign is emperor and autocrat of all the Russias. The present emperor has declared the Russian government to be a constitutional monarchy, and has given the senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law.

The national debt is about £35,000,000 sterling; the interest at 7½ per cent is £2,250,000. The total revenue of Russia is loosely estimated at £15,000,000 sterling.

The army, according to the return of 1819, consisted of 778,000 men, exclusive of militia and irregular troops of various descriptions; viz. infantry, 565 battalions, 613,000 men; cavalry, 563 squadrons, 118,000 men; artillery, 47,000 men. The naval force of Russia consisted, in 1820, of 30 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 15 sloops, and 200 galleys. The men fit for the duty of the navy, who can be called forth in time of war, are between 30,000 and 40,000.

Russia, Black, formerly the name of a subdivision of Lithuania, which now forms a part of the government of Minsk, in European Russia.

Russia, Great, the former name of a large province of European Russia, extending from the Frozen ocean to about the middle of the course of the Don. It is now divided into 19 governments.

Russia, Little, was that part of the empire that lay to the south of Great Russia, and now forms the governments of Czernigov, Cherson, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Poltava.

Russia, Red, formerly an independent dutchy, which formed the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemberg in Poland, and now belongs partly to Russia, but more to Austria.

Russia, White, was a part of Lithuania, which now forms the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, Vitepsk, and a small part of that of Minsk.

Russia, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. on West Canada creek, 26 m. N. Herkimer. Pop. 1,685.

Russoolpore, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 74° 58′ E. Lat. 25° 57′ N.

Russou, t. Hind. in Nepaul. Lon. 85° 40′ E. Lat. 28° 3′ N.

Russwyl, t. Switz. 9 m. W. by N. Lucerne.

Rust, t. Hungary, 31 m. S. S. E. Vienna, 4 E. N. E. Oedenburg. Lon. 16° 28′ 11″ E. Lat. 47° 40′ 40″ N. Pop. 1,100.

Rust, t. Baden, 20 m. N. N. W. Freyburg, 4 W. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,500.

Rust, small isl. in the North sea, 30 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 67° 5′ N.

Rustenberg, t. Prussian Saxony, 9 m. W. Heiligenstadt.

Ru Stoir, promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. Lon. 2° 4′ W. from Edinburgh. Lat. 58° 13′ N.

Rustschuk, Ruscek, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the influx of the Cara Lom into the Danube. It has a castle of considerable strength, with a population of 24,000, composed of Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Jews, 40 m. E. Nicopoli, 55 W. Semendria. Lon. 25° 15′ E. Lat. 43° 52′ N.

Ruswarp, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the banks of the Esk, 1½ m. S. W. by W. Whitby. Pop. 1,498.

Ruthen, or *Ruden*, t. Prussian States, 20 m. S. W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,600.

Rutherford, co. in the W. part of N. C. Pop. 15,351. Slaves 3,371. Engaged in agriculture 4,744, in commerce 24, in manufactures 157.

Rutherford, co. W. Tennessee. Pop. 19,552. Slaves 5,187. Engaged in agriculture 4,930, in commerce 49, in manufactures 414. Chief town, Murfreesborough.

Rutherfordton, p-t. and cap. Rutherford co. N. C. 45 m. S. Morgantown. Here is an academy.

Rutherglen, a royal burgh, Scotland, in Lanark co. near the Clyde, 2½ m. above Glasgow. Pop. 1,630.

Ruthin, t. Wales, in Denbigh co. near the Clywd. 15 m. S. W. Hollywell. Lon. 3° 17′ W. Lat. 53° 7′ N. Pop. 1,292.

Rutigliano, t. Naples, in Bari, 20 m. W. Monopoli. Pop. 4,300.

Rutlamgur, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 75° 26′ E. Lat. 23° 46′ N.

Rutland, county, Eng. bounded W. by Leicestershire, N. and E. by Lincolnshire, and S. E. and S. by Northamptonshire. Area, 200 square miles. Pop. 16,380.

Rutland, small isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8° 22′ W. Lat. 54° 58′ N.

Rutland, co. Vt. bounded N. by Addison co. E. by Windsor co. S. by Bennington co. and W. by New-York and Lake Champlain. Pop. 29,983. Engaged in agriculture 4,169, in commerce 76, in manufactures 1,137. Chief town, Rutland.

Rutland, p-t. and cap. Rutland co. Vermont, on Otter creek, 55 miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, 57 m. N. Bennington, 45 W. by N. Windsor, 60 S. E. Burlington, 33 S. S. E. Middlebury. Lat. 43° 35′ N. Lon. 72° 51′ W. Pop. 2,369. In the centre of the town is a high hill, on which is a pleasant village containing the county buildings. Pipe clay is found here, which has been wrought into crucibles, that prove very durable.

Rutland, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 14 m. N. W. Worcester, 52 W. Boston. Pop. 1,262.

Rutland, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, 170 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,946.

Rutland, p-t. Gallia co. Ohio.

Rutland, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 725.

Rutledge, p-t. and cap. Granger co. Ten. N. E. of Knoxville.

Rutnagiry, t. Hind. in Bejapore, on the sea coast. Lon. 73° 3′ E. Lat. 17° 1′ N.

Ruttunpore, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 35′ E. Lat. 22° 16′ N. There are several other places of this name in Hindostan, but none other of consequence.

Ruvo, t. Naples, in Bari, 6 m. S. Trani, 20 W. Bari. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3,300.

Ruysbeke, v. Netherlands, in South Brabant, 7 m. S. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 2,100.

Ruyselede, t. Netherlands, in West Flanders, 14 m. S. S. E. Bruges, 15 W. Ghent. Pop. 5,400.

Ryacotta, t. India, in Baramaul. Lon. 78° 17′ E. Lat. 12° 33′ N.

Ryagudd, t. Hind. in Orissa. Lon. 83° 27′ E. Lat. 19° 1′ N.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in Wigtonshire.

Rybensk, t. Eu. Russia, on the Wolga, 56 m. N. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 2,200.

Rychoor, t. Hind. in Bejapore. Lon. 77° 17′ E. Lat. 15° 59′ N.

Rydroog, district, Hind. in Bijanagur. Rydroog the capital, is in lon. 77° 2′ E. lat. 14° 19′ N.

Rye, t. and borough, Eng. in Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports, on the coast of the British channel, at the mouth of the Rother. 34 m. S. E. Tunbridge, 63 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 44′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N. Pop. 2,681.

Rye, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, 18 m. W. Aarhuus.

Rye, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the coast, 4 m. S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,127.

Rye, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y. on Long Island sound, 28 m. N. E. New-York. Pop. 1,342.

Rye, t. Cumberland co. Pa. on the W. side of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,233.

Rye, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 1,740.

Ryegate, borough t. Eng. in Surrey. It sends two members to parliament. 16 m. E. Guilford, 51 S. London. Lon. 0° 13′ W. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. 1,128.

Ryegate, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 22 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 994.

Ryepoor, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 26′ E. Lat. 21° 17′ N.

Rylsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, at the confluence of the Sem and Ryla, 52 m. W. S. W. Kursk. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 4,600.

Rynabad, t. Bengal, in Jessore. Lon. 89° 44′ E. Lat. 22° 42′ N.

Ryppin, t. Poland, 32 m. E. by N. Thorn. Pop. 1,000.

Rysbergen, v. Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 m. S. by W. Breda. Pop. 1,200.

Ryssen, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, 16 m. E. N. E. Deventer. Pop. 1,500.

Ryswik, v. Netherlands, in Holland, 2 m. S. E. Hague. Pop. 1,700.

Rzeczica, t. Russian Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 152 m. S. S. E. Minsk.

Rzeszow, one of the circles of Austrian Poland. Pop. 225,000.

Rzeszow, t. and cap. of the above circle, on the Wisloka, 70 m. W. Lemberg, 80 E. Cracow. Pop. 4,600.

S.

Sa, or Sah, v. on the ruins of Sais, formerly the metropolis of Lower Egypt, 18 m. S. S. E. Faoua.

Saade, t. Arabia, the most important in the Sahan, or mountainous district of Yemen. It is the residence of a chief, who assumes the title of Imam. 368 m. N. N. E. Mocha.

Saalfeld, t. Germany, dutchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the Thuringian Saale. It was formerly the chief town of a small principality of the house of Saxe, but the family became extinct in 1749. 50 m. W. S. W. Altenburg. Pop. 3,700.

Saalfeld, or *Zellwald*, t. East Prussia, 67 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,300.

Saalfelden, t. Austria, on the river Salza, 28 m. S. S. W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,000.

Saalmunster, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, 24 m. S. S. W. Fulda. Pop. 1,350.

Saane, *Sane*, or *Sarine*, r. Switz. which falls into the Aar, 7 m. W. Bern.

Saanen, in French *Gessenai*, t. Swiss canton of Bern, 24 m. S. Friburg, 25 E. S. E. Lausanne.

Saar. See *Sarre*.

Saarbruck, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the river Sarre, 18 m. E. Luxemburg, 9 S. Treves. Pop. 2,700.

Saargsmund. See *Sarguemine*.

Saar-Louis, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 11 m. N. W. Saarbruck, 34 E. Thionville. Pop. 4,100.

Saar Union, t, France, on the Saar, in Lower Rhine, 45 m. N. E. Nancy. Lon. 7° 5′ E. Lat. 48° 56′ N.

Saatz, circle, Bohemia, lying contiguous to the Saxon frontier. Area, 820 square miles. Pop. 114,000. *Saatz*, the capital, is on the Egra, 89 m. W. by N. Prague, 28 E. Carlsbad. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 18′ 35″ N. Pop. 3,800.

Saba, isl. in the W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 12 miles in circumference. 13 m. N. W. St. Eustatius, 30 S. W. St. Bartholomew. Lon. 63° 12′ W. Lat. 17° 40′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Sabagan Islands, small islands in the Red sea. Lon. 41° 54′ E. Lat. 14° 55′ N.

Sabi, or *Xavier*, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Whidah, and residence of the sovereign before the subjection of the country to the king of Dahomey. It stands on the river Euphrates, about a mile from the sea.

Sabia, a country of Eastern Africa, situated to the south of Sofala, traversed by a river of the same name, which falls into the Indian ocean, in lat. 21° 10′ S.

Sabine, r. N. America, which forms the boundary between Louisiana and the Spanish province of Texas, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico, 250 m. W. of the Balize. It is navigable 280 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a broad lake, and again contracts into a river.

Sabine, isl. in the Polar sea, lying N. W. and S. E. Lon. of the S. extremity 108° 10′ W. Lat. 75° 32′ N.

Sabine, a province of the Popedom, bounded by the dutchy of Spoleto, the Neapolitan frontier, the Tibez, and the Teverone. The capital is Magliano.

Sabio, t. Austrian Italy, in the Bresciano, on the Chiesa, 13 m. N. E. Brescia.

Sabioncello, or *Sabioneira*, peninsula of Austrian Dalmatia, which has the islands of Curzolo and Meleda on the S. and on the N. the island of Lesina. 45 m. N. W. Ragusa. Lon. 17° 40′ E. Lat. 43° 15′ N.

Sabionetta, t. Austrian Italy, in the Mantuan, 19 m. S. S. W. Mantua. Lon. 10° 30′ 5″ E. Lat. 44° 59′ 47″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Sablanceaux, fort, France, on the isle of Rhe, dep. of Lower Charente. 15 m. S. by W. Saintes.

Sable, t. France, in Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve. 40 m. S. W. Le Mans, 27 S. E. Laval. Lon. 0° 15′ W. Lat. 47° 51′ N. Pop. 3,100.

Sable, r. N. Y. which forms the boundary between Essex and Clinton counties, and flows into Lake Champlain. Adgate's falls, in this river, is in the town of Chesterfield. The river here falls perpendicularly 80 feet. The banks of the river for a mile below are a regular wall of rock, 100 feet high.

Sable, isl. of the Atlantic, 90 m. S. E. Cape Breton. Lon. 59° 50′ W. Lat. 44° 15′ N.

Sable, *Cape*, the S. W. point of Nova Scotia. Lon. 65° 39′ W. Lat. 43° 24′ N.

Sable Point, point on the W. side of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° 35′ W. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Sables d'Olonne, *Les*, s-p. France, in La Vendee, 45 m. S. Nantes. Lon. 1° 42′ W. Lat. 46° 30′ N. Pop. 5,200.

Saboe. See *Seboo*.

Sabolcs, a palatinate in the east of Hungary, bounded W. and N. by the great river Theyss. Extent, 2,120 square miles. Pop. 135,000.

Sabon, isl. at the S. entrance of the straits of Malacca, 24 miles in circumference, separated from Sumatra by a navigable channel. Lon. 103° 21′ E. Lat. 0° 42′ N.

Sabou, or *Saivu*, isl. in the Eastern seas, near Timor, 10 leagues long.

Sabrao, isl. in the Eastern seas, 100 miles in circumference, separated from the island of Flores by a narrow channel. Lon. 123° 20′ E. Lat. 8° 8′ S.

Sabres, t. France, in Landes, 18 m. N. N. E. Tartas. Pop. 1,800.

Sabrevois, seignory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 30 m. S. E. Montreal.

Sabugal, t. Portugal, in Beira, 7 m. W. N. W. Alfayates. Pop. 1,400.

Sac, r. S. Africa, which falls into the Orange river, 90 m. from its mouth.

Sacandaga, r. N. Y. which receives numerous streams, and runs into the Hudson, 8 m. S. W. of Lake George.

Sacarappa, p-v. in Westbrook, Cumberland co. Maine, on the Presumpscut. Here are 14 saw mills. 4 m. from Portland.

Saccheita, t. Austrian Italy, in the Mincio, 10 m. S. E. Mantua.

Sace, t. France, in La Manche, 13 m. S. E. Avranches. Pop. 1,600.

Sachsa, t. Prussian Saxony. 26 m. E. by N. Gottingen. Pop. 1,150.

Sachsenhausen. See *Frankfort on the Maine*.

Sachsenheim, t. Wirtemberg, 3 m. N. Mark Groningen. Pop. 1,100.

Sacile, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. E. Cemeda, 31 W. Udina.

Sacket's Harbor, p-v. and port of entry in the town of Hounsfield, Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river bay, a branch of Hungry bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. The harbour is perhaps the best on Lake Ontario. It is well situated both for shelter and defence, and is sufficiently deep for the largest vessels. Here are several ships of war built during the late war, and among them two ships of the line of the first rate. Very excellent stone barracks stand upon the bank of the bay, about 400 yards east of the village. 78 m. N. Utica, 176 N. W. Albany. The shipping in 1816 amounted to 616 tons. Pop. 1,337.

Sackingen, t. Baden, on the Rhine, 17 m. E. Bale. Pop. 950.

Sackville, t. Westmoreland co. New-Brunswick, on Chegnecto basin.

Saco, r. N. H. the principal source of which is in a pond in the Notch of the White mountains, only 60 rods from the Ammonoosuc. Another branch rises near the summit of the mountains, and descending in a succession of the most romantic cascades joins the main stream near the gap. At Bartlett the united stream receives Ellis river also rising high in the mountains. It then runs S. E. into Maine and runs into the sea, between Saco and Biddeford. It has falls 6 miles from its mouth, which obstruct the navigation.

Saco, p-t. and port of entry, York co. Maine, on the N. E. side of Saco river, at its mouth, 15 m. S. W. Portland, 29 N. E. York, 103 N. N. E. Boston. It is well situated for trade and manufactures. The principal village is at the falls in Saco river, which furnish numerous sites for mills and manufacturing establishments. Here is a bank, and an academy. Pop. 2,532.

Sacratiff, cape of Spain, on the coast of Granada. Lon. 3° 27′ W. Lat. 36° 41′ N.

Sacrificios, isl. of the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 98° 6′ W. Lat. 15° 40′ N.

Sadava, t. Spain, in Arragon, 20 m. S. Sauguesa, 47 N. W. Saragossa.

Sadberge, or *Sadbergh*, v. Eng. in Durham, 4 m. E. N. E. Darlington. Pop. 396.

Saddleback, mountain in Adams and Williamstown, Mass. It consists of 2 summits; the N. and the S. The S. is the highest, and is 3,700 feet above the valley below. It is the highest land in Massachusetts.

Saddlehill, promontory, on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 124° W. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Saddle River, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,291.

Saddle River, t. and cap. Salem co. N. J. on Delaware river. Pop. in 1810, 929.

Saddleworth, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 10 m. S. W. Huddersfield.

Sadia, s-p. on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 19° 5′ S.

Sadras, t. Hind. in the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 16′ E. Lat. 12° 27′ N.

Sadsbury, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 789.

Sadsbury, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,539.

Sadsbury, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,117.

Saebye, s-p. Denmark, in Jutland, 30 m. N. E. Aalborg. Lon. 10° 33′ 9″ E. Lat. 57° 20′ 2″ N. Pop. 400.

Safad, or *Saphet*, (an. *Japha*,) v. Palestine, on a hill overlooking the W. coast of the Lake of Tiberias. 65 m. S. W. Damascus.

Saffi, or *Azaffi*, s-p. Morocco, cap. of the province of Abda. It was long the centre of European commerce, and the French had several factories here, which are now transferred to Mogodor. Lon. 9° 5′ W. Lat. 32° 20′ N. Pop. 12,000.

Saffron Walden, t. Eng. in Essex, 27 m. N. W. Chelmsford, 42 N. by E. London. Lon. 0° 14′ E. Lat. 52° 2′ N. Pop. 3,403.

Sagadahoc, r. Maine, which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford.

Sagadahoc,, the name formerly applied to most of that part of Maine which lies east of the Kennebeck.

Sagamond. See *Sangamoin*.

Sagan, t. Prussian States, on the right bank of the Bober, 83 m. N. W. Breslau, 80 E. N. E. Dresden. Lon. 15° 22′ 30″ N. Lat. 51° 42′ 12″ N. Pop. 4,700.

Saganaw Bay, a large bay of Michigan Territory, which sets up from Lake Huron between Point aux Barques on the S. in N. lat. 44° 42′ 46″, and Point au Sable on the North The course of the bay is nearly south; it extends in length about 60 miles, and is 30 miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for vessels of any burden, and its numerous coves and islands afford good harbors. At its southern extremity it receives Saganaw river.

Saganaw river, r. Michigan, which rises in the interior under the name of Flint river, and pursuing a course S. of E. for more than 100 m. is joined by the Sciawassa Titabawassa and Cass rivers, thence the united stream takes the name of Saganaw, and flowing about 32 miles, empties itself into Saganaw bay. It may be easily rendered navigable for boats of considerable burden for 60 miles. The lands on this river are among the best in Michigan. They were recently sold to the U. States by the Chippeway and Ottawa Indians, and will probably be rapidly settled. Here is a fort with a garrison. The Northern Missionary Society contemplate establishing a mission family at the principal village of the Chippeways, 14 miles up the river.

Saganeer, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 50′ E. Lat. 26° 40′ N.

Saganeer, t. Hind. in Gunwaneh. Lon. 79° 18′ E. Lat. 21° 34′ N.

Saganian, r. Great Bukharia, which falls into the Oxus, at Termed.

Sagara, the ancient *Helicon*, a mountain of Greece, a few miles N. of the gulf of Corinth.

Sagard, t. Prussian States, on the N. point of the island of Rugen, 22 m. N. E. Stralsund. Pop. 700.

Sagatuck, r. Ct. which runs into Long Island sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a harbor at its mouth.

Sagatuck, p-v. in Fairfield, Ct. 2 m. from the mouth of the river. Here is an academy.

Sagendago, a head branch of Hudson's river. Its mouth is about 20 miles W. of Fort Ann.

Sagh, or *Ipoly-Sagh*, t. Hungary, 22 m. N. by W. Waitzen, 29 N. Buda.

Saghalien, called also *Oku Jesso*, or *Upper Jesso*, and by the natives *Tchoka*, a large island at the E. extremity of Asia, immediately N. of the large island of Jesso or Matamai. It is 450 miles long

and from 40 to 130 broad, and separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called the channel of Tartary. Lat. 50° to 54° N. Lon. 144° to 147° E.

Saghalien River. See *Amur.*

Saghalien Oula-Hotun, fortified t. in the country of the Mantchou Tartars, on the Saghalien, 450 m. N. E. Peking.

Sag Harbor, p-v. and port of entry, in the township of Southampton, Suffolk co. N.Y. on the great bay that divides the east end of Long Island, 110 m. E. of the city of New York. It contains 135 dwelling houses, 15 stores, 2 rope-walks, 1 spermaceti candle factory, 3 extensive salt works, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists. It has a good harbor and considerable trade. The shipping owned here in 1820, was 5,735 tons, 2,262 of which was employed in the whale fishery on the coast of Patagonia and in the Pacific ocean; 319 tons in the cod fishery, and 3,140 in the coasting trade. The whale fishery employs more than 200 men, and produces annually 8,500 barrels of oil. Pop. 1,296.

Sagne, v. Switz. in Neufchatel, 8 m. W. N. W. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,300.

Sagona, t. on the W. coast of Corsica, between Calvi and Ajaccio.

Sagor, or *Gunga Sagor*, isl. Bengal, at the entrance of the Hoogly, or Bhagarutty river. A society in Calcutta has lately taken a lease of this island from the East India Company, and has engaged to clear and bring it into a state of cultivation in a few years. Its S. point is in lon. 88° 20′ E. Lat. 21° 34′ N.

Sagres, t Portugal, in Algarva, 17 m. W. S. W. Lagos, 116 S. Lisbon. Lon. 9° W. Lat. 37° N.

Sagua Islands, small islands in the Spanish Main, 15 m. from the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 78° 4′ W. Lat. 9° 18′ N.

Saguenay, large r. Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence in lon. 69° 40′ W. lat. 48° N. It rises from Lake St. John, in 48° 20′ N. lat. and 72° 30′ W. lon. The banks of this river throughout its course are very rocky, and immensely high. Its current is broad, deep, and uncommonly vehement.

Saguenay River, Little, r. Labrador, which runs S. and empties into the St. Lawrence E. of the Seven isles, in lon. 65° W. lat. 50° 18′ N.

Sagur, t. Hind. in Malwah. Lon. 78° 53′ E. Lat. 23° 45′ N.

Sagy, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 30 m. N.E. Macon. Pop. 2,100.

Sahagun, t. Spain, in Leon, 50 m. S. E. Leon. Pop. 4,000.

Sahara, or the *Great Desert*, an immense territory in Northern and Central Africa, lying between the states of Barbary on the N. and Soudan, or the countries watered by the Niger on the S. and stretching from the Atlantic on the W. with few interruptions to the Nile on the E. being by far the most extensive desert in the world. It presents, almost throughout, the spectacle of a naked burning plain of sand, destitute alike of water or vegetation, and unfit for the support of human life. It is only occasionally diversified by oases or islands, where the supply of water admits of a certain degree of verdure and cultivation. With the aid of the camel, caravans of merchants regularly cross these dreary wilds, in various directions. Water is conveyed in goat skins covered with tar to prevent evaporation. At each of the oases, or spots affording water, the caravan stops for a few days to take in a supply. The greatest evil which they have to fear is when, in consequence of a peculiarly dry season, one of these springs happens to fail. Thus, in 1798, a caravan from Morocco, consisting of 2,000 men, with 1,800 camels, entirely perished.

Saharunpore, district, Hind. in Delhi, between the Jamna and Ganges, in about 31° N. lat. The soil is extremely fertile, producing all kinds of grain, sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. In 1803, the British became masters of this valuable district. Saharunpore, the capital, is near the river Jumna, in lon. 77° 23′ E. lat. 30° 15′ N.

Sahebgunj, t. Hind. cap. of Jessore, 80 m. E. N. E. Calcutta.

Sahlaydun, t. Birman empire, on the W. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 40′ E. Lat. 18° 35′ N.

Sai, t. Bambarra, in Africa, 26 m. S. W. Sego.

Saiansk, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Enisei. Lon. 92° 14′ E. Lat. 52° 24′ N.

Said, or *Sahid*, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo, to the frontier of Nubia.

Saida, or *Seida*, seaport, Syria, on the site of the ancient Sidon, celebrated as the most ancient of the Phenician cities. Although much decayed from its ancient greatness, it retains still some importance as the port of Damascus. The magnificent harbor, composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is now entirely destroyed. The French have a consul here, and five or six commercial houses. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last. 55 m. from Damascus. Lon. 35° 14′ E. Lat. 33° 25′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Saillans, t. France, in Drome, 9 m. S. W. Die. Pop. 1,500.

Saima, large lake, Finland, to the N. of Wilmanstrand, 250 miles long.

Sain, isl. on the W. coast of France, at the S. point of the bay of Brest, 3 m. W. Quimper.

Sains, v. France, in Aisne, 7 m. W. Vervins.

St. Abb's Head, cape, Scotland, in the German sea, 14 m. N. N. W. Berwick. Lon. 2° 12′ W. Lat. 55° 50′ N.

St. Adrian, t. Netherlands, 10 m. S. E. Ghent.

St. Agata di Gothi, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m. W. S. W. Benevento.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly islands, on which is a light house. Lon. 6° 20′ W. Lat. 49° 53′ 30″ N. See *Scilly Islands.*

St. Agreve, t. France, in Ardeche, 18 m. N. N.W. Privas, 18 W. Tournon. Pop. 2,540.

St. Aignan, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, 19 m. S. Blois, 16 W. S.W. Romorantin. Lon. 1° 27′ E. Lat. 48° 15′ N. Pop. 2,500.

St. Aignan, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 152° 56′ E. Lat. 10° 41′ 19″ S.

St. Albain, t. France, in Lozere, 4½ m. E. St. Chely, 15 N. N. W. Mende. Pop. 2,100.

St. Alban, t. France, in Gard, with a mineral spring. 3 m. N. Alais.

St. Alban, t. Savoy, 6 m. W. Chamberry. Pop. 1,000. In its neighborhood are considerable iron mines.

St. Alban's, t. Eng. in Hertford co. 13 m. W. S. W. Hertford. Lon. 0° 21′ W. Lat. 51° 46′ N.

St. Alban's, t. Somerset co. Maine, 30 m. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 371.

St. Alban's, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 23 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1,636.

The village contains a court-house and jail, and an academy.

St. Albans, p-t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 361.

St. Alban's Head, a cape of England, on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the English channel, 18 m. E. Weymouth. Lon. 2° 10′ W. Lat. 50° 4′ N.

St. Alvaire, t. France, in Dordogne, 15 m. S. Perigueux. Pop. 1,800.

St. Amand, France, in Puy de Dome, 7 m. S. Clermont, 10 N. N. W. Issoire. Pop. 1,715.

St. Amand, t. France, in Nievre, 9 m. N. E. Cosne, 7 S. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,500.

St. Amand, t. France, in North, on the Scarp, 6 m. W. Conde, 18 S. E. Lille. Pop. 8,039.

St. Amand de Boueux, t. France, in Charente, 2 m. N. Angouleme. Pop. 1,410.

St. Amand Mont Rend, t. France, in Cher, 21 m. S. Bourges. Lon. 2° 35′ E. Lat. 46° 43′ N. Pop. 5,080.

St. Amand de Vallhoret, t. France, in Tarn, 13 m. S. E. Castres. Pop. 2,015.

St. Amans, t. France, in Lozere, 9 m. N. Mende. Pop. 3,380.

St. Amarin, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 15 m. N. Besort.

St. Ambrose, isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 26° 17′ S.

St. Ambroix, t. France, in Gard, 18 m. W. Pont St. Esprit, 9 N. N. E. Alais. Pop. 2,250.

St. Anastasia. See *Anastasia*.

St. André, t. Faance, in Eure, 9 m. S. S. E. Evreux.

St. André, t. Austria, 20 m. E. N. E. Clagenfurt, 32 S. E. Muhrau. Lon. 14° 32′ E. Lat. 46° 47′ N.

St. André de Cubsac, t. France, in Gironde, 13 m. N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,580.

St. André de Sangonis, t. France, in Herault, 4 m. E. N. E. Clermont. Pop. 1,400.

St. Andrea, isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13° 43′ E. Lat. 45° 8′ S.

St. Andrea, t. Naples, in Otranto, 3 m. W. Tarento.

St. Andreas, t. France, in Dordogne, 12 m. N. Bourdeaux.

St. Andreas Berg, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, in the Harz Forest, 10 m. S. S. E. Goslar.

St. Andreia, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 188° 14′ E. Lat. 62° 25′ N

St. Andrew, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic in lon. 6° 20′ W. lat. 4° 55′ N.

St. Andrew, parish, Charleston district, S. C. on the Ashley, above Charleston.

St. Andrew's Islands, two islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 131° 18′ E. Lat. 5° 18′ S.

St. Andrew's, a city, Scotland, in Fife co. with a safe and commodious harbor. Here is a university, consisting of two distinct colleges, in one of which the languages, philosophy, and the sciences are taught; and the other is reserved exclusively for theology. A library common to both, contains about 36,000 volumes. The number of students during the session 1816-17, amounted to 175. 9 m. E. Cupar, 39 N. N. E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 50′ W. Lat. 56° 19′ 33″ N.

St. Andrews, t and port of entry, Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the St. Croix river with Passamaquoddy bay, opposite Robbinston (Maine.) It has of late increased considerably, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The amount of shipping entered here in 1821, was 31,245 tons; clearances, 28,402 tons. 67 m. S. W. St. John, 18 N. W. Eastport. On the E. side of the peninsula is St. Andrews bay.

St. Andrews, small bay, Florida, which sets up from the Gulf of Mexico and approaches within 8 miles of St. Rosa sound.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Lavoro, 9 m. S. E. Naples.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 60 m. N. Policastro.

St. Angelo di Lombardi, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 6 m. N. W. Conza.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 10 m. E. S. E. Teramo.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Bari, 8 m. S. S. E. Bittetto.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 10 m. N. N. E. Lauria. Pop. 11,500.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 8 m. W. S. W. Cariati Vecchia.

St. Angelo, t. Italy, in Milan, 6 m. S. S. W. Lodi.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 3 m. N. E. Scalea.

St. Angelo in Vado, t. Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino, the see of a bishop. 12 m. S. W. Urbino. Lon. 12° 28′ E. Lat. 43° 43′ N.

St. Angelon, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m. S. S. W. Matera.

St. Ann, t. Guadaloupe, on the S. coast. Lon. 61° 27′ W. Lat. 16° 21′ N.

St. Ann, or *Annimpig Lake*, a lake of Canada. It empties into James bay through Albany river. Lon. 88° 15′ W. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

St. Ann. See *Zarpana*.

St. Anna, t. Italy, 6 m. S. W. Ravenna.

St. Anna, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little to the S. E. of St. Thomas.

St. Anna, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, 20 m. N. E. Maranhao.

St. Anna, t. Brazil, in Ilheos, 20 m. S. W. St. Jorge.

St. Anna. See *Arrayal de St. Anna*.

St. Anna, t. Buenos Ayres, 200 m. E. Corrientes.

St. Anna-ter-Muyden, t. Netherlands, 2 m. W. Sluys.

St. Annaberg, t. Germany, 14 m. S. Chemnitz, 38 S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 58′ E. Lat. 50° 30′ N.

St. Annaperg, t. Austria, 20 m. S. St. Polten.

St. Ann's, port on the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 47° N.

St. Ann's, t. New-Brunswick, on St. John's river, 3 m. S. Fredericktown. Lon. 66° 46′ W. Lat. 46° 2′ N.

St. Ann's Bay, bay of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 3′ W. Lat. 18° 58′ N.

St. Ann's Bay, bay of Mexico, in the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 94° 46′ W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

St. Ann's Head, cape on the S. E. coast of the island of Man, 5 m. N. E. Longness Point.

St. Anne, cape, Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 7° 5′ N.

St. Anne, seignory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, at the confluence of St. Anne river, 28 m. N. E. Three Rivers. It has a village of about 30 houses.

St. Anne, or *La Pocadiere*, seignory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 62 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Anne, parish in Cote de Beaupre seignory, Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 18 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Anne's River, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 50 miles above Quebec.

St. Antheme, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 7 m. E. Ambert, 7 S. W. Montbrison. Pop. 3,020.

St. Anthony's Falls, falls in Mississippi river, in lat. 44° N. The river here descends perpendicularly 40 feet, with a formidable rapid above and below, making the whole descent in three-fourths of a mile, 65 feet. The appearance is beautiful and picturesque. In 1805, the government of the U. States purchased of the Indians a tract of land, around these falls, 9 miles square; and in 1819, 300 soldiers were sent to occupy it as a military position. A fort has been erected on a high bluff at the junction of the river St. Peter's with the Mississippi, a spot which commands the navigation of both rivers, and appears capable of being rendered impregnable with little expense. The climate is delightful, and the rich bottom and prairie lands which skirt the river yield corn, potatoes, and all the common garden vegetables in rich abundance. As a military position, this place is of great importance, being in the neighborhood of many powerful Indian tribes, who have heretofore been under the exclusive influence of the British Fur companies. The garrison at the falls will have a ready access into the heart of the countries occupied by these tribes, by three distinct channels of communication; by the Mississippi, which is navigable towards the north, 600 miles above the falls; by the St. Croix on the N. E. which joins the Mississippi just below the falls, and communicates with Lake Superior by a portage of half a mile; and by the St. Peter's on the N. W. which runs through the territory of the Sioux, the most powerful of the Indian tribes, and is navigable for several hundred miles.

St. Antioco, (an. *Enosis*,) isl. 2 miles from the S. W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 34′ E. Lat. 39° 6′ N.

St. Antoine Bay, or *Lefebvre*, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 15 m. S.W. Three Rivers.

St. Antonio, the most northerly of the *Cape Verd Islands*. It is very elevated, some of the mountains being constantly covered with snow. On the N. side it has a good road for shipping. Lon. 24° 58′ W. Lat. 17° 2′ N. Pop. about 4,000, chiefly negroes.

St. Antonio, t. Mexico, cap. of Texas. Lon. 101° W. Lat. 29° 50′ N. Pop. 2,000.

St. Antonio, t. Caraccas, on the N. bank of the Apure, where it divides into several branches to join the Arauca.

St. Antonis in der Heyde, t. Prussian States, 14 m. N. W. Dusseldorf, 16 E. N. E. Ruremond.

St. Armand, seignory, Bedford co. Lower Canada, on Misisque bay, 40 m. S. E. Montreal. Pop. 2,500.

St. Arnould, t. France, 27 m. S. S. W. Paris.

St. Asaph, t. Wales, in Flintshire, the see of a bishop, 30 m. W. Chester. Lon. 3° 40′ W. Lat. 53° 13′ N. Pop. 2,520.

St. Astier, t. France, in Dordogne, 9 m. S. W. Perigueux. Pop. 2,220.

St. Aubin, t. isle of Jersey, with a safe harbour defended by a castle. 3 m. W. St. Helier. Lon. 2° 9′ W. Lat. 48° 38′ N.

St. Aubin d'Aubigne, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 9 m. N. Rennes.

St. Aubin du Cormier, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 10 m. N.W. Vitre.

St. Augustin, mountain on the W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Cook's river.

St. Augustine, sea-port and cap. of Florida, is on the Eastern coast, opposite the inlet at the north point of St. Anastatia island. It is regularly laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are generally two stories high, and built of a species of stone peculiar to the country. The situation is pleasant; the supply of fresh water abundant; the atmosphere dry and healthful, and well adapted to northern constitutions. Invalids frequently resort hither for the benefit of the climate. The soil in the neighborhood is generally sandy, yet produces corn, garden vegetables, oranges and lemons in great perfection.

The harbour is good, but there is a bar at its mouth which at the lowest tides will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water; there is however a roadstead outside of the bar which affords anchorage for larger vessels. The town and the entrance to the harbor are well defended by a strong fort, built entirely of hewn stone, and mounting 60 cannon. In the rear of the city, and nearly encircling it, but at too great a distance to affect the climate, is an impenetrable morass, on the margin of which are erected six redoubts. Lat. 29° 45′ N. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Pop. estimated at 5,000.

St. Augustine, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35° 11′ W. Lat. 8° 38′ S.

St. Augustine's Bay, bay on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 30′ S.

St. Augustine's River, r. Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59° 59′ W. Lat. 51° 15′ N.

St. Austle, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 14 m. E. N. E. Truro. Lon. 4° 38′ W. Lat. 50° 21′ N. Pop. 3,686.

St. Barbara, t. Sardinia, 14 m. S. S. W. Cagliari.

St. Barnabe, seignory, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

St. Barthelemy, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 8 m. N. Tonneins. Pop. 2,200.

St. Bartholomeo, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 6 m. S. Volturara. Pop. 4,500.

St. Bartholomew, one of the Caribbee islands in the W. Indies, 15 miles in circumference. It is very fertile in sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1785. Lon. 62° 54′ W. Lat. 17° 53′ N.

St. Bartholomew, one of the new Hebrides islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 23′ E. Lat. 15° 41′ S.

St. Baume, t. France, 16 m. E. N. E. Marseilles.

St. Beat, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 32 m. S. E. Tarbes.

St. Bee's Head, cape, Eng. in Cumberland. Lon. 3° 32′ W. Lat. 54° 27′ N.

St. Bel, t. France, 10 m. W. Lyons.

St. Benedetto, t. Italy, 15 m. S. S. E. Mantua.

St. Benito, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of California, 20 m. N. W. Cerros.

St. Bertrand, Great, mountain of the Alps, between Switzerland and Piedmont, at the sources of the Eurance and the Doria. Its highest peak is 11,006 feet above the level of the sea. Between the two main summits is one of the principal passes from Switzerland to Italy.

St. Bertrand de Cominges, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 25 m. E. S. E. Tarbes.

St. Blain, fief, Surrey co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. N. E. Montreal.

St. Bonifacio, t. Italy, 18 m. E. Verona.

St. Bonnet de Bruyeres, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 18 m. N. Villefranche.

St. Bonnet de Chavagne, t. France, in Isere, 4 m. S. W. St. Marcelin.

St. Bonnet de Joux, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 6 m. N. E. Charolles, 9 W. Cluny.

St. Boy, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 m. S. W. Barcelona.

St. Brainerd, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 2,635. Slaves 1,923. Engaged in agriculture 1,740.

St. Brances, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 12 m. S. Tours.

St. Branchier, t. Switz. in the Valais, 12 m. S. W. Sion.

St. Brelade's Bay, bay on the S. coast of the island of Jersey, 5 m. W. St. Helier.

St. Briac, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine, 10 m. N. Diannan.

St. Brice, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine, 7 m. W. Fougeres.

St. Brice, t. France, in Seine and Oise, 9 m. N. Paris.

St. Brice, t. France, in Yonne, 6 m. S. E. Auxerre.

St. Brice, t. France, in Marne, 3 m. N. W. Reims.

St. Bride's Bay, bay of St. George's channel, on the W. coast of Wales. Lon. 5° 23′ W. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

St. Brieux, city, France, cap. of the dep. of the North coasts. It has a small harbour. 40 m. N. W. Rennes, 200 W. Paris. Lon. 2° 40′ W. Lat. 48° 22′ N. Pop. 6,250.

St. Brisson, t. France, in Loiret, 4 m. S. Gien, 2 W. Briare.

St. Buono, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 15 m. N. E. Civita Borella.

St. Calais, t. France, in Sarte, 22 m. E. Le Mans. Lon. 0° 49′ E. Lat. 47° 55′ N.

St. Carlos, t. Caraccas, 85 m. S. W. Caraccas. Lon. 67° 47′ W. Lat. 9° 25′ N. Pop. 9,500.

St. Carlos de Monterey, the capital of New California, is on the bay of Monterey, in lat. 36° 15′ N. Pop. 700. The garrison consists of 60 or 80 soldiers, who are all expert horsemen.

St. Carlos, t. Cuba, 62 m. E. Havanna.

St. Cataldo, t. Naples, in Otranto, on the coast, 8 m. E. Lecce.

St. Catalina, isl. in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 46° S.

St. Catalina, isl. in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 81° W. Lat. 13° 20′ N.

St. Catherina, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13° 44′ E. Lat. 45° 9′ N.

St. Catherina, isl. in the Mediterranean, near Rhodes. Lon. 27° 33′ E. Lat. 36° 5′ N.

St. Catherine's, isl. near the coast of Brazil, about 8 leagues long from N. to S., and separated from the mainland by a channel, in some places not half a league in length. It has a fertile soil, and produces rice, maize, coffee of excellent quality, oranges, and a variety of other fruits. The island with its dependencies contains about 30,000 inhabitants. Lon. 47° 15′ W. Lat. 27° 10′ S.

St. Catherine's, the principal town of the above island, is on its E. shore; and its port may be entered by ships of 300 tons burden. Pop. 5,000.

St. Catherine's Island, isl. off the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of Newport river.

St. Catherine's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, between St. Catherine and Ossabaw islands. Lon. 81° 15′ W. Lat. 31° 38′ N.

St. Catherine de Fierbois, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 13 m. S. Tours.

St. Catherine's Point, cape, on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1° 19′ W. Lat. 50° 35′ N.

St. Celerin, v. France, in Sarte, 9 m. W. La Ferte Bernard.

St. Cere, t. France, 21 m. E. N. E. Gourdan, 30 N. E. Cahors. Lon. 1° 59′ E. Lat. 44° 51′ N. Pop. 3,798.

St. Chamas, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 18 m. W. Aix, 6 S. Salon. Pop. 2,500.

St. Chamond, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 22 m. S. S. W. Lyons. Lon. 4° 46′ E. Lat. 45° 28′ N.

St. Charles, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

St. Charles, seignory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 20 m. E. Montreal.

St. Charles, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 3,862. Slaves 2,987. Engaged in agriculture 2,382, in commerce 2.

St. Charles, p-t. German coast co. Louisiana.

St. Charles, co. Missouri, on the N. side of Missouri river, at its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. 3,970. Slaves 682. Engaged in agriculture 465, in commerce 34, in manufactures 96.

St. Charles, p-t. and cap. St. Charles co. Missouri, on the N. side of Missouri river, 21 miles from its mouth, 18 N. W. St. Louis. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and contained in 1817, about 1,000 inhabitants. It was originally settled by the French, but there are now many American settlers.

St. Charles Yamaska, seignory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, 35 m. E. Montreal.

St. Chely d'Acpher, t. France, in Lozere, 21 m. N. N. W. Mende, 15 S. E. St. Flour. Lon. 3° 21′ E. Lat. 44° 48′ N. Pop. 2,013.

St. Christiana, t. Spain, in Galicia.

St. Christina, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 139° 7′ E. Lat. 9° 55′ S.

St. Christophe, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 15 m. N. N. W. Tours.

St. Christophe, t. France, in Isere, 6 m. S. W. Grenoble.

St. Christopher's, or *St. Kitt's*, isl. in the West Indies, belonging to the British, about 15 miles long and 4 broad, and contains 43,726 acres, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and 4,000 to pasturage. The value of imports in 1810, was £253,611; of exports £89,362. Pop. in 1805, 1,998 whites and free blacks, and 26,000 slaves. Lon. 62° 49′ W. Lat. 17° 19′ N.

St. Christopher, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea. Lat. 32° 20′ S.

St. Christopher, isl. in the straits of Mozambique. Lon. 43° 10′ E. Lat. 16° 50 S.

St. Christoval, t. Brazil, in Bahia. It has a fine and well defended port, 20 m. N. E. Sergippe. Lon. 37° 30′ W. Lat. 12° 40′ S.

St. Christoval, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 152° 30′ E. Lat. 6° 50′ S.

St. Christovao, t. Brazil, near the coast, 20 m. N. E. Sergipo. Lat. 11° 30′ S.

St. Christovao, t. Brazil, 10 m. N. W. Rio Janeiro.

St. Cire, t. France, 3 m. N. Lyons.

St. Clair, fief, Devon co. Lower Canada, 34 m. E. Quebec.

St. Clair, lake, N. America, between lake Huron and lake Erie, about 90 miles in circumfer-

ence. It receives the waters of lake Huron through St. Clair river, and discharges itself into lake Erie through Detroit river. The bottom of the lake is said to be a perfect plain, the depth being invariably 21 feet, except near the shore.

St. Clair River, through which the Huron discharges its waters into lake St. Clair. It is about 40 miles long, and ¾ of a mile wide, and is navigable for large vessels, though there is a bar at the mouth where some are obliged to lighten. About a mile below lake Huron, on the W. bank of the river, stands fort Gratiot.

St. Clair, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 4,142.

St. Clair, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.

St. Clair, co. Alabama. Pop. 4,166. Slaves 553. Engaged in agriculture 774, in commerce 17, in manufactures 27. At the Court House is a post-office.

St. Clair, t. Butler co. Ohio, on the Miami, opposite Hamilton. Pop. 1,307.

St. Clair, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,551.

St. Clair, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 5,253. Engaged in agriculture 608, in commerce 12, in manufactures 64. Chief town, Cahokia.

St. Claire sur Epte, t. France, in Eure, 27 m. S. E. Rouen.

St. Claire, isl. in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° 10′ E. Lat. 24° 54′ S.

St. Clairs creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the W. side of the Ohio, below Hamilton.

St. Clairsville, p-t. and cap. Belmont co. Ohio, 11 m. W. Wheeling, 70 E. Zanesville. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, jail, market-house, a bank, a printing office, and 3 churches, 1 each for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. Pop. 641.

St. Clar de Lomagne, t. France, in Gers, 16 m. N. N. E. Auch. Lon. 0° 51′ E. Lat. 43° 53′ N.

St. Clare, t. Wales, 10 m. W. Carmarthen.

St. Claude, t. France, in Jura, 18 m. N. W. Geneva. Lon. 5° 57′ E. Lat. 46° 33′ N. Pop 2,600.

St. Claude, t. France, in Loir and Cher, 6 m. N. E. Blois.

St. Clement, t. France, in Correze, 6 m. N. W. Tulle.

St. Clement, isl. in the English channel, 2 m. S. Penzance. Lon. 5° 35′ W. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

St. Clement de la Place, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 7 m. N. W. Angers.

St. Clemente, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 241° 56′ E. Lat. 33° N.

St. Cloud, t. France, in Charente, 18 m. N. N. E. Angouleme.

St. Cloud, t. France, near the Seine, 15 m. W. Paris.

St. Coloma, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 12 m. E. S. E. Cervera.

St. Columb Major, t. England, in Cornwall. Lon. 4° 47′ W. Lat. 50° 27′ N. Pop. 2,070.

St. Columbano, t. Italy, 8 m. S. Lodi.

St. Come, t. France, in Aveyron, 15 m. N. E. Rhodez.

St. Cornelius Munster, a princely abbey, Germany, 5 m. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle.

St. Cosmos, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 45° 46′ N.

St. Coulombe, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 4 m. N. E. St. Malo.

St. Croix, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 25 m. S. W. Quebec.

St. Croix, r. Maine, called also *Passamquoddy* and *Schoodic*, runs into Passamaquoddy bay. It is the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick, from its mouth to its source. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles to the falls where there are extensive saw mills. Above the falls it receives the waters of a chain of lakes reaching almost to Penobscot river, and might also be easily connected with the St. John and through the latter with the St. Lawrence.

St. Croix, small isl. in the river to which it gives name a few miles from its mouth. It was settled by the French in 1604, but afterwards abandoned; and the commissioners appointed in 1797 for settling the boundary between the U. S. and the British possessions were at a loss for the true St. Croix, till it was ascertained by the discovery of the ruins of the French settlement on this spot.

St. Croix, r. N. W. Territory, which enters the Mississippi between St. Peter's and Lake Pepin. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is connected, by a short portage, with Boisbrule a river of lake Superior. It is said to afford the most practicable communication between lake Superior and the Mississippi. The S. W. Fur Company have a fort on this river 100 m. from its mouth.

St. Cyprian, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the N. coast, 20 m. N. Mondonedo. Lon. 7° 18′ W. Lat. 43° 42′ N.

St. Cyprian, t. Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 160 m. S. Valdivia. Lon. 74° W. Lat. 42° 20′ S.

St. Cyr, v. France, near Versailles.

St. Cyr, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 2 m. N. W. Tours.

St. David, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick.

St. David, or *Tegapatnam*, fort, Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 13 m. S. Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 46′ N.

St. David's, t. Wales, in Pembroke, the see of a bishop. It is near the sea, 48 m. W. Caermarthen. Lat. 51° 50′ N. Pop. 1,816.

St. Denis, t. France, in Aude, 12 m. N. W. Carcassonne.

St. Denis, t. France, in Loiret, 9 m. E. Orleans.

St. Denis, t. France, celebrated for its abbey, 5 m. N. Paris.

St. Denis, t. of the isl. of Bourbon, and residence of the governor. Lon. 55° 20′ E. Lat. 21° 50′ S.

St. Denis, fief, Cornwallis co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 72 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Denis, seignory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, on the river Sorel, 25 m. N. E. Montreal.

St. Didier, t. France, in Upper Loire, 24 m. N. E. Le Puy. Pop. 3,200.

St. Didier, t. France, in Upper Loire, 9 m. E. S. E. Le Puy.

St. Die, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Loire, 10 m. N. E. Blois.

St. Diego, seaport on the W. coast of N. America, in New Albion. Lon. 243° 7′ E. Lat. 32° 42′ N.

St. Diego, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo, 25 m. N. W. Santa Fe; another, 90 m. S. E. Santa Fe.

St. Diey, t. France, in Vosges, 21 m. N. E. Remiremont. Lon. 7° 2′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ N. Pop. 5,400.

St. Diomida, isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 135° 14′ E. Lat. 78° 40′ N.

St. Diomida, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 190° 14′ E. Lat. 63° 15′ N.

St. Dionysio, r. South America, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 48° 20′ S.

St. Disier, t. France, Upper Marne, 157 m. S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 5° 28′ E. Lat. 48° 37′ N. Pop. 5,900.

St. Domingo. See *Hispaniola*.

St. Domingo, the capital of the Spanish part of Hispaniola, is on the W. margin of the river Ozama. Lon. 69° 50′ W. Lat. 18° 28′ N. Pop. 12,000.

St. Domingo, or *Cacheo*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 16° 20′ W. Lat. 12° 8′ N.

St. Domingo Soriano, t. Buenos Ayres, at the union of the Rio Negro and Uraguay, 80 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33° 18′ S.

St. Domino, one of the Tremiti islands, in the Adriatic. Lon. 15° 25′ E. Lat. 42° 8′ N.

St. Donaci, t. Naples, in Otranto, 10 m. S. S. W. Brindisi.

St. Donat, t. France, in Drome, 6 m. N. E. Tain. Pop. 1,600.

St. Edmund's Point, cape, Eng. on the coast of Norfolk, in the German sea. Lon. 0° 28′ E. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

St. Egreve, t. France, in Isere, 6 m. S. W. Grenoble.

St. Elias, mountain on the W. coast of North America, 17,850 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 144° W. Lat. 60° 15′ N.

St. Enimie, t. France, in Lozere, 10 m. S. Mende, 9 W. Florac.

St. Erango, t. Naples, in Bari, 15 m. E. Gravina.

St. Erasmo, isl. in the gulf of Venice, 4 m. N. E. Venice.

St. Espain, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 16 m. S. S. W. Tours. Pop. 2,040.

St. Estevan de Gormas, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero.

St. Estevan del Rey, t. Chili, 30 m. N. E. La Conception. Lon. 73° 3′ W. Lat. 36° 45′ S.

St. Etienne, seignory, Dorchester co. Lower Canada, on Chaudiere river, 20 m. S. Quebec.

St. Etienne de Baigorry, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 6,200.

St. Etienne de Furand, t. France in Rhone-and-Loire. Here is the greatest manufactory of fire-arms in France. In the neighbourhood are rich coal-miles. 27 m. S. S. W. Lyons. Lon. 4° 29′ E. Lat. 45° 26′ N. Pop. 16,300.

St. Etienne de St. Geoirs, t. France, in Isere, 24 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,450.

St. Etienne de Montluc, t. France, in Loire Inferieure. Pop. 4,120.

St. Eufemia, t. Naples, in Otranto, 2 m. N. N. E. Alessano.

St. Eufemia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 60 m. N. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 39° 2′ N.

St. Eustache, v. Lower Canada, 18 m. N. W. Montreal.

St. Eustatius, or *Eustatia*, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It rises out of the ocean in the form of a huge pyramidal rock, and is one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. Tobacco is its chief product. Pop. 20,000, of whom 15,000 are blacks. It was taken by the English in 1801, but restored to the Dutch in 1814. 9 m. N. W. St. Christopher's. Lon. 63° 5′ W. Lat. 17° 31′ N.

St. Fargeau, t. France, in Yonne, 21 m. S. W. Auxerre, 25 S. W. Joigny. Lon. 3° 10′ E. Lat. 47° 38′ N.

St. Faustino, t. New Granada, 40 m. N. Pamplona. Lon. 71° 34′ W. Lat. 6° 55′ N.

St. Felice, t. Italy, 17 m. N. N. E. Modena.

St. Felice, t. Spain, in Leon, 12 m. N. N. W. Cividad Rodrigo.

St. Felipe, t. Spain, in Valencia, 29 m. S. S. W. Valencia. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 39° N. Pop. 10,000.

St. Felipe, t. S. America, in Venezuela, 150 m. W. Caraccas, 45 N. W. Valencia. Lat. 10° 15′ N. Pop. 6,800.

St. Felipe, t. Mexico, on the Bravo, 40 m. S. Santa Fe.

St. Felipe, formerly *St. Luis de Maragnon*, t. Brazil, and cap. of the jurisdiction of Maranhao. Lon. 45° 36′ W. Lat. 2′ 30′ S. Pop. 25,000.

St. Felipe, t. Cuba, 55 m. S. E. Havannah.

St. Feliu, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 11 m. W. Gerona.

St. Feliu de Quixolo, seaport, Spain, in Catalonia, 50 m. N. E. Barcelona. Lon. 2° 55′ E. Lat. 41° 48′ N.

St. Felix Isles, 2 isles in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lon. 80° 46′ W. Lat. 26° 10′ S.

St. Felix, t. Brazil, on the Tocantins, 130 m. N. E. Villa Boa. Lon. 49° 36′ W. Lat. 15° 36′ S.

St. Felix de Caramau, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 22 m. E. S. E. Toulouse.

St. Ferdinand, t. St. Louis co. Missouri, 14 m. N. W. St. Louis.

St. Ferme, t. France, in Gironde, 27 m. S. E. Bourdeaux.

St. Fernando, t. South America, in Tucuman, 150 m. W. St. Jago de Esteros. Lon. 68° 16′ W. Lat. 28° S.

St. Fiaderagg, a small isl. on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20° 39′ E. Lat. 63° 52′ N.

St. Filippo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 10 m. Nicotera.

St. Fiorensa, seaport on the N. coast of the island of Corsica, 6 m. W. Bastia. Lon. 9° 37′ E. Lat. 42° 35′ N. Pop. 1,500.

St. Firmin, t. France, in Higher Alps, 13 m. N. Gap.

St. Flaviano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the Adriatic, 12 m. N. E. Teramo.

St. Florent, t. France, in Cher, 7 m. S. W. Bourges.

St. Florent, le Viel, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 19 m. W. S. W. Angers.

St. Florentin, t. France, in Yonne, 24 m. S. S. W. Troyes, 13 N. N. E. Auxerre. Pop. 3,000.

St. Flour, city, France, in Cantal. It is the see of a bishop. 50 m. S. Clermont Ferrand. Lon. 3° 10′ E. Lat. 45° 2′ N. Pop. 5,300.

St. Foy, t. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 5 m. S. W. Quebec.

St. Foy le Grand, t. France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, 36 m. E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 18′ E. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Pop. 2,830.

St. Framburg, t. France, 3 m. S. S. E. Paris.

St. Framondo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 6 m. N. Benevento.

St. Francis, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 12° 50′ S.

St. Francis, r. Lower Canada, which issues from a considerable lake of the same name, and flows into the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the expansion of the latter into lake St. Peter.

St. Francis, r. which rises in Missouri in the Ozark mountains, and receives Bear creek, Castor, White water and other streams; descending toward the S. E. it traverses the great swamp, in its passage through which it becomes so obstructed with rafts and lost among islands that its course can scarcely be traced. It joins the Mississippi in

Arkansas territory, 80 m. above White river, and 305 below Ohio. Near its mouth is a large raft that completely obstructs the navigation.

St. Francis, t. Phillips co. Arkansas Territory, on the river St. Francis. Lat. 35° N. Pop. 480.

St. Francis, r. N. W. Territory, which receives Muddy creek and empties itself into the Mississippi.

St. Francisco, t. Florida, 56 m. E. S. E. St. Mark.

St. Francisco, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, lat. 52° S.

St. Francisco. See *Francisco Rio*.

St. Francisco, seaport on the W. coast of North America. Lon. 237° 52′ E. Lat. 37° 48′ N.

St. Francisco, seaport Brazil, in St. Paul. Lat. 26° 15′ S.

St. Francisco Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 32° 25′ S.

St. Francisville, p-t. Feliciana county and the second town of importance in Louisiana; is situated on the Mississippi, at the confluence of Bayou Sarah, 150 m. above New-Orleans, 30 m. above Baton Rouge. Pop. 500. Public buildings, a large Baptist church and a market house.

St. Francois, seigniory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the St. Francis river, 23 m. S. W. Three-Rivers.

St. Fulgent, t. France, in Vendee, 9 m. S. S. E. Montaigu. Pop. 1,650.

St. Gabriel, seignory, Quebec co. Lower Canada, 10 m. W. Quebec.

St. Gall, canton, Switzerland, bounded by Austria and the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schweitz, and Zurich. Extent, 1,100 sq. miles. Pop. 134,000, of whom three-fifths are Catholics, and the rest are Protestants. The government is aristo-democratical; the great council consists of 86 Catholics, and 66 Protestants. It furnishes to the confederation of Switzerland 2,630 men, and £2,500 sterling.

St. Gall, t. Switz. the capital of the above canton, is on the Steinach. It is well built, surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains about 9,000 inhabitants, for the most part Protestants. Lon. 9° 21′ 37″ W. Lat. 47° 25′ 41″ N.

St. Gallan, isl. near the coast of Peru. Lat. 14° S.

St. Gallo, t. Italy, 10 m. N. N. E. Brescia.

St. Galmier, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 12 m. E. Montbrison, 10 N. St. Etienne.

St. Gaudens, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 44 m. S. S. W. Toulouse. Lon. 0° 48′ E. Lat. 43° 6′ N. Pop. 4,200.

St. Geminiano, t. Tuscany, in Florence, 24 m. S. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

St. Genest de Malisaut, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 6 m. S. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,000.

St. Genevieve, t. France, 6 m. W. Paris.

St. Genevieve, t. France, in Aveyron, 27 m. N. Rhodez. Pop. 1,250.

St. Genevieve, co. Missouri, on the Mississippi. Pop. 4,962. Slaves 983. Engaged in agriculture 843, in commerce 24, in manufactures 136. Chief town, St. Genevieve.

St. Genevieve, p-t. and cap. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, is in a handsome plain, on the second bank of the Mississippi, about 1 mile from the river, 21 below Herculaneum, 51 S. S. E. St. Louis. It contained in 1817, about 350 houses, an academy, and 8 or 10 stores. It has considerable trade, being the principal depot of the rich lead mines of Missouri, and the store-house whence the miners draw their supplies.

St. Gengou le Royal, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 11 m. N. Cluny, 20 N. N. W. Macon.

St. Genies, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. N. W. Nismes, 10 S. W. Uzes.

St. Genies de Rivedolt, t. France, in Aveyron, 18 m. E. N. E. Rhodez. Lon. 3° 3′ E. Lat. 44° 28′ N. Pop. 3,350.

St. Genis, t. France, in Lower Charente, 24 m. S. Saintes, 12 S. Pons.

St. Genis, t. Savoy, 15 m. W. Chamberry.

St. Genis la Val, t. France, 4 m. S. Lyons. Pop. 2,400.

St. Geoire, t. France, in Isere, 18 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,450.

St. Georg, t. Germany, at the conflux of the Teya and March, 24 m. N. N. E. Presburg. Pop. 2,399.

St. Georg, t. Hungary, 7 m. N. N. E. Presburg.

St. George, the largest of the Bermuda islands, 15 miles long and 3 broad. St. George is also the name of the capital. Lon. 64° 32′ W. Lat. 32° 40′ N.

St. George, t. and cap. of the island of Grenada, formerly called *Fort Royal*, possessing one of the best harbours in the English West Indies, which has lately been fortified. Lon. 61° 31′ W. Lat. 12° 4′ N.

St. George, or *St. Jorge*, one of the Azore islands, about 30 miles long and 5 broad. Pop. from 8,000 to 10,000. It was ravaged by a terrible volcano in 1808. Lon. 28° W. Lat. 38° 39′ N.

St. George, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 20 m. S. S. W. Angers.

St. George, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 3 m. E. Milo.

St. George, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Sandarlick. Lon. 26° 42′ E. Lat. 38° 48′ N.

St. George, isl. near the W. coast of Hindoostan, 4 m. from Goa.

St George, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on Passamaquoddy bay.

St. George, t. Lincoln co. Maine on the E. side of a river of the same name, at its mouth, adjoining Thomastown, 38 m. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1,325.

St. George, t. Chittenden co. Vt. 8 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 120.

St. George, r. Florida, which runs into the St. John's, in lon. 81° 47′ W. lat. 30° 35′ N.

St. George Cape, and *Islands*, near the coast of Florida, opposite the mouth of the Apalachicola.

St. George sur Loire, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 9 m. S. W. Angers. Pop. 2,350.

St. George d'Orque, t. France, 4 m. W. Montpelier.

St. Georges des Sept Voies, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, 2 m. W. Roziers. Pop. 2,320.

St. George's Channel, that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies between Ireland and Wales.

St. George's, p-t. Newcastle co. Del. Pop. of St. George's hundred 2,934.

St. George's, r. St. Mary's co. Md. which runs into the Potomac, between Piney point and St. Mary's river. Opposite its mouth is the island of St. George.

St. George's bank, fishing bank off the coast of Mass. It extends between lat. 41° 15′ and 42° 22′ N. and between lon. 67° 50′ and 68° 40′ W.

St. George d'Albora, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23° 20′ E. Lat. 37° 28′ N.

St. Georgen am See, t. Bavarian states, ½ m. N. N. E. Bayreuth.

St. Germain, t. France in Aube, 3 m. S. W. Troyes.

St. Germain, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 52 m. S. W. Exeter. Pop. 2,139.

St. Germain, r. Illinois, which runs into the Wabash, between Vincennes and Fort Harrison.

St. Germain les Belles Filles, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 16 m. S. S. E. Limoges. Pop. 2,050.

St. Germain Lambrons, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 12 m. W. N. W. Brioud, 6 S. Issoire.

St. Germain en Laye, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine. The forest in the vicinity is one of the largest and finest in the kingdom. 12 m. W. Paris. Lon. 2° 10′ E. Lat. 48° 54′ N. Pop. 9,000.

St. Germain du Plain, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 6 m. S. E. Chalons-sur-Saone.

St. Germano, t. Naples, in Lavoro, 48 m. N. N. W. Naples. Lon. 13° 45′ E. Lat. 41° 33′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St. Germano, t. Popedom, 13 m. E. N. E. Urbino.

St. Germano, t. Piedmont, 4 m. E. St. Ja. Pop. 2,600.

St. Germano, t. on the W. coast of the island of Porto Rico. Lon. 67° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

St. Germans, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 8 m. W. Plymouth. Lon. 4° 10′ W. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

St. Gervais, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 9 m. S. Montagu. Pop. 2,200.

St. Gervais, seignory, Hertford co. Lower Canada, 18 m. S. E. Quebec.

St. Gervaso, t. Italy, 15 m. S. Brescia.

St. Gery, t. France, in Lot, 5 m. N. W. Cahors.

St. Giacamo, Cape, Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17° 13′ E. Lat. 39° 39′ N.

St. Giacomo, t. Italy, 3 m. S. Verona.

St. Gilles, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 18 m. S. Quebec.

St. Gilles les Boucheries, t. France, in Gard, 10 m. S. S. E. Nimes, 9 W. Arles. Pop. 5,050.

St. Gilles sur Vic, s-p. France, in Vendée, 9 m. S. Challans.

St. Gillian, or *St. Guislain*, or *St. Ghislain*, t. Netherlands. It is considered the Key of Mons. 10 m. E. Condé, 3 W. Mons.

St. Gingo, or *Gingoux*, or *Gingoulp*, t. partly in Savoy and partly in Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva, 6 m. S. by W. Vevay.

St. Giorgio, t. Piedmont, 6 m. N. W. Chivasso. Pop. 6,000.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Otranto, 4 m. E. Tarento.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Otranto, 3 m. N.N.W. Nardo.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 3 m. S. E. Benevento. Pop. 6,000.

St. Giorgio, t. Austrian Italy, on the Adige, 5 m. S. E. Verona.

St. Giorgio, t. Italy, 11 m. N. Bologna.

St. Giovanni, t. Italy, 6 m. W. Piacenza.

St. Giovanni Rotondo, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 10 m. N. W. Manfredonia. Pop. 4,500.

St. Girons, t. France, in Arriege, 21 m. W. Tarascon, 42 S. Toulouse. Lon. 1° 13′ E. Lat. 42° 59′ N.

St. Giuliano, t. Naples, in Otranto, 17 m. S. S. W. Brindisi.

St. Giuliano, t. Italy, 7 m. S. E. Milan.

St. Goar, or *St. Gower*, t. Prussian states, on the west side of the Rhine, 16 m. S. Coblentz, 46 E. N. E. Treves. Lon. 7° 43′ E. Lat. 50° 8′ N.

St. Gobin, t. France, in Aisne, celebrated for its manufacture of looking-glasses, some of which are cast of an immense size. 4 m. S. La Fere, 6 E. Chauny.

St. Gondon, t. France, in Loiret, 28 m. S. E. Orleans.

St. Gonsalvo, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador, 40 m. W. Sergipo.

St. Gothard, a chain of mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, the summit of which is said to be 9,075 feet above the level of the sea.

St. Gowen's Head, cape on the S. coast of Wales, in Pembroke. Lon. 5° W. Lat. 51° 33′ N.

St. Gregorio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 8 m. N. W. Cangiano.

St. Guillaume, t. France, in Isere, 15 m. S. Grenoble.

St. Heand, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 27 m. S. W. Lyons. Pop. 2,700.

St. Helena, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, detached from any group, 600 m. from Ascension island, the nearest land; 1,200 from the coast of Africa, and 1,800 from S. America. St. Helena attracts attention as having been the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte from the year 1815 till his death, May 5th, 1821. The island is 10½ miles long, by 6½ broad, and about 28 in circumference. It presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, nothing but an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1,200 feet high, like a castle in the midst of the ocean. Its aspect is still more bleak and dreary than that of Ascension. In the interior, however, are a number of fertile and beautiful vallies. The loftiest eminence, called Diana's peak, situated nearly in the centre of the island, is 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. There are only four openings in the great wall of rock which surrounds the island, by which it can be approached with facility. These are strongly fortified. The advantage of St. Helena as a place of refreshment is confined exclusively to the returning East India ships. Ships going out to India cannot make St. Helena. Lon. 5° 49′ W. Lat. 15° 5′ S.

St. Helena, bay, on the S. coast of Africa, 30 m. N. of Saldanha bay.

St. Helena, isl. off the coast of S. C. 13 miles long and 3 broad. Between the island and the mainland is St. Helena sound. Lon. 80° 36′ W. Lat. 32° 25′ N.

St. Helena, parish, Beaufort district, S. C. comprising the islands Port Royal, St. Helena, and the adjacent smaller islands. Pop. in 1800. 2,970.

St. Helena, parish, Louisiana, on the N. side of the Ibberville, bounded E. by St. Tammany parish. Pop. 3,026. Slaves 830. Engaged in agriculture 1,956, in commerce 14, in manufactures 16. Chief town, Springfield.

St. Helena, p-t. St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

St. Helena's, road in the English channel, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, which serves as a rendezvous for the British navy.

St. Helier, t. and cap. of the island of Jersey, on the E. side of the Bay of St. Aubin, 4 m. E. St. Aubin. Lon. 2° 8′ W. Lat. 48° 38′ N. Pop. 6,460.

St. Hermogenes, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 152° W. Lat. 58° 20′ N.

St. Hernin, t. France, in Finisterre, 4 m. S. W. Carhaix.

St. Hilaire, t. France, 7 m. S. E. Paris.

St. Hilaire, t. France, in Channel, 9 m. S. E. Mortain.

St. Hilaire, t. France, in Aude, 6 m. N. E. Limoux, 9 S. Carcassonne.

St. Hubert, Netherlands, 40 m. S. E. Namur. Pop 1,300. Lon. 5° 27′ E. Lat. 50° 1′ N.

St. Hyacinthe, seignory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, 23 m. E. Montreal.

St. Hypolite, t. France, in Aveiron, 24 m. N. Rhodez.

St. Hypolite, t. France, in Doubs, 4 m. N. E. Besancon. Lon. 6° 53′ E. Lat. 47° 19′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St Hypolite, t. France, in Gard, 34 m. W. N. W. Nimes. Lon. 3° 56′ E. Lat. 43° 58′ N. Pop. 5,100.

St. Hypolite, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 9 m. N. Colmar. Pop. 1,700.

St. Ja, or *St. Ya*, or *St. Agatha*, t. Piedmont, on the Naviglio, 18 m. E. Ivrea. Lon. 8° 8′ E. Lat. 45° 22′ N.

St. Jacques, t. France, in North Coasts, 14 m. N. W. St. Brieuc.

St. Jago, city and cap. of Chili, situated in a beautiful plain, on the S. shore of the river Mapocho. It contains a royal university, cathedral, mint, and other public buildings, and has an extensive commerce. Its port is Valparaiso. 75 m. S. E. Valparaiso. Lon. 76° 46′ W. Lat. 33° 30′ S. Pop. 46,000.

St. Jago, one of the largest of the Cape de Verd islands. It is about 60 miles in circumference, fertile and well cultivated. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lon. 23° 40′ W. Lat. 15° 4′ N.

St. Jago, or *Ribeira Grande*, s-p. and once the cap. of the island of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Islands, and see of a bishop. The trade and seat of government are now transferred to Porto Praya, 7 m. to the N. E. and St. Jago is almost deserted.

St. Jago, t Cuba, near the S. coast with a good harbor. It is the see of a bishop. Lon. 75° 32′ W. Lat. 20° 15′ N. Pop. between 30 and 40,000.

St. Jago, r. Mexico, which rises 20 m. W. of the city of Mexico, and running N. W. passes through Lake Chapala, and enters the Pacific a course of above 600 miles.

St. Jago de Compostella. See *Compostella.*

St. Jago del Estero, t. Buenos Ayres, on the Dolce, 226 m. S. Salta. Lon. 63° 5′ W. Lat. 27° 46′ N.

St. James, isl. with a fort, about 25 miles from the mouth of the Gambia.

St. James, t. France, in the channel, 9 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 2,500.

St. James, parish, Charleston district, S. C. on the S. side of the Santee, 40 m. N. N. E. Charleston.

St. Janni, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 39° 59′ N.

St. Jaques, or *St. Jacob*, v. Switzerland, 1 m. E. Bale.

St. Jaques, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 5,660. Slaves 3,086. Engaged in agriculture 2,544, in commerce 13, in manufacture 13.

St. Jean, fief, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, 30 m. N. W. Three-Rivers.

St. Jean d'Angeli, t. France, in Lower Charente, 17 m. N. Saintes. Lon. 0° 25′ W. Lat. 45° 59′ N. Pop. 5,400.

St. Jean d'Avela, t. France, in Isere, 21 m. N. N. W. Grenoble.

St. Jean des Baissants, t. France, in Channel, 4 m. S. St. Lo.

St. Jean de Bournay, t. France, in Isere, 12 m. E. Vienne. Pop. 2,900.

St Jean de Braye, t. France, in Loiret, 3 m. E. Orleans.

St. Jean de Breuil, t. France, in Aveyron, 12 m. E. S. E. Milhau. Pop. 2,150.

St. Jean de Cardennet, t. France, in Lower Seine, 6 m. N. W. Rouen.

St. Jean de port Joli, seignory, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 49 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Jean de Gardennenque, t. France, in Gard, 27 m. N. W. Nismes. Pop. 3,200.

St. Jean de Losne, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 15 m. S. E. Dijon. Lon. 5° 19′ E. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

St. Jean de Luz, seaport, France, in Lower Pyrenees, 10 m. S. W. Bayonne. Lon. 1° 35′ W. Lat. 43° 23′ N. Pop. 2,300.

St. Jean de Maurienne, t. Savoy, 27 m. S. E. Chambery. Lon. 6° 16′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N. Pop. 2,400.

St. Jean du Mont, t. France, in Vendee, 7 m. W. S. W. Challans.

St. Jean Pied de Port, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, with a citadel built on a rock, which commands the great road over the Pyrenees. 12 m. S. E. Bayonne. Lon. 1° 10′ W. Lat. 43° 9′ N. Pop. 1,500.

St. Jean de Vertus, t. France, in Isere, 24 m. S. S. E. Grenoble.

St. Jerom's Channel, inlet in the straits of Magellan.

St. Jerom's Point, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan.

St. Ignace, seignory, Quebec co. Lower Canada, 8 m. N. W. Quebec.

St. Ignatio, t. Paraguay, 40 m. S. E. Assumption.

St. Ignatio, t. Paraguay, 120 m. S. Assumption.

St. Ildefonso, t. Spain, in Old Castile, containing a royal palace, 6 m. S. Segovia, 40 N. by W. Madrid. Pop. 4,300.

St. Ildefonso's Islands, near the S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73° 46′ W. Lat. 55° 53′ S.

St. Inigoes, p-t. St. Mary's co. Md.

St. Joachim, parish, in Cote de Beaupre seignory, Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 22 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Joao, or *Angra*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 1° N.

St. Joao de Monte, t. Portugal, in Beira, 12 m. W. S. W. St. Viseu.

St. Joao de Pesqueira, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Duero, 21 m. E. S. E. Lamego. Lon. 7° 1′ W. Lat. 41° 1′ N.

St. Joao del Rey, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 90 m. S. W. Villarica.

St. Job, t. Hungary, 24 m. S. E. Debreczin.

St. John, one of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, 12 leagues E. Porto Rico. Lon. 64° 32′ W. Lat. 18° 7′ N.

St. John, seaport on the W. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 62° 4′ W. Lat. 17° 4′ N.

St. John, t. and cap. of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbor and well fortified.

St. John, r. Africa which runs into the Indian sea. Lat. 31° 20′ S.

St. John, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, lat. 19° 20′ N.

St. John, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 153° 50′ E. Lat. 4° S.

St. John, cape, the E. point of Staten Island. Lon. 64° 7′ W. Lat. 54° 46′ N.

St. John, a port on the S. E. coast of the island of Tinos. Lon. 25° 15′ E. Lat. 37° 32′ N.

St. John, or *Prince Edward's Island*, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, to the W. of the island of Cape Breton, and N. of Nova Scotia, about 100 miles long, and 30 in its mean breadth. It formerly belonged to the French. Charlotte's Town is the capital. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 46° 20′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St. John, or *Fort St. John*, t. and fort, Canada, on the W. side of the river Chamblee, 20 m. S. E. Montreal. Lat. 45° 19′ N. The British naval force on Lake Champlain had its principal station here during the late war.

St. John Baptist, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 3,854. Slaves 2,209. Engaged in agriculture 1,658, in commerce 15.

St. John, r. which rises in Maine, a little N. of Chesuncook lake and passing into NewBrunswick, empties itself into the bay of Fundy just below the city of St. John. The tide flows up 80 or 90 miles. The river is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 80 miles, and with the exception of two short portages, may be ascended by boats quite to its source, near the waters of the St. Lawrence, a distance of 350 miles. About a mile above the city of St. John are singular falls. The river, at low water, is about 12 feet higher than the waters of the bay, while at high water the waters of the bay are about 5 feet higher than those of the river, so that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of going through the falls is when the waters of the river are on a level with those of the bay, which is twice in a tide and continues 10 or 15 minutes each time. Owing to freshets the St. John is impassable during the greater part of the month of May, when the river is higher by several feet than the highest tides.

St. John, city, St. John co. New Brunswick, is situated on high ground, on the river St. John, 3 miles above its entrance into the bay of Fundy. It is built principally on the E. side of the river, but comprises a district on the W. side called Carleton, which is inhabited by persons engaged in the salmon, shad, and herring fisheries. The harbor is spacious, and in consequence of the great rise of the tides is never closed by ice. Most of the shipping lies at the upper cove, which is in front of the city, and is well sheltered. At the lower cove a break water is erected, which, however, is ineffectual to keep out the swell of the sea rolling in from the S. W. Below this is the King's reserve, on which stand the barracks and 4 forts for the defence of the harbor. For the same purpose a bomb proof tower is erected in Carleton. There is a lighthouse on Partridge island at the entrance of the harbor. The city is handsomely laid out; the public buildings are a city hall, a bank, pest house, marine hospital, 2 spacious Madras schools, one for males and one for females, and 6 churches, 2 for Episcopalians, and 1 each for Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. Probably no place in British America increases so rapidly as the city of St. John. Upwards of 200 square-rigged vessels annually leave the port, loaded with the products of the province, viz. ton-timber, lumber, fish, &c. Here is also a large steam saw mill. Distant 80 m. from Fredericton, with which it has communication by steamboat; 67 m. N. E. St. Andrews, 60 N. E. Eastport. Lon. 66° 3′ W. Lat. 45° 20′ N. Pop. in 1822, estimated at 8,000.

St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, is on the S. E. coast of the island. In 1815 it contained about 12,000 inhabitants. In February 1816, a dreadful fire destroyed 117 houses. In November 1817, two still more dreadful conflagrations laid waste nearly the whole of the town. Not less than half a million sterling of property was destroyed in a few hours. Lat. 47° 35′ N.

St. John's, r. the principal river of East Florida. Its sources have not been exactly ascertained, but it is supposed to issue from Lake Mayaco, between lat. 28° and 27′ N. It runs north parallel with the Atlantic coast, expanding into several lakes, particularly Lake George, which is 20 miles long and 15 wide, and embosoms several islands. Within 20 miles of its mouth the river turns to the east, and falls into the Atlantic, near lat. 30° N. 36 m. S. St. Mary's. Its whole length is about 300 miles, and it is navigable for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, for 150 miles, to Lake George. The bar has 10 feet of water at low tide, and 13 feet at high water, and there is good anchorage outside of the bar for large vessels.—The lands on this river are very fertile, and numerous settlements extend along its banks.

St. John's, r. Missouri, which flows into the S. side of the Missouri, E. of Gasconade river.

St. John's Cape, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of the bay of Donegal, 14 m. W. Donegal. Lon. 8° 20′ W. Lat. 54° 34′ N.

St. John's Lake, lake of Canada, 108 m. N. N. W. Quebec. Lon. 72° 25′ W. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

St. John's, r. which runs into the St. Lawrence, in lon. 64° 10′ W. Lat. 50° 20′ N.

St. Johnsbury, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 31 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,404.

St. Johnstown, t. Ireland, 6 m. N. E. Longford.

St. Johnstown, t. Ireland, 6 m. S. S. W. Londonderry.

St. Jones, hundred, Kent co. Del. Pop. 1,590.

St. Jorge, t. Brazil, on the coast. Lon. 22° 40′ W. Lat. 14° 45′ S.

St. Josef, t. Cuba, 125 m. W. S. W. Havanna.

St. Josef, t. California, 45 m. S. Loreto. Lon. 109° 48′ W. Lat. 23° 4′ N.

St. Josef, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 44° 30′ S.

St. Josef, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo, 27 m. N. W. Santa Fe.

St. Joseph, t. Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal, 10 m. E. S. E. Galam.

St. Joseph, seignory, Buckingham and Dorchester counties, Lower Canada, on Chaudiere river, 33 m. S. E. Quebec.

St. Joseph, t. Florida, in a bay of the gulf of Mexico, to which it gives name. Lon. 85° 34′ W. Lat. 29° 48′ N.

St. Josephs, isl. Up. Canada, in the straits of St. Mary's, which connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It is about 75 miles in circumference, and is separated by a channel from Drummond's island at the mouth of the river. On the S. point of the island is the site of a British fort destroyed during the late war, and near it an establishment of the N. W. fur company.

St. Joseph's, small bay, Florida, to the W. of Apalachicola bay, within 4 miles of which its waters approach.

St. Joseph's, r. Indiana, which joins the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, to form Maumee river.

St. Joseph's, r. Michigan Territory, one of the largest tributaries of Lake Michigan. It rises near the sources of Maumee river, and flows into the lake near its S. extremity. It greatly facilitates the trade between Detroit and Chicago.

St. Jouan de l'Isle, t. France, in North coasts, 24 m. S. St. Malo. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 48° 12′ N.

St. Jose, t. Brazil, on the Tapajoe, 45 m. S. Pauxis.

St. Jose, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 80 m. S. W. Villarica.

St. Jose, t. Brazil, in Goyas, 75 m. E. N. E. Villa Boa.

St. Isabella, t. Brazil, 180 m. N. E. St. Salvador. Lat. 11° 10′ S.

St. Juan, seaport, Guatimala, in Nicaragua, 30 m. S. E. Leon. Lon. 87° 38′ W. Lat. 12° 10′ N.

St. Juan, t. East Florida, 12 m. N. St. Mark.

St. Juan, r. New Granada, in Novita, which empties itself into the Pacific by seven mouths, on one of which is the port of Charimbera. By means of this river and the Atrato, a junction has been proposed of the Pacific with the Atlantic.

St. Juan, r. Guatimala, which forms the outlet of lake Nicaragua flowing into the Caribbean sea. It is 64 miles long, and might easily be made navigable.

St. Juan Batista, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 149° W. Lat. 26° S.

St. Juan de Buenavista, t. Cuba, on the N. coast. Lon. 77° 57′ W. Lat. 22° 2′ N.

St. Juan de los Llanos, province, New Granada, on the Orinoco, bounded N. by Varinas and Venezuela, E. by Guiana, S. by Mainas, W. by Popayan and Santa Fe.

St. Juan de los Remedios, t. Cuba, on the N. coast. Lon. 79° 11′ W. Lat. 22° 30′ N.

St. Juan de Porto Rico, t. and cap. of the island of Porto Rico, on the N. coast of the island, with a good harbor, defended by a citadel. Lon. 66° 20′ W. Lat. 18° 30′ N.

St. Juan d' Ulua, isl. Mexico, at the mouth of the river Vera Cruz. Here is a strong fortress, the expense of which is said to have been upwards of £8,000,000 sterling; also a light-house which cost about £20,000. Lat. 15° 40′ N.

St. Ives, seaport and borough, England, in Cornwall. It sends 2 members to parliament. 22 m. N. W. Falmouth, 276 W. S. W. London. Lon. 5° 20′ W. Lat. 50° 14′ N. Pop. 4,078.

St. Ives, t. Eng. in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 7 m. E. Huntingdon, 59 N. London. Lat. 52° 17′ N. Pop. 2,426.

St. Julia de Grascapou, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 21 m. E. S. E. Toulouse.

St. Julien's Bay, a large bay on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 10′ S.

St. Julien, t. France, 9 m. N. N. E. Dijon.

St. Julien du Sault, t. France, in Yonne, 10 m. S. Sens.

St. Julien de Voucantes, t. France, 30 m. N. N. E. Nantes.

St. Junien, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 15 m. W. Limoges. Lon. 0° 59′ E. Lat. 45° 53′ N. Pop. 6,000.

St. Just, t. England, in Cornwall, 7 m. W. Penzance.

St. Just, t. France, in Oise, 9 m. N. Clermont.

St. Just, t. France, in Aveyron, 6 m. S. S. E. Sauveterre.

St. Justin, t. France, in Landes, 12 m. N. E. Pont de Marsan.

St. Kiffi, isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon. 24° 10′ E. Lat. 38° 43′ N.

St. Kilda, isl. of the Hebrides, which gives name to a group. It is 3 miles long and 2 broad. 60 m. W. S. W. Harris, 15 W. N. W. the north point of South Uist. Lon. 8° 18′ W. Lat. 55° 48′ N. Pop. in 1818, 108.

St. Kinosa, isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon. 25° 34′ E. Lat. 36° 53′ N.

St. Kitts. See *St. Christopher*.

St. Lambrecht, t. Bavarian province of the Rhine, near Neustadt. Pop. 1,000.

St. Laurence, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Russia. Lon. 188° 18′ E. Lat. 63° 48′ N.

St. Laurent, t. France, 7 m. N. Rouen.

St. Laurent sur Othain, t. France, in Meuse, 12 m. N. Estain.

St. Laurent de la Salanque, t. France, in East Pyrenees, 7 m. N. E. Perpignan.

St. Lawrence, r. one of the largest rivers of N. America, which rises near the sources of the Mississippi, and passing through the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence by a mouth 90 miles wide. In different parts of its course it is known by different names. From the sea to Montreal it is called the St. Lawrence; from Montreal to Kingston, the Cataraqui or Iroquois; between lake Ontario and lake Erie, Niagara river; between lake Erie and lake St. Clair, the Detroit; between lake St. Clair and lake Huron, the river St. Clair; between lake Huron and lake Superior, the straits of St. Mary, forming thus an uninterrupted connection for 2,000 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 miles, to Quebec, and for ships drawing 14 feet water to Montreal, 580 miles.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of, a gulf at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, inclosed between Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It is 350 miles long and 150 broad. Lon. 57° to 65° W. Lat. 47° 51′ N.

St. Lawrence, co. N. Y. Pop. 16,037. Engaged in agriculture 4,592, in commerce 115, in manufactures 291. Chief town, Ogdensburg.

St. Lazaro, t. New Mexico, 50 m. S. Santa Fe.

St. Leger, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, 15 m. N. W. Dourdan, 24 S. W. Paris.

St. Leger sur d'Heune, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 9 m. N. W. Chalons sur Saone.

St. Leo, t. Italy, in the Popedom, 12 m. N. N. W. Urbino. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 43° 55′ N. It is the see of a bishop.

St. Leonard, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 10 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 4,800. Lon. 1° 34′ E. Lat. 45° 50′ N.

St. Leonards, p-t. Calvert co. Md.

St. Leone, t. Sicily, 6 m. S. E. Girgenti.

St. Leonhard, t. Austrian Illyria, on the river Lavant, 104 m. W. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 27′ E. Lat. 46° 53′ N.

St. Leven's Point, cape on the S. W. coast of England, near the Land's End. Lon. 5° 41′ W. Lat. 50° 4′ N.

St. Liebault, t. France, in Aube, 9 m. W. Troyes.

St. Lizier, t. France, in Arriege, 2 m. N. St. Girons. Lon. 1° 13′ E. Lat. 43° N. Pop. 1,100.

St. Lorens, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 9 m. N. Solsona.

St. Lo, t. France, dep. of the channel, on the Vire, 3½ posts E. Coutances. Lon. 1° 1′ W. Lat. 49° 7′ N. Pop. 7,000.

St. Lora, r. Missouri, flows into the Mississippi below St. Genevieve.

St. Lorenzo, t. Paraguay, 270 m. S. E. Assumption.

St. Lotiero, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m. E. N. E. Benevento.

St. Loubes, t. France, in Gironde, 12 m. N. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,400.

St. Louis, isl. at the mouth of the river Senegal, and cap. of all the French settlements in W. Africa. The principal article of trade is the gum, called gum copal. Lon. 16° 8′ W. Lat. 16° N. Pop. 5,300.

St. Louis, s-p. on the S. coast of Hispaniola, 220 m. W. St. Domingo. Lon. 74° 19′ W. Lat. 18° 16′ N.

St. Louis, seignory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 8 m. S. Montreal.

St. Louis, co. Missouri, on the S. side of the river Missouri, at its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. 10,049. Slaves 1,810. Engaged in agriculture 1,739, in commerce 232, in manufactures 709. Chief town, St. Louis.

St. Louis, formerly *Pain Court*, p-t. and cap. St. Louis co. Missouri, stands on the W. side of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 35 below the mouth of the Illinois, 200 above the mouth of the Ohio, 1,200 above New-Orleans, 50 N. N. W. Kaskaskia, 18 S. W. Edwardsville, 60 from Vincennes. The bank of the river ascends gradually from the landing to the rear of the town, where it terminates in a plain which extends for 15 miles around, and consists of a stratum of rich alluvial soil, bottomed on limestone. The houses are principally built on 3 parallel streets, which extend more than 2 miles along the river, and rise each above the other.

No inland town in the world is more advantageously situated for commerce than St. Louis. It is near the point where several of the largest rivers in America unite their waters. It is the natural depot for the vast and fertile regions watered by the Missouri, the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, and their numerous tributaries: rivers which traverse the continent for thousands of miles in various directions, and along whose banks the tide of population is now rolling with unexampled rapidity. Measures have already been taken by the government of the U. States to divert the fur trade of the north-west regions and the Upper Missouri, which has been heretofore engrossed by British traders, and carried on through the lakes and Montreal, into its natural channels, the Mississippi and Missouri, and whenever it is accomplished, St. Louis will be the centre of this profitable commerce. Intercourse by steam-boats is now constantly maintained with the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi, particularly with New Orleans.

St. Louis contains a museum, land-office, 2 banks, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 3 houses of public worship, one of which, the cathedral, is a large and elegant brick building 40 feet in front and 135 in depth; a seminary called the St. Louis college under the direction of the Bishop, containing in 1822, 65 students; 1 brewery, 2 distilleries, and several mills and manufacturing establishments. The town is now in a state of very rapid improvement. Pop. in 1816, 2,000; in 1820, 4,123. Lat. 38° 36′ N. Lon. 89° 58′ W.

St. Louis, r. N. W. Territory, which receives the Savannah from the W. and breaking through the Cabotian mountains, empties itself into the Fond du Lac, the W. end of Lake Superior. At its mouth it is 150 yards wide. By means of this river there is a communication between Lake Superior and the Mississippi. Boats ascend 23 miles to the Grand portage, where is a post belonging to the S. W. Fur company. At this place is the passage through the mountains, during which the river falls 230 feet. The portage is 9 miles long. Above this, boats ascend with some interruptions from portages, about 70 miles to the mouth of the Savannah, and up this river 24 miles, and then cross a portage of 6 miles into Sandy lake river. To this portage the whole ascent from Lake Superior, a distance of about 120 miles, is estimated at 550 feet.

St. Louis bay. See *Shieldsborough*.

St. Louis de Maranham. See *Maranham*.

St. Louis, (*Lake of,*) a lake of Canada, at the junction of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence.

St. Loup, t. France, in Two Sevres, 9 m. N. N. E. Partenay. Pop. 1,650.

St. Loup, t. France, in Upper Saone, 6 m. N. W. Luxeuil. Pop. 1,900.

St. Lucar de Barrameda, s-p. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, with a good harbour, but difficult of access. In the road a whole fleet may lie with safety. It is the key of Seville. The chief trade is in salt. 13 m. N. Cadiz, 34 S. S. W. Seville. Lon. 6° 27′ W. Lat. 36° 45′ N. Pop. 16,000.

St. Lucar de Guadiana, fortified t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadiana, 64 m. W. Seville. Lon. 7° 25′ W. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. 2,800.

St. Lucar la Mayor, t. Spain, 10 m. W. Seville.

St. Lucas, Cape, the S. point of the peninsula of California. Lat. 24° 53′ N.

St. Luce, a cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° 40′ E. Lat. 24° 30′ S.

St. Lucia, t. Sicily, 7 m. N. Messina.

St. Lucia, one of the Cape Verd islands. Lon. 24° 30′ W. Lat. 16° 46′ N.

St. Lucia, r. Florida, which issues from Lake Mayaco, and flowing E. enters the sea by a mouth 54 chains 89 links wide.

St. Lucia, t. Buenos Ayres, 140 m. N. Santa Fe.

St. Lucia, t. Buenos Ayres, on the Parana. 110 m. S. Corrientes.

St. Lucia, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantins, 290 m. N. N. E. Villaboa. Lat. 12° 20′ S.

St. Lucia, t. Peru, 50 m. S. E. Arequipa.

St. Lucia, t. Quito, 35 m. N. N. W. Guayaquil.

St. Luciensteig, a narrow pass from the country of the Grisons in Germany, 3 m. N. Meyenfeld.

St. Lucio, t. Tuscany, 14 m. E. S. E. Leghorn.

St. Luis, t. Buenos Ayres, 130 m. S. W. Cordova. Lon. 67° 12′ W. Lat. 32° 10′ S.

St. Luis de Maranon. See *St. Felipe*.

St. Luis de Potosi, city, Mexico, in the midst of rich gold mines. 190 m. N. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 103° 6′ W. Lat. 22° 25′ N.

St. Luis de Zacatecas, t. Mexico, cap. of Zacatecas, and see of a bishop, 240 m. N. N. W. Mexico. Lon. 103° 46′ W. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

St. Lyz, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 12 m. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.

St. Macaire, t. France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 24 m. S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,800.

St. Marcarius, (*Desert of*,) in Egypt, 50 m. N.N. W. Cairo.

St. Maixent, t. France, in Two Sevres, 22 miles W. S. W. Poitiers. Lon. 0° 7′ W. Lat. 46° 25′ N. It has manufactures of cotton caps and stockings. Pop. 5,000.

St. Maxima, isl. of Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 133° 34′ E. Lat. 71° 20′ N.

St. Malo, s-p. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, on the island of Arron, joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a strong fort. The harbour is large, and well frequented. 45 m. N. Rennes, 225 W. Paris. Lon. 1° 56′ W. Lat. 48° 38′ N. Pop. 10,000.

St. Manet, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. N. W. Nismes.

St. Mande, isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2° 59′ W. Lat. 48° 51′ N.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Indre, 13 m. S. S. W. Chateauroux.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Ardeche, 24 m. S. Privas, 4 N. St. Esprit.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 3 m. S. E. Chalons.

St. Marcel, t. France, 5 m. E. Marseilles.

St. Marcellin, t. France, in Loire, 9 m. S. S. E. Montbrison, 10 W. N. W. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,500.

St. Marcellin, t. France, in Isere, 13 m. N. E. Romans, 30 S. E. Vienne. Lon. 5° 27′ E. Lat. 45° 9′ N. Pop. 3,100.

St. Marco, cape, on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 52′ N.

St. Marco, cape, on the S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13° 5′ E.

St. Marco, t. Naples, in Otranto, 5 m. N. Lecce.

St. Marco, t. Naples, 12 m. N. N. E. Benevento.

St. Marco, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 8 m. W. N. W. Bisignano. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 7,200.

St. Marco, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, 15 m. W. Patti. Pop. 3,000.

St. Marco, small island near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13° 53′ E. Lat. 44° 4′ N.

St. Marcouf, two islands in the English channel, about 7 miles S. E. La Hogue. Lon. 1° 4′ W. Lat. 49° 31′ N.

St. Marga, isl. of Hungary, in the Danube, 10 m. S. Buda.

St. Margaret, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, in lon. 69° 36′ W. Lat. 48° 20′ N.

St. Margaret's Bay, bay in the English channel, on the coast of Kent, 5 m. N. N. E. Dover.

St. Marguerite Island, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 7° 7′ E. Lat. 43° 31′ N.

St. Marguerite, seignory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence. It contains the town of Three-Rivers.

St. Maria, Cape, the S. point of Portugal, is an island in lon. 7° 47′ W. lat. 36° 55′ N.

St. Maria, t. Naples, 37 m. W. Naples.

St. Maria, s-p. Sardinian States, in the gulf of Spezza. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 44° 6′ N.

St. Maria, small isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 37° 10′ S.

St. Maria, t. Mexico, 32 m. S. St. Luis de Potosi.

St. Maria, Cape, at the W. extremity of the island of Hispaniola.

St. Maria la Gorta, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 149° W. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

St. Maria di Leuca, t. Naples, in Otranto, on the sea coast, 18 m. S. Otranto.

St. Maria de Iguasu, t. Paraguay, 200 m. E. Assumption.

St. Maria de Darien, t. S. America, cap of Darien, on a river which runs into the bay of Panama. Lon. 78° W. Lat. 8° 4′ N.

St. Maria del Gracia, t. Tuscany, 31 m. E. Florence.

St. Marie, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, 2 m. W. Oleron.

St. Marie, seignory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 21 m. N. E. Three-Rivers.

St. Marie, seignory, Buckingham and Dorchester cos. Lower Canada, on the Chaudiere, 25 m. S. Quebec.

St. Marie de la Mer, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, near the coast, 9 m. E. N. E. Perpignan.

St. Marie aux Mines, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 9 m. E. St. Diey. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen. Pop. 4,000.

St. Maries, (*La*,) t. France, in the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 16 m. S. Arles. Lon. 5° 31′ E. Lat. 43° 27′ N.

St. Maries, r. Illinois, which runs into the E. side of the Wabash, 18 m. above Vincennes.

St. Marinha, t. Portugal, 20 m. S. E. Oporto.

St. Marino, a small but independent republic in the N. E. of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the Papal dominions. It consists only of a mountain 2,000 feet in height, with a small tract lying along its base; the extent of the whole not exceeding 40 square miles. Pop. 7,000.

St. Marino, the capital of the above republic, stands on the side of the mountain, and has 5 churches, 3 convents, and 3 small castles. 12 m. S. W. Rimini. Lon. 12° 24′ E. Lat. 42° 56′ N. Pop. 6,000.

St. Mark, t. Hispaniola, in a bay on the W. coast, 41 m. N. W. Port au Prince, 53 S. W. Cape Francois. Lon. 72° 42′ W. Lat. 19° 18′ N.

St. Mark's r. which rises in Georgia, and passing into Florida, meets the sea in Appalachy bay.

St. Mars, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 9 m. W. Tours.

St. Martha, s-p. and cap. of a province of the same name, in New Granada, with a fine harbour, 100 m. N. E. Carthagena. Lon. 74° 8′ W. Lat. 11° 30′ N.

St. Martha, province, New Granada, bounded on the N. by the Spanish Main, E. by Rio de la Hacha, S. by Santa Fe, and W. by Carthagena.

St. Martin, t. France, 1 m. E. Boulogne.

St. Martin, t. Mexico, 95 m. N. W. Zacatecas.

St. Martin, t. Spain, in Asturia, 44 m. W. Oviedo.

St. Martin, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, 42 m. S. S. W. Burgos.

St. Martin, one of the Scilly islands. Lon. 6° 14′ W. Lat. 50° N.

St. Martin, isl. in the W. Indies, about 5 leagues long and 4 broad, chiefly valuable for its salt pits. Lon. 62° 55′ W. Lat. 18° 5′ N.

St. Martin, t. Cuba, 130 m. S. W. Havannah.

St. Martin, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 11° S.

St. Martin d'Auxigny, t. France, in Cher, 6 m. N. Bourges.

St. Martin d'Auxy, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 12 m. S. W. Chalons sur Saone.

St. Martin le Beaux, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 9 m. E. S. E. Tours.

St. Martin de Belleville, t. Savoy, 5 m. S. Monstier, 32 S. E. Chambery.

St. Martin en Bresse, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 7 m. E. N. E. Chalons sur Saone, 4 S. Verdun sur Saone. Pop. 1,400.

St. Martin, t. France, in Isere, 21 m. S. Grenoble.

St. Martin d'Euriage, t. France, in Isere, 5 m. S. E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,800.

St Martin de Ré, t. France, in Lower Charente, on the N. coast of the Isle of Re, strongly fortified. 9 m. W. N. W. La Rochelle. Lon. 1° 38′ W. Lat. 46° 12′ N. Pop. 3,000.

St. Martin de Tournon, t. France, in Indre, 7 m. N. W. Le Blanc en Berry, 16 S. S. W. Chatillon sur Indre. Pop. 1,300.

St. Martin de Vallamas, t. France, in Ardeche, 21 m. S. W. Tournon, 16 N. W. Privas. Pop. 2,100.

St. Martinho, t. Portugal, in Beira, 6 m. N. W. Lamego.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont, 17 m. S. E. Acosta. Pop. 2,000.

St. Martino, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 5 m. N. W. Oppido.

St. Martins, t. St. Johns co. New Brunswick, on the bay of Fundy.

St. Martins, p-t. Worcester co. Md.

St. Martinsville, p-t. Attacapas district, Louisiana, on the Teche, 9 m. by land above New Iberia. Its public buildings are a court-house and jail, market-house, an academy and a Catholic church.

St. Martin Veulles, seaport, France, in Lower Seine, 14 m. W. by S. Dieppe.

St. Mary, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114° 30′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ N.

St. Mary, isl. in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50° 30′ E. Lat. 16° 40′ S.

St. Mary, or *Bates Island*, isl. near the E. coast of Eng. 6 m. N. N. W. Tynemouth. Lon. 1° 11′ W. Lat. 55° 6′ N.

St. Mary, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, 18 m. above Vincennes.

St. Mary, the northernmost of the Azore islands. 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 25° 6′ W. Lat. 37° N.

St. Mary's, co. Md. bounded N. by Calvert co. E. by Chesapeake bay, S. by Potomac, and W. by Charles co. Pop. 12,974. Slaves 6,047. Engaged in agriculture 4,118, in commerce 179, in manufactures 230. Chief town, Leonardstown.

St. Mary's, r. Md. which falls into the Potomac 15 m. above the mouth of that river. It is about ¼ of a mile wide, and forms a good harbour for vessels of the largest size.

St. Mary's, t. St. Mary's co. Md. 9 m. fr. Leonardstown.

St. Mary's, r. which forms the boundary between Georgia and Florida. Its principal or northern branch rises on the borders of Okefonoco swamp. During the last 70 miles the course of the river is S. E. and it falls into the Atlantic between Cumberland and Amelia islands. It has 21 feet water on the bar at high water, and is navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet for more than 70 miles.

St. Mary's, p-t. and port of entry, Camden co. Geo. on the N. side of St. Mary's river, 9 miles above its mouth. The harbour is safe, and vessels drawing 21 feet water lie at the wharves of the town. St. Mary's is regarded by military men as the key of Florida. It is 36 miles N. of the mouth of St. John's river, and is the nearest market for the produce of the country on its banks. It is connected with Darien by an easy inland navigation of 70 miles. Amount of shipping in 1816, 498 tons. 80 m. by land S. Darien, 150 S. Savannah. Lon. 81° 40′ W. Lat. 30° 43′ N. Pop. 771.

St. Mary's, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi opposite Bois brule bottoms.

St. Mary's, r. which rises in Ohio in the same tract of country where the Miami of the Ohio and the branches of the Wabash take their rise, and after a northerly course of about 70 miles, joins the St. Joseph's, at Fort Wayne in Indiana to form Maumee river. It is navigable for boats, at the times of high water, in its whole extent, 170 miles. There is a short portage from its head to Loramie's creek, a branch of the Miami.

St. Mary's, r. or straits, about 80 or 90 miles long, which connect lake Superior with lake Huron. The fall or Sault de St. Marie is near the head of the strait, in N. lat. 46° 31′, 15 m. from lake Superior, and 90 N. W. of the island of Mackinac. The river here descends 22 feet 10 inches in 900 yards, and cannot be ascended at any season with large vessels, but canoes and barges are towed up along the bank without much difficulty or danger. On the Canada side, at the foot of the rapids, is an establishment of the North-west company. On the American shore there is a village containing 15 or 20 buildings, and occupied by 5 or 6 French and English families, and there was formerly a French fort within half a mile of the rapids. The Indians are drawn hither in great numbers by the advantages for taking the white-fish, which are so abundant at the foot of the rapids, that a skilful fisherman will take 500 in two hours.—As a military and trading-post, the position of the Sault de St. Marie is of the first importance, being at the head of ship navigation on the great lakes, and the grand thoroughfare of Indian communication for the upper countries, as far as the Arctic circle, all the fur trade of the north-west being compelled to pass through it. The government of the U. States in 1820, obtained from the Chippeway Indians, the cession of a tract of land 4 miles square commencing at the Sault and extending 2 miles up, and the same distance down the river, but reserving to the Indians the right of fishing at the falls. Here is a U. S. military post. The lands on the banks of the river St. Mary are very fertile.

St. Mary's Bay, bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54° 20′ W. Lat. 57° N.

St. Mary's Islands, cluster of small islands, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 50° 20′ N.

St. Mary's Keys, rocks on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 55′ W. Lat. 46° 47′ N.

St. Mary's Key, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 12′ W. Lat. 30° 11′ N.

St. Mary's river, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into the sea, in lon. 61° W. lat. 45° 5′ N.

St. Marzano, t. Naples, in Otranto, 12 m. S. Tarento.

St. Matheo, t. Spain, in Valencia, 13 m. N. W. Peniscola. Pop. 2,000.

St. Matica, t. Russia, on the gulf of Finland, 20 m. N. E. Revel.

St. Mattheia, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 177° 10′ E. Lat. 60° 20′ N.

St. Matthew, isl. in the Atlantic, occupied by the Portuguese. Lon. 13° W. Lat. 1° 45′ S.

St. Matthew, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97° 52′ E. Lat. 9° 35′ N.

St. Matthias, isl. in the E Indian sea, 90 miles in circumference. Lon. 144° 30′ E. Lat. 1° 50′ S.

St. Maur, t. France, 6 m. S. E. Paris.

St. Maura, (an. *Leucadia*,) isl. in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of Greece, a few miles N. of Cephalonia, about 50 miles in circumference. It produces great plenty of game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, and sea salt is made here in abundance. It is one of the seven islands constituting the Ionian republic. The inhabitants are Greeks, subject to a bishop. Lon. 20° 39′ E. Lat. 39° 4′ N. Pop. 20,000. St. Maura, the capital is a fortified town, with a good harbour. Pop. 6,000.

St. Maure, t. France, in Aube, 3 m. N. Troyes.

St. Maure, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, 18 m. S. Tours.

St. Maurice, or *St. Morizen*, t. Switzerland, in the Valais, 35 m. E. Geneva. Lon. 6° 52′ E. Lat. 46° 15′ N.

St. Maurice, r. Lower Canada, which flows into the N. side of the St. Lawrence, by three channels which gave name to the town of Three-Rivers, on its west bank.

St. Maurice, co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, between Warwick and Hampshire counties. Chief town, Three-Rivers.

St. Maurice, seignory, St. Maurice co. Lower Canada, on the river St. Maurice, 6 m. N. W. Three-Rivers.

St. Maurice, t. France, in Isere, 24 m. S. Grenoble.

St. Mauriu, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, 14 m. E. Agen. Pop. 1,800.

St. Mauro, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 22 m. S. E. Acerenza. Pop. 2,800.

St. Mauro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, 3 m. W. S. W. Rossano.

St. Mawes, borough, t. England, in Cornwall, on a neck of land opposite Falmouth.

St. Maximin, t. France, in Var, 20 m. N. Toulon. Lon. 5° 55′ E. Lat. 43° 28′ N. Pop. 3,300.

St. Maximin, t. France, in Isere, 18 m. N. N. E. Grenoble.

St. Meen, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 9 m. W. Montfort. Pop. 1,400.

St. Menas, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles in circumference. Lon. 26° 30′ E. Lat. 37° 33′ N.

St. Menehould, t. France, in Marne, with manufactures of lace, serge, and linen; 45 m. E. S. E. Rheims. Pop. 3,400.

St. Menoux, t. France, in Allier, 7 m. W. Moulins.

St. Mexias, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 1° 10′ S.

St. Michael, v. Tyrol, on the Adige, 7 m. N. Trent.

St. Michael, t. Italy, on the Tartaro, 20 m. E. Mantua.

St. Michael, isl. in the English channel. Lon. 4° 32′ W. Lat. 50° 18′ N.

St. Michael, borough t. England, in Cornwall, 8 m. N. E. Truro, 249 W. S. W. London. Lon. 4° 52′ W. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop. 178.

St. Michael, t. Italy, 12 m. S. W. Mantua.

St. Michael, or *San Miguel*, island in the Atlantic, and the largest of the Azores, about 48 miles long and from 6 to 11 broad. The island was formerly visited with earthquakes, and the eruptions of volcanoes. Boiling springs are found in some parts of the island. The town of Ponta del Gada, where the trade of the island is concentrated, is in lon. 25° 42′ W. Lat. 37° 47′ N. Pop. about 80,000.

St. Michael, seignory, Hertford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 14 m. E. Quebec. Pop. 1,700.

St. Michaels, p-t. Talbot co. Md.

St. Michaels, p-t. Madison co. Missouri, on Village creek, which a mile below falls into the St. Francis, 30 m. S W. St. Genevieve.

St. Michaels Bay, bay of Nova Scotia, on the W. coast of the bay of Fundy.

St. Michael's Bay, bay on the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55° 40′ W. Lat. 52° 55′ N.

St. Michael's Mount, a hill in the English channel, near the coast of Cornwall, surrounded by the sea at spring tides. 4 m. E. Penzance. Lon. 5° 20′ W. Lat. 50° 8′ N.

St. Michael, Gulf of, bay on the coast of South America, on the S. E. part of the gulf of Panama.

St. Michel, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the city of Venice.

St. Michel, t. Italy, 14 m. N. W. Verona.

St. Miguel, t. Guatimala, 50 m. E. Cuzcatlan.

St. Miguel, t. New Granada, 85 m. E. Santa Fe de Bogota.

St. Miguel, t. Paraguay, 360 m. E. Assumption.

St. Miguel, t. Nicaragua, on the N. W. coast of Amapalla bay, 10 m. S. E. Leon. Lon. 88° 56′ W. Lat. 13° 35′ N.

St. Miguel, t. Quito, 50 m. S.W. Quito.

St. Miguel, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 10° 8′ S.

St. Miguel, t. Brazil, 15 m. E. St. Paul.

St. Miguel, t. New Mexico, 60 m. S. Santa Fe.

St. Miguel de Ribera, t. Peru, 62 m. W. S. W. Arequipa.

St. Miguel de Tucuman, t. Buenos Ayres, in Tucuman. It is the see of a bishop, and in the vicinity are several silver mines. 760 m. N. N. W. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 66° 30′ W. Lat. 27° 25′ S.

St. Mihiel, t. France, in Meuse, on the Meuse, 20 m. S. Verdun. Lon. 5° 37′ E. Lat. 48° 54′ N.

St. Miniato, t. Tuscany, on the Arno, the see of a bishop, 20 m. W. Florence, 24 N. E. Leghorn. Lon. 10° 49′ E. Lat. 43° 44′ N.

St. Miranu, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 190° 34′ E. Lat. 62° 35′ N.

St. Monance, t. Scotland, in Fife co. 9 m. S. St. Andrews, with a harbor on the frith of Forth.

St. Moritz, or *St. Morizzo*, t. Switz. in Grisons, containing a famous mineral spring, 25 m. N. N. E. Chiavenna.

St. Nazaire, t. France, in Var, 3 m. W. Toulon.

St. Neot's, t. Eng. in Huntingdon co. on the Ouse, 9 m. S. S. W. Huntingdon, 55 N. London. Lon. 0° 16′ W. Lat. 52° 11′ N. Pop. 1,988.

St. Neot's, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 7 m. E. Bodmin, 228 W. London. Pop. 1,041.

St. Nicandro, t. Naples, in Capitanata, 6 m. E. Lesina. Pop. 7,000.

St. Nicholas, one of the Cape Verd islands.

Lon. 24° 15′ W. Lat. 16° 28′ N. Pop. about 6,000.

St. Nicholas, Cape, the N. W. extremity of Hispaniola. Lon. 73° 27′ W. Lat. 19° 51′ N.

St. Nicholas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 50′ S.

St. Nicholas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 4° 40′ N.

St. Nicola, t. Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. E. N. E. Grein.

St. Nicolas, t. Paraguay, 230 m. S. E. Assumption.

St. Nicolas, t. Mexico, 130 m. N. W. Durango.

St. Nicolas, t. Netherlands, in Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Antwerp, 15 E. Ghent. Pop. 11,500.

St. Nicolas, t. Switz. 12 m. N. N. E. Berne.

St. Nicolas, t. on the N. W. coast of Hispaniola, in a bay formed by Cape St. Nicholas, which affords an excellent harbor. Lon. 72° 25′ W. Lat. 19° 50′ N.

St. Nicolas de la Grave, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 15 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 2,300.

St. Nicolas de Redon, t. France, in Lower Loire, 1 m. S. Redon, 15 N. W. Blain.

St. Nicolo, s-p. on the N. W. coast of the island of Santorin. Lat. 36° 32′ N.

St. Nicolo, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27° 18′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

St. Ninian, t. Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 2 m. S. Sterling.

St. Olalla, t. Spain, 18 m. N.W. Toledo.

St. Oluf, t. Sweden, 23 m. S. Christianstadt.

St. Omer, city, France, in Straits of Calais, on the Aa, and strongly fortified. Here is a college for the catholic clergy of England and Ireland, with a library of 20,000 volumes. 24 m. S. E. Calais, 160 N. Paris. Lon. 2° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Pop. 20,000.

St. Oswald, v. Eng. in Northumberland, 4 m. N. Hexham.

St. Ouen, t. France, 4 m. N. Paris.

St. Ours, seignory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 30 m. N. E. Montreal.

St. Pablo, r. Florida, which runs into the St. John. Lon. 81° 50′ W. Lat. 30° 34′ N.

St. Palais, t. France, in Morbihan, on the island of Belleisle, with a harbour and castle. Pop. 2,500.

St. Palais, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, 30 m. W. Pau, 21 S. E. Bayonne. Lon. 0° 50′ W. Lat. 43° 19′ N. Pop. 1,000.

St. Paolo, isl. near the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17° 6′ E. Lat. 40° 42′ N.

St. Pantaleo, t. Sardinia, 16 m. N. Cagliari.

St. Papoul, t. France, in Aude, 15 m. W. N. W. Carcassonne. Lon. 2° 7′ E. Lat. 43° 20′ N.

St. Pardoux, t. France, in Two Sevres, 5 m. S. S. W. Partenay.

St. Puterne, t. France, in Morbihan, 6 m. S. W. Vannes.

St. Patrick, t. Charlotte co. New-Brunswick, on Passamaquoddy bay.

St. Patrick's, small isl. in the Irish sea, near the E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 5′ W. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

St. Patrick's Bridge, a chain of rocks near the S. coast of Ireland, extending from the coast of Wexford to the Saltee islands. Lon. 6° 37′ W. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, small isl. Ireland, in Lough Derg.

St. Pau, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 12 m. N.W. Gerona.

St. Paul, t. France, in Upper Vienne, 9 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,500.

St. Paul, t. France, in Tarn, 9 m. N. W. La Caune.

St. Paul, a government of Brazil, to the west of Rio Janeiro.

St. Paul, t. New Mexico, at the conflux of the two main branches of the Bravo.

St. Paul, t. Brazil, cap. of the government of the same name. The neighbourhood formerly abounded with gold mines, which are now exhausted. Pop. 20,000. 190 m. W. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 46° 56′ W. Lat. 23° 30′ S.

St. Paul, t. of the island of Malta, 6 m. N. W. Malta.

St. Paul, isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 61° 2′ E. Lat. 37° 51′ S.

St. Paul, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 m. N. E. the N. cape of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° 2′ W. Lat. 47° 13′ N.

St. Paul, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 m. N. Cape Mesurado.

St. Paul de Fenouilhac, t. France, in East Pyrenees, 18 m. W. N. W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,300.

St. Paul en Jarest, t. France, in Rhone and Loire, 18 m. S. S. W. Lyons.

St. Paul de Jarrat, t. France, in Arriege, 4 m. N. N. E. Tarascon.

St. Paul Trois Chateaux, t. France, in Drome, 12 m. S. Montelimart, 13 N. Orange. Pop. 2,100.

St. Paul's, parish, Charleston district, S. C. 18 m. W. Charleston.

St. Paul's Bay, bay on the N.W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° 55′ W. Lat. 49° 50′ N.

St. Paulien, t. France, in Upper Loire, 6 m. N. N. W. Le Puy.

St. Pazanne, t. France, in Lower Loire, 12 m. S. W. Nantes.

St. Pecaque, t. Mexico, 45 m. N. Compostella. Lon. 101° 30′ W. Lat. 22° N.

St. Pedro, r. Africa, on the Ivory coast, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 6° 50′ W. Lat. 4° 50′ N.

St. Pedro, t. Venezuela, on the S. coast of Lake Maracaybo. 100 m. S. Maracaybo.

St. Pedro, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands. Lan. 138° 55′ E. Lat. 9° 55′ S.

St. Pedro, t. Florida, 14 m. E. S. E. St. Mark.

St. Pedro, and *St. Pablo*, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, in lon. 97° 56′ W. lat. 20° 52′ N.

St. Pellegrino, seaport, Corsica, 21 m. S. E. Bastia. Lon. 9° 33′ E. Lat. 42° 23′ N.

St. Peray, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone, opposite Valence.

St. Peter and St. Paul, seaport on the S.E. coast of Kamtchatka. Lon. 158° 43′ E. Lat. 54° N.

St. Peter le Port, or *Port St. Pierre*, t. Eng. in the S. E. part of the island of Guernsey, defended by two castles. Lon. 2° 34′ W. Lat. 49° 10′ N.

St. Peter's Harbour, a bay on the N. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62° 20′ W. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

St. Peter's Point, cape on the W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 30′ W. Lat. 15° 36′ N.

St. Peter's Haven, a harbour on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 56° 31′ N.

St. Peter's, lake, Lower Canada, an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 20 miles long, and 10

wide, which commences a few miles below the town of Sorel.

St. Peter's, r. Missouri territory, which joins the Mississippi, about 9 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, in lat. 44° N. after a S. E. course of several hundred miles. It flows through the centre of the territories of the Sioux Indians, and is navigable for more than 200 miles. Its principal tributaries are Carver's river, and the Blue earth which comes in from the S. about 100 miles from the Mississippi, and is noted for the blue clay near its mouth, used as a paint by the Indians. A species of red paint is found at the head of the St. Peters, and a white clay useful in the operations of the glass-maker. The beautiful red stone of which the Indians manufacture the bowls of their pipes, is found in the prairie country between this river and the Sioux. The lands on the St. Peter's are very fertile. At its junction with the Mississippi it is 150 yards wide. Here is a U. States' fort. See *St. Anthony's falls.*

St. Peters, parish, Beaufort district, S. C. on Savannah river.

St. Philip, v. Monroe co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 45 miles below Cahokia.

St. Philip's Island, isl. in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 13° 25′ E. Lat. 12° 22′ S.

St. Pierre, t. France, in the straits of Calais, 20 m. N. E. Boulogne. Pop. 2,700.

St. Pierre, isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 55° 15′ E. Lat. 9° 8′ S.

St. Pierre, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 9′ E. Lat. 1° 54′ N.

St. Pierre. See *St. Peters.*

St. Pierre, small isl. near the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56° 37′ W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

St. Pierre, s-p. and centre of commerce of the island of Martinico, in a bay on the W. coast. Lon. 61° 10′ W. Lat. 14° 43′ N.

St. Pierre l'Eglise, t. France, in Channel, 5 m. W. Barfleur, 8 E. Cherburg. Pop. 2,000.

St. Pierre le Moutier, t. France, in Nievre, 12 m, S. Nevers. . Lon. 4° E. Lat. 46° 47′ N. Pop. 2,000.

St. Pierreville, t. France, in Ardeche, 7 m. N.W. Privas. Pop. 1,500.

St. Pietro, (an. *Hieracum*,) isl. 7 miles from the S. coast of Sardinia, 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 8° 24′ E. Lat. 39° 15′ N.

St. Pietro, isl. near the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17° 8′ E. Lat. 40° 43′ N.

St. Pietro Galatina, t. Naples, in Otranto, 6 m. E. Nardo, 22 W. Otranto.

St. Pol, t. France, in Straits of Calais, 22 m. N. W. Arras. Lon. 2° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 22′ N. Pop. 3,000.

St. Pol de Leon, t. France, in Finisterre, 34 m. N. E. Brest. Lon. 3° 54′ W. Lat. 48° 40′ N. Pop. 5,400.

St. Polten, or *St. Hypolite*, t. Austria, on the Trasen, 26 m. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 36′ E. Lat. 48° 12′ N.

St. Pons de Thomieres, t. France, in Herault, 48 m. W. Montpelier. Lon. 2° 51′ E. Lat. 43° 29′ N. Pop. 4,700.

St. Pourcain, t. France, in Allier, 16 m. S. Moulins. Pop. 3,000.

St. Prasseda, t. Italy, 12 m. N. E. Rome.

St. Prex, or *St. Prex*, t. Switz. on the N. coast of the lake of Geneva, 8 m. S.W. Lausanne.

St. Priest, t. France, 6 m. S. E. Lyons.

St. Prix, t. France, 10 m. N. Paris.

St. Quentin, t. France, in Aisne, on the Somme, with manufactures of thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and cottons. 22 m. S. Cambray, 45 S. Amiens. Lon. 3° 43′ E. Lat. 49° 51′ N. Pop. 11,000.

St. Quentin, t. France, in Isere, 10 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,300.

St. Rafael, t. Caraccas, 40 m. S. Caraccas.

St. Rafael, t. S. America, in Moxos, 210 m. E. Santa Cruz de la Sierra La Nueva.

St. Rambert de Joux, t. France, in Ain, 16 m. S. S. E. Bourg-en-Bresse, 27 N. E. Lyons. Lon. 5° 31′ E. Lat. 45° 57′ N. Pop. 2,300.

St. Rambert sur Loire, t. France, in Rhone-and-Loire, 7 m. N. W. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,400.

St. Raphael, cape at the E. end of the island of Hispaniola. Lon. 69° 8′ W. Lat. 19° 16′ N.

St. Regis, r. N. Y. which is formed by numerous streams, and runs into the St. Lawrence in Canada, a little above 45° N. lat.

St. Regis, t. Franklin co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of St. Regis river.

St. Regis, Indian village, on the river St. Lawrence. The boundary line between the U. S. and Lower Canada passes through this village.

St. Remi, t. Piedmont, at the foot of Mount St. Bernard, 9 m. N. Aosta.

St. Remo, s-p. Genoa, with a good harbour in the Mediterranean, 23 m. N. E Nice. Lon. 7° 46′ E. Lat. 43° 47′ N.

St. Remy, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 7 m. E. Tarascon, 9 S. Avignon. Lon. 4° 55′ E. Lat. 43° 47′ N.

St. Renan, t. France, in Finisterre, 6 m. N. W. Brest. Pop. 900.

St. Reverein, t. France, in Nievre, 21 m. N. E. Nevers.

St. Reyne, t. France, 27 m. W. N. W. Dijon.

St. Ricquier, t. France, in Somme, 6 m. N. E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,300.

St. Roche des Annais, seignory, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 56 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Romain, t. France, in Lower Seine, 12 m. E. by N. Havre de Grace.

St. Romain, t. France, 15 m. S. S. W. Lyons.

St. Romano, t. Italy, 18 m. S. W. Modena.

St. Rosa, t. New Granada, 30 m. S. W. Santa Fe de Bogota.

St Rosa, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the S. coast of W. Florida, 36 miles long. Lon. 86° 50′ W. Lat. 30° 26′ N.

St. Rosa Bay, bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the S. coast of W. Florida. It is about 60 miles in length, from ½ to 4 miles in breadth and navigable for vessels drawing 4½ feet water. It receives Choctaw river at its N. E. extremity where there is a channel to the sea, called Papa Iustu. Between this bay and Pensacola bay there is an inland passage. Lon. 86° 5′ to 86° 32′ W. Lat. 30° 33′ N.

St. Rose, t. Canada, 12 m. N. W. Montreal.

St. Saba, v. Palestine, 18 m. S. E. Jerusalem.

St. Sacrament, t. Buenos Ayres, on the left bank of the La Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres, 90 m. W. Monte Video.

St. Sadurni, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 13 m. W. N. W. Barcelona.

St. Saen, t. France, 16 m. N. N. E. Rouen.

St. Salvadore, t. Sardinian states, in Montferrat. Pop. 5,200. 5 m. S. S. W. Valenza.

St. Salvador de Jujui, city Buenos Ayres, 174 m. N. St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66° 2′ W. Lat. 23° 5′ S.

St. Salvador, or *Cirdad de Bahia*, city, Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints' bay: the see of an archbishop. It contains many religious houses, and a large and magnificent college. It is large, rich, and well built; but the principal part of the city standing on an eminence 400 feet in height, makes it necessary to have recourse to cranes and other machines for conveying the goods from the city to the port. The town is well defended, and with a small expense might be rendered impregnable, the east side being almost inaccessible, and the rest well fortified both by nature and art. The upper town is adorned with several splendid structures, particularly the cathedral, the palace of the governor, and that of the archbishop, and the courts of justice, hospitals, and other public edifices. The commerce of the town is very extensive. The population is estimated at 120,000, and is composed of whites, Indians, mulattoes, and negroes. Lon. 39° 30′ W. Lat. 12° 45′ S.

St. Salvador, or *Bansa St. Salvador*, city, Africa, cap. of Congo, about 150 miles from the sea, upon a high mountain. It has 12 churches, besides the cathedral, which is built of stone. Pop. about 40,000, of whom 4,000 are whites. Lon. 14° 32′ E. Lat. 5° 45′ S.

St. Salvador, or *Cuscatlan*, t. Guatimala, cap. of a district, 140 m. E. S. E. Guatimala. Lon. 89° 20′ W. Lat. 13° 14′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St. Salvador. See *Cat island*.

St. Samuela, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 190° 34′ E. Lat. 62° 35′ N.

St. Saphorin, t. Switzerland, on the N. coast of the lake of Geneva, 3 m. W. Vevay.

St. Savin, t. France, in Gironde. 18 m. N. Bourdeaux.

St. Savinien, t. France, in Saintonge, on the Charente. Pop. 2,900. 9 m. N. Saintes.

St. Saulieu, t. France, 7 m. S. Amiens.

St. Scamegne, t. Naples, 12 m. N. N. E. Capua.

St. Sebastian, t. Spain, cap. of Guipuscoa, in Biscay, at the mouth of the river Urumea. It is a frontier fortress of considerable strength. The harbour is small but secure and well defended. The trade is considerable, principally in ships' anchors, cables and leather. 8 m. W. Fontarabia, 40 E. Bilboa. Lon. 1° 58′ 30″ E. Lat. 43° 10′ 30″ N. Pop. 12,000.

St. Sebastian, seaport, and cap. of Gomera one of the Canaries, with a good harbour.

St. Sebastian de los Reyes, city, Caraccas, prov. of Venezuela on the Guarico. Pop. 3,500. 28 leagues S. ¼ S. W. Caraccas. Lat. 9° 54′ N.

St. Sebastian. See *Janeiro, Rio de*.

St. Sebastian, isl. separated from the coast of Brazil, by a strait about 3 leagues wide. Lat. 23 45′ S.

St. Sebastian, t. New Granada, at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, 140 m. S. S. W. Carthagena. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 8° 19′ N.

St. Secondo, t. Italy, 10 m. N. N. W. Parma.

St. Serff, or *St. Servolo*, v. Austrian States, in Carniola, 4 m. S. E. Trieste.

St. Servan, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, 1 m. S. St. Malo, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea dry at low water. It has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, soap and tobacco, and carries on ship building to some extent. Pop. 9,000.

St. Sever, t. France, in Landes, on the Adour, 9 m. S. S. W. Mont de Marsan, 12 E. Tartas. Lon. 0° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 46′ N. Pop. 9,000.

St. Severina, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of an archbishop, 93 m. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 14° 47′ E. Lat. 39° 6′ N. Pop. 6,000.

St. Severino, t. Popedom, see of a bishop, 30 m. S. S. W. Ancona, 83 N. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 18′ E. Lat. 43° 10′ N.

St. Seviero, or *St. Severo*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; the see of a bishop, 77 m. N. E. Naples. Lon. 15° 54′ E. Lat. 41° 44′ N.

St. Simons, isl. off the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatamaha, 15 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad. The northern part is separated by a small creek from the main island, and called Little St. Simons. Between Little St. Simons and Egg island, the southern branch of the Alatamaha communicates with the ocean. The island is separated from the main land by a navigable river, which communicates with the Alatamaha, and flows into St. Simon's sound. Frederica stands on this river on the west side of the island. Its harbour is safe and deep, and being surrounded with forests of timber, is well adapted for shipbuilding. Frederica was built by Gen. Oglethorpe, in 1734. The fortress is constructed of tabby, and is of such durable materials that it still remains. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 31° 15′ N.

St. Sorlin, t. France, in Saone and Loire, 4 m. N. W. Macon, 6 S. S. E. Cluny.

St. Stefano, isl. near the S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 39° 13′ N. Pop. 3,000.

St. Stephano di Belbo, t. Sardinian States, in Montferrat. Pop. 3,200. 14 m. E. S. E. Alba.

St. Stephens, t. Charlotte co. New-Brunswick, on the river St. Croix, just below the falls. The river is navigable to this town for sea vessels. The village is pleasantly situated opposite the town of Calais and contains a handsome church and academy.

St. Stephens, parish, Charleston district, S. C. 50 m. N. W. Charleston. Pineville academy is in this parish.

St. Stephens, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Alabama, on the W. side of the Tombigbee, 80 miles by land above Mobile, 120 by water; 250 S. by W. Huntsville. The river is navigable to this place during 6 months of the year for all vessels that can reach Mobile, and for vessels of 8 or 10 feet of water at all seasons. Here are an academy, with two instructors, and 60 or 70 students; a printing office, and 250 houses. Pop. in 1819, 1,000.

St. Sulpice, seignory, Leinster co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 24 m. N. E. Montreal.

St. Susanna, or *Sir William Draper's Island*, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam. Lat. 10° 32′ N.

St. Susanne, t. France, in Mayenne, 16 m. E. Laval. Lon. 0° 16′ W. Lat. 48° 6′ N.

St. Tammany, p-t. Mecklenburg co. Va on the N. side of the Roanoke, 42 m. from Halifax, N. C.

St. Tammany, parish, Louisiana, bounded E. by Pearl river and S. by lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, W. by Tangipato. The only lands cultivated are on the streams, the principal of which besides those mentioned, are the Bougechitto, and Chefuncti. The rest of the country is pine barrens. Pop. 1,723. Slaves 631. Engaged in agriculture 1,133, in commerce 11, in manufactures 4. Chief town, Madisonville.

St. Teodoro, isl. near the N. coast of Candy, 8 m. N. W. Canea.

St. Theodosia, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 192° E. Lat. 62° 20′ N.

St. Thoffry, t. France, in Isere, 12 m. S. Grenoble.

St. Thierry, t. France, in Marne, 4 m. N. W. Reims.

St. Thomas, t. Hind. on the coast of Coromandel, 3 m. S. Madras.

St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, about 18 miles in circumference, belonging to the Danes. It abounds with potatoes, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and the trade is very considerable. In March 1801, it was taken by the British. Lon. 64° 50′ W. Lat. 18° 22′ N.

St. Thomas, isl. in the Atlantic, about 30 miles in circumference, near the coast of Guinea, on the equinoxial line. The climate is hot, moist, and unwholesome, especially to Europeans. Rice, millet, vines of the richest kind, melons, cucumbers, figs, and ginger, are reared in the utmost perfection, with little labour or expense. The ecclesiastical government is in the hands of the bishop, who is a suffragan to the archbishop of Lisbon. Lon. 6° 25′ E. Pop. 18,000.

St. Thomas, the chief town of Spanish Guiana and capital of the new Republic of Colombia, is regularly laid out on the S. bank of the Orinoco, 90 leagues from its mouth. Pop. 7,000. On the opposite bank of the river is fort Raphael which defends the city.

St. Thomas, seignory, Devon co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 34 m. N. E. Quebec.

St. Thomas, parish. Charleston district, S. C.

St. Thomas, t. Cuba, 30 m. W. S. W. Havannah.

St. Thomas, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 10′ N.

St. Thomas de Castile, t. Mexico, in Vera Paz, at the mouth of the river Guanacos, 50 m. E. Vera Paz. Lon. 90° 26′ W. Lat. 15° 46′ N.

St. Tita, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 190° 14′ E. Lat. 63° 51′ N.

St. Trevier de Courtour, t. France, in Ain, 6 m. E. N. E. Pont de Vaux. Lon. 5° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 23′ N.

St. Trom, t. Netherlands, 14 m. N. W. Liege, 18 E. S. E. Louvain. Lon. 5° 16′ E. Lat. 50° 40′ N. Pop. 5,800.

St. Tropes, s-p. France, in Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 32 m. N. E. Toulon.

St. Vaast, t. France, in La Manche, with a small harbour, 13 m. E. S. E. Cherburg.

St. Valery, seaport, France, in Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, 9 m. N. W. Abbeville. Lon. 1° 37′ E. Lat. 50° 11′ N. Pop. 3,200.

St. Valery en Caux, t. France, in Lower Seine, 11 m. S. W. Dieppe. Lon. 0° 47′ E. Lat. 49° 52′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St. Vallier, t. France, in Drome. Pop. 1,600. 20 m. N. Valence.

St. Vallier, seignory, Hertford co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 18 m. E. Quebec.

St. Ubes. See *Setubal*.

St. Veit, or *St. Veit am Pflaum*. See *Fiume*.

St. Veit, t. Austrian Illyria, on the Glan, 8 m. N. Clagenfurt, 16 S. Muhrau. Lon. 14° 6′ E. Lat. 46° 47′ N.

St. Veit, t. Austria, 5 m. W. Vienna.

St. Venant, t. France, in the Straits of Calais, on the Lys, 6 m. N. N. W. Bethune, 6 E. Aire. Pop. 2,100

St. Vicente, city, Brazil, cap. of a province of the same name, with a good port. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 24° S.

St. Vicente, cape, Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the straits of Magellan.

St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verd Islands, about 30 miles in circumference. In the N. W. part of the island is a bay, which is deemed the safest harbour in all the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 25′ W. Lat. 16° 50′ N.

St. Vincent, isl. in the West-Indies, about 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing about 84,000 acres or 131 square miles. It is rugged and mountainous. Of the 84,000 acres in the island about 47,000 are cultivated. Sugar is the principal production. The sovereignty of the island is divided between the English and a race of independent negroes called black Caraibes. The English part is in the S. W. and includes about half of all the land fit for cultivation. Pop in 1791, 1,459 whites, 11,853 slaves, 500 red Caraibes, and about 10,000 black Caraibes. Kingston is the capital. The island was ceded in 1763 to the English who at first designed to exterminate the blacks, but in 1773 a treaty of friendship was formed between his majesty and the chiefs of the negroes. In 1779 it was taken by the French assisted by the negroes, but in 1783 was restored. Lon. 61° 15′ W. Lat. 13° 17′ N.

St. Vincent, Cape, the S. W. point of Portugal. Lon. 8° 58′ 39″ W. Lat. 37° 2′ N.

St. Vincent, s-p. Brazil, in St. Paul, 150 m. W Rio Janeiro.

St. Vincent's Bay, bay on the N. coast of Terra del Fuego, a little E. of Cape St. Vincent.

St. Vio, t. Italy, 3 m. W. N. W. Verona.

St. Vit, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 25 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle. 40 N. Luxemburg. Lon. 6° 12′ E. Lat. 50° 18′ N.

St. Urbaine, a Cistertian abbey, Switzerland, in Lucerne, 25 m. N. N. W. Lucerne.

St. Wendel, t. Saxe Coburg, on the Blies. 19 m. S. E. Treves.

St. Yriex, t. France, in Upper Vienne, on the Ille, 19 m. S. Limoges, 30 N. E. Perigueux. Lon. 1° 17′ E. Lat. 45° 30′ N. Pop. 5,000.

St. Zuane, cape, on the N. coast of Candia. Lon. 25° 31′ E. Lat. 35° 15′ N.

Saima, lake, Russia, 200 miles long, which communicates through the river Volxa with lake Ladoga.

Saintes, t. France, in Lower Charente, 42 m. S. E. La Rochelle, 84 N Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 33 W. Lat. 45° 45′ N. Pop. 10,200.

Saintonge, before the revolution, a province of France, now forming the department of the Lower Charente.

Saizy, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, 10 m. E. Autun.

Sakun, r. Persia, which runs into the gulf of Persia, near Bender Rigk.

Sakara, t. Egypt, 4 m. W. of the Nile, 10 S. Gizeh.

Sakaria, r. Natolia, which runs into the Black sea. Lon. 31° E. Lat. 40° 53′ N.

Sakieh, t. Arabian Irak, 80 m. N. W. Bassora.

Sakmanzur, t. Turkish Armenia, 18 m. N. Erzerum.

Sal, or *Salt*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, about 40 miles in circumference.

Sal, or *Saia*, t. Sweden, in Westeras, near a silver mine, 32 m. W. Upsal. Lon. 16° 32′ E. Lat. 59° 55′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Sal Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 91° 30′ W. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Sal, Point, on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 239° 43½′ E. Lat. 34° 57′ N.

Sala, La, t. Piedmont, 11 m. W. Aosta.

Sala, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 18 m. N. Policastro. Pop. 5,500.

Salada, isl. in the W. Indies. Lon. 64° 13′ W. Lat. 10° 58′ N.

Saladillo, r. Buenos Ayres, which running S. E. falls into the sea near the mouth of the river Plata.

Salado, r. Buenos Ayres, which rises in the Andes, in lat. 24° S. and running S. E. joins the Paraná at Santa Fe, in lat. 31° 40′ S.

Salado, r. which forms the N. boundary of Chili, and falls into the Pacific, in lat. 26° 30′ S.

Salahiah, fortress on the E. frontier of Egypt, towards Syria.

Salaka, a harbour on the W. coast of the Red sea. Lon. 37° 5′ E. Lat. 20° 42′ N.

Salamanca, province, Spain, bordering on Portugal. Extent, 1,500 square miles. Pop. 210,000.

Salamanca, city, Spain, on three hills near the river Tormes. It is surrounded by a wall, and has 25 churches, 20 monasteries, 11 convents, and a university. The university was founded in 1239, and had long a considerable reputation. The number of professors at present is 60, the number of students between 300 and 400. Pop. 13,600. A memorable battle was fought here between the British under lord Wellington and the French under Marmont, in July 1812. 153 m. W. N. W. Madrid. Lon. 5° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 21′ N.

Salambria, (an. *Peneus*,) r. Greece, which discharges itself into the gulf of Salonica, through the well known Vale of Tempe, 25 m. E. by N. Larissa.

Salame, isl. at the entrance of the Persian gulf, near Cape Mussendoon. Lon. 56° 48′ E. Lat. 26° 20′ N.

Salanche, t. Savoy, 28 m. S. E. Geneva.

Salangari, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127° 31′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ N.

Salankemen, t. Austrian states, opposite the influx of the Theyss into the Danube, 18 m. N. W. Belgrade. Lon. 20° 30′ E. Lat. 45° 10′ N.

Salburg, t. Germany, on the Saal, 20 m. S. S.W. Gera, 40 S. E. Erfurt. Lon. 11° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N.

Salces, v. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 9 m. N. Perpignan.

Saldanha Bay, the most secure bay on the S. coast of Africa. Lon. 17° 50′ E. Lat. 32° 54′ S.

Saldanna, t. Spain, in Leon, 46 m. E. Leon, 38 N. by W. Palencia. Pop. 4,000.

Salecto, s-p. Tunis, 90 miles from Tunis.

Salem, t. Hind. cap. of a district of the same name in the Carnatic. Lon. 78° 18′ E. Lat. 11° 44′ N.

Salem, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 30 m. S. W. Portsmouth, 36 S. E. Concord. Pop. 1,311.

Salem, t. Orleans co. Vt. on Lake Memphramagog, 49 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 80.

Salem, port of entry and cap. Essex co. Mass. the second town in New-England in commerce, wealth, and population, is built on a low peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge 1,500 feet long, connecting the town with Beverly; the other separates it from Marblehead, and forms the principal harbour. The harbour is so shallow that vessels drawing more than 12 feet water must load and unload at a distance from the wharves, yet it is accessible to ships of war into safe anchorage, as the frigate Constitution found in the late war when pursued by a superior force. There are two forts for the defence of the harbour.

The town contains a court-house, alms-house, market-house, 3 banks, a museum belonging to the East India Marine Society, an athenæum containing more than 5,000 volumes, an orphan asylum, and 11 houses of public worship, 6 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Universalists. The streets are crooked, and the houses generally built of wood, but many of those recently erected are handsome brick edifices.

The commerce of Salem is extensive. In 1810, it was the sixth town in the U. States, in amount of shipping, the number of tons being 34,454, of which nearly one half was employed in the India trade. The trade has been prosecuted with great spirit and success for many years, and has been a source of much wealth to the town. A society composed of masters and supercargoes of vessels who have sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, was incorporated in 1801, and now consists of about 160 members. A museum belongs to the Society, composed of curiosities from all parts of the world, and is visited by strangers without expense. The inhabitants of Salem are celebrated for enterprise, industry, and true republican economy. Perhaps no city in the U. States contains so much wealth in proportion to the population. It is the oldest town in Massachusetts except Plymouth, having been settled in 1626. Its Indian name was Naumkeag. 4 m. N. W. Marblehead, 24 S. Newburyport, 14 N. N. E. Boston. Lat. 42° 30′ N. Lon. 70° 50′ W. Pop. 12,731.

Salem, p-t. New London co. Ct. 29 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,053.

Salem, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. 18 m. S. E. Sandyhill, 46 N. E. Albany. Pop. 2,985. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Sandyhill. Salem village is on a plain in the centre of the town, and contains a court-house and jail, an academy, and 2 churches.

Salem, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cumberland co. S.W. and W. by Delaware river and bay. Pop. 14,022. Engaged in agriculture 2,562, in commerce 99, in manufactures 567. Chief town, Salem.

Salem, p-t. and cap. Salem co. N. J. on Salem creek, 3½ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 50 tons. Salem contains a court-house and jail, an academy and 4 churches, 1 each for Baptists, Quakers, Methodists and Episcopalians. 20 m. N. W. Bridgetown, 37 S. W. by W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,303.

Salem, p-t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 306.

Salem, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 787.

Salem, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,965.

Salem, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 700.

Salem, West, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,040.

Salem, p-t. Botetourt co. Va. 20 m. S. W. Fincastle.

Salem, p-t. Faquier co. Va.

Salem, p-t. Stokes co. N. C. on a tributary of the river Yadkin, 35 m. N. E. Salisbury. The town is built of brick, principally on one street, half a mile in length, paved, and planted on each side with trees. Here is a Moravian academy for

young ladies, under the care of the pastor and 12 matrons. Pupils resort here from all parts of the Southern States The buildings consist of a church which is spacious and elegant, and 4 brick edifices 4 stories high for the academy. They stand in the centre of the town, on a square planted with trees, and intersected by fine gravel walks. Several manufactures, particularly of potter's ware, are carried on in this town.

Salem, co. S. C. in Sumpter district.

Salem, p-t. Salem co. S. C.

Salem, t. Baldwin co. Geo. on the W. side of the Oconee, nearly opposite Milledgeville.

Salem, p-t. Livingston co. Ken.

Salem, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 16 m. N. E. Jefferson. Pop. 979.

Salem, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,064.

Salem, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio, 10 m. N. W. New Lisbon. Pop. 1,378.

Salem, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 623.

Salem, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 10 m. N. W. Steubenville. Pop. 1,462.

Salem, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 298.

Salem, t. Monroe co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 9 m. Woodsfield. Pop. 648.

Salem, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Dayton.

Salem, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 10 m. N. E. Zanesville. Pop. 387.

Salem, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 549.

Salem, t. Washington co. Ohio, 11 m. N. Marietta. Pop. 422.

Salem, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,114.

Salem, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Indiana, 25 m. W. Jeffersonville, 34 N. Corydon. It is recently settled, and contains about 40 houses, and a hand-some brick court-house.

Salem cross roads, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Salemi, t. Sicily, 38 m. S. W. Palermo. Pop. 8,060.

Salemiet, t. Syria, 100 m. S. S. E. Aleppo.

Salengore, a kingdom extending along the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. It is governed by a Mahometan prince. Lon. 101° 18′ E. Lat. 23° 20′ N.

Saler Moler, fortress, Hind. in Khandeish. Lon. 74° 15′ E. Lat. 20° 40′ N.

Salerno, city, Naples, and cap. of Principato Citra, with a good harbour, and an university. It is the see of an archbishop. 28 m. E. S. E. Naples. Lon. 14° 35′ E. Lat. 40° 40′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Saleyer, or *Salayr*, isl. in the Eastern Seas, off the S. extremity of the island of Celebes, about 40 miles long and nearly 8 broad. Lon. 120° 55′ E. Lat. 5° 45′ S.

Salez, or *Suletz*, v. Switzerland, in St. Gall, on the Rhine, 4 m. E. Sax.

Salford, Upper, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,008.

Salford, Lower, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 731.

Salibabo, isl. in the Eastern seas, 8 or 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 128° 9′ E. Lat. 4° N.

Salicetto, t. Piedmont, 16 m. E. Mondovi. Pop. 3,000.

Salina, or *Salini*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Tuscan sea, 15 miles in circuit. 25 m. N. by W. Cape Bianco, in Sicily.

Salina, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 36 m. S. S. E. Oswego, 130 W. Albany. Pop. 1,814. This town embraces Onondaga lake and the principal salt springs and salt-works of the State. Every gallon of water yields from 16 to 27 ounces of salt, being much stronger than any other salt-springs in the U. States. The quantity manufactured in 1820, was 554,776 bushels, and it may be increased to an unlimited extent. Salina is connected by a branch canal 1½ miles long with the great canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

Salina, p-t. Randolph co. Illinois.

Saline, r. Louisiana, which flows into the S. side of Red river, 8 m. N. E. Natchitoches. The saline on this river is a valuable salt flat, affording an abundant supply of salt.

Saline, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 365.

Saline, t. St. Genevieve co. Missouri.

Saline, r. Louisiana, which joins Black Lake river, 8 miles N. E. Natchitoches.

Saline, r. Illinois, which runs into the Ohio, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. It is navigable 30 miles. The U. S. salt works on this stream are 20 miles above its mouth.

Saline, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas. Pop. 83.

Saline, t. Hempstead co. Arkansas. Pop. 763.

Saline, r. Arkansas Territory, which flows into the N. side of the Wachita, near lat. 33° N. after a course of about 150 miles.

Saline, Grand, or *Newesweketonga*, r. Arkansas Territory, which falls into the W. side of the Arkansas, about 150 miles above the Nagracka.

Salines, v. Missouri, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Saline creek, 4 miles below St. Genevieve, 9 from Kaskaskias. Here are extensive salt works.

Salines Point de, or *Point Salinas*, cape on the S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71° 48′ W. Lat. 18° 8′ N.

Salini, one of the Lipari islands, 8 m. E. N. E. Palermo. Lon. 15° 5′ E. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

Salins, t. France, in Jura. It is well built and fortified. 22 m. S. Besancon. Lon. 5° 56′ E. Lat. 46° 57′ N. Pop. 8,200.

Salisbury, city, England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon. It is the see of a bishop. The cathedral, which was founded in 1219, is the most elegant and regular Gothic structure in the kingdom. Its spire is the tallest in England, being 410 feet. There are 8 bells, which are hung in a steeple by itself. It is noted for the manufacture of bone lace and cutlery. It sends 2 members to parliament. 91 m. E. N. E. Exeter, 82 W. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 47′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 8,943.

Salisbury, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on the W. side of the Merrimack, 14 miles N. W. Concord. Pop. 2,016. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists, an academy, and various mills.

Salisbury, p-t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, 44 miles S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 721.

Salisbury, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on the N. side of the Merrimack, 4 m. N. Newburyport, 30 N. N. E Salem. Pop. 2,006. It is divided into two parishes, and below the junction of Powow river with the Merrimack, there is a flourishing village where many vessels are built.

Salisbury, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the W. side of the Housatonnuc, at the falls. The river is here 35 rods wide, and descends perpendicularly 60 feet; below which for 100 rods is a succession of rapids and falls. About 70 rods higher up is another perpendicular fall of 20 feet, making the whole descent about 130 feet. Salisbury contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists. Iron ore is found in abundance in this

town, and is thought to be equal for richness to any in the United States. Here are 3 forges, 2 blast furnaces, 1 anchor and screw manufactory, a scythe manufactory, 2 shops with hammers for the manufacture of gun barrels, &c. a button manufactory, and some smaller manufactories. 47 m. N. W. Hartford, 60 N. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 2,695.

Salisbury, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 21 m. N. E. Utica. Pop. 1,438.

Salisbury, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.

Salisbury, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 2,098.

Salisbury, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,484.

Salisbury, t. Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 6 m. S. W. Bethlehem. Pop. 1,165.

Salisbury, p-t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 110.

Salisbury. See *Smyrna*, Delaware.

Salisbury, p-t. and port of entry, Somerset co. Md. at the forks of Wicomico river, 20 m. N. W. Snowhill, 163 S. by W. Philadelphia. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists, and about 80 houses; and carries on considerable trade in lumber.

Salisbury, p-t. Rowan co. N. C. on Cane creek, 5 m. above its junction with the Yadkin, 34 S. W. Salem, 120 W. Fayetteville. It is a flourishing town, in a fertile country, and contains a courthouse and jail, and about 100 houses. In the neighborhood of Salisbury is a remarkable wall of stone, below the surface of the ground. It is 2 feet thick, and a pit has been sunk by its side, 27 feet, without reaching the bottom. Its course has been traced between 200 and 300 feet It is composed of small irregular stones, strongly cemented, and presenting an even and smooth surface.

Salisbury, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 481.

Salisbury, p-t. Wayne co. Indiana, 30 m. N. Brookville.

Salisbury Point, cape on the W. coast of N. America. Lon. 226° 3′ E. Lat. 58° 11′ N.

Salisbury sound, a bay on the W. coast of America. Lon. 136° W. Lat. 57° 30′ N.

Salle La, t. France, in Gard. Pop. 2,000. 6 m. N. W. St. Hippolyte.

Sallee, seaport on the W. coast of Morocco, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which formerly admitted large vessels, but is now filling up with sand. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, called often New Sallee, which is the best situated of any place upon this coast, for carrying on intercourse with Europe. The trade of Rabat is in wool, leather, and wax. Lon. 6° 40′ W. Lat. 34° 3′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Sallee, t. Hind. in Gujerat, on the N. side of Mahy river, subject to the British. Lon. 73° 20′ E. Lat. 22° 27′ N.

Salleeolakit, isl. near the S. W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121° 25′ E. Lat. 6° 42′ N.

Salles-Curan, t. France, in Aveyron. Pop. 1,200. 14 m. S. E. Rhodez.

Sallian, city, Schirvan, in Persia, on the Caspian, at the mouth of the Kur. 90 m. S. Schamachi.

Sallies, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, with salt springs. Pop. 6,400. 9 m. W. by S. Orthez.

Salm, the name of several principalities in Germany,—1st, Salm-Salm, and Salm Kirburg, in or near the bishopric of Munster. Extent, 620 sq. miles. Pop. 60,000. 2d, Salm Reifferscheid, subdivided into four branches, (two bearing the title of princes, and two that of counts.) partly in Suabia, partly in Bohemia, Moravia and the Netherlands.

Salm, r. Grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, which falls into the Moselle, 8 m. below Treves.

Salm, Old, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 12 m. N. N. E. Spa, 45 N. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,500.

Salmis, t. Russia, in Viborg, on Lake Ladoga, 28 m. N. W. Olnetz. Lon. 31° 53′ E. Lat. 61° 22′ 12″ N.

Salmon, r. Ct. which runs into Connecticut river in East Haddam.

Salmon Cove, port on the N. W. coast of America, in Observatory inlet. Lon. 230° 21′ E. Lat. 35° 20′ N.

Salmon Creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the S. end of Cayuga lake.

Salmon Creek, r. N.Y. which runs into lake Ontario, 4 m. N. Mexico point.

Salmon Creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the St. Lawrence, at Fort Covington, after a course of about 70 miles. It is navigable for boats 8 miles, to French mills. About 16 miles from its mouth are the falls. The river is here 15 or 20 rods wide, and after a rapid course for a mile, during which the descent is about 30 feet, falls perpendicularly 110 feet, making the whole descent 140 feet. For a mile and a half below, the banks are lofty walls, more than 100 feet high, generally perpendicular, but frequently shelving over the stream several yards. At the foot of the falls salmon are caught in abundance.

Salmon Fall, a name applied to the Piscataqua, from its source to the lower falls at Berwick.

Salmon River, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John. Lon. 67° 32′ W. Lat. 47° N.

Salmshohe, a lofty mountain, Austria, near the Glockner, 8,650 feet high.

Salo, t. Austrian Italy, in the Brescian, on the lake of Garda. 22 m. N. E. Brescia, 28 N. W. Verona. Lon. 10° 32′ E. Lat. 45° 37′ N. Pop. 4,600.

Salo Bay, bay on the N. coast of the island of Java. Lon. 112° 36′ E. Lat. 6° 58′ S.

Salobrenna, t. Spain, in Granada, on the Mediterranean, 4 m. W. Motrill.

Salombo, cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 113° 13′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Salomon Islands. See *Solomon Islands*.

Salon, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the canal of Craponne. Pop. 6,300. 18 m. W. N. W. Aix, 19 E. Arles. Lon. 5° 6′ E. Lat. 43° 38′ 14″ N.

Salona, t. Austrian Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic, once a town of importance. 2 m. N. E. Spalatro.

Salona, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, near the gulf of Salona, which is an inlet from the gulf of Corinth. It is situated at the foot of Mount Parnassus, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Amphissa. It is the see of a bishop. 48 m. N. E. Lepanto. Lon. 22° 30′ E. Lat. 38° 51′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Salonica, (anciently called *Thessalonica*, *Hallia*, and *Therma*,) a large and handsome city of Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, at the N. extremity of a great bay. It is surrounded by a wall, 5 miles in circumference. It is admirably situated for trade and in this respect is second only to Constantinople. The articles of export are cotton, tobacco, corn and wool. Pop. 70,000. Among the antiquities of Salonica, are the propylæa of the ancient Hippodrome, which is considered among the finest

pieces of art that have escaped the ravages of time; and the rotunda, an edifice built after the model of the pantheon at Rome. This city is the residence of a Turkish pacha, and of a Catholic and a Greek archbishop. 272 m. W. Constantinople, 252 E. S. E. Ragusa. Lon. 22° 56′ E. Lat. 40° 38′ 7″ N.

Saloomea, t. Birman empire, on the left bank of the Irrawuddy, 25 m. N. Raynangong.

Salop. See *Shropshire*.

Salopar, t. Ceylon, 18 m. N. N. W. Trincomalee.

Salor, r. Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus.

Salou Cape, cape, Spain, on the S. E. coast of Catalonia. Lon. 1° 11′ 50″ E. Lat. 41° 4′ 30″ N.

Salowacki, small isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 131° 38′ E. Lat. 3° 50′ N.

Salpi, t. Naples, in the Capitanata, 23 S. Manfredonia, 92 E. N. E. Naples.

Salsette, British isl. on the W. coast of Hindostan, in Aurungabad, separated from Bombay by a strait 200 yards wide, across which is a causeway. This island is 18 miles long by 14 broad, and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, &c. It is remarkable for its mythological antiquities, and especially for the caverns of Kennere, which contain two collossal statues of Boodh. Its principal town is Tanna.

Salso, t. Italy, in Parma, containing salt-works. 16 m. W. Parma, 17 S. E. Piacenza.

Salso, r. Sicily, in Val di Demona, which empties itself into the Mediterranean by two mouths.

Salt Creek, r. Mexico, in Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° 24′ W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Salt Island, one of the Virgin islands. Lon. 64° 6′ W. Lat. 18° 5′ N.

Salt Islands, Great, and *Little*, 2 islands near the S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76° 57′ W. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

Salt Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 71° 3′ W. Lat. 21° 30′ N.

Salt sea. See *Dead sea*.

Salt Valley of, in Syria, about 18 m. E. of Aleppo, where the salt is half an inch thick.

Salta, or *San Miguel de Salta*, city of Tucuman, in Buenos Ayres, in the beautiful valley of Lerma, on the banks of a river which discharges its waters into the Vermejo. Its commerce consists in corn, meal, wine, cattle, hides, etc. which are sent to all parts of Peru. 50 m. S. Jujui. Lon. 64° 1′ 30″ W. Lat. 24° 17′ S. Pop. 9,000.

Saltash, t. and borough, Eng. in Cornwall, on the banks of the Tamar. It sends two members to parliament. 47 m. E. N. E. Truro, 219 S. W. London. Lon. 4° 10′ W. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Saltash. See *Plymouth*, Vt.

Saltcoats, seaport, Scotland, in Ayreshire. Its trade is mostly in coals. It is also much resorted to for sea-bathing. 25 m. S. W. from Glasgow. Pop. 3,413.

Salt Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the S. side of the Scioto, 15 m. below Chillicothe.

Salt Creek, p-t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 9 m. S. E. Zanesville. Pop. 967.

Salt Creek, t. Wayne co. Ohio, 9 m. S. E. Wooster. Pop. 1,000.

Salt Creek, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 414.

Salt Creek, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, 9 m. S. E. Circleville. Pop. 1,304.

Saltees, 2 small islands in St. George's channel, near the S. coast of Ireland, 10 m. W. S. W. Carnsore point. Lon. 6° 37′ W. Lat. 52° 8′ N.

Salterness, seaport, Scotland, at the S. extremity of the kingdom, in 54° 55′ N. lat.

Saltfleet, or *Saltfleetby*, t. Eng. in Lincoln, on a small creek of the German ocean. 33 m. N. E. Lincoln.

Saltfleet, t. Lincoln co. Up. Canada, on lake Ontario.

Saltholm, small isl. Denmark, in the sound, near the island of Amak, 5 m. S. E. Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 46′ E. Lat. 55° 58′ N.

Saltillo, t. Mexico, on the confines of the province of Cohahuila, surrounded with arid plains. Pop. 6,000.

Saltketchers. See *Combahee*.

Salt lick, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,172.

Salt river, r. Kentucky, which is chiefly formed by the union of three streams, Floyd's, Rolling, and Beach forks, and flows into the Ohio, 20 m. below Louisville. It is 160 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 65 miles. On its banks are innumerable salt licks.

Salt river, r. Missouri, which joins the Mississippi, 103 m. above St. Louis, 73 above the mouth of the Illinois. It is navigable 200 miles.

Salt spring, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. below the mouth of the Wabash.

Saltpetre creek, r. Baltimore co. Md. which runs into the W. side of Gunpowder creek, 14 m. N.E. Baltimore.

Salvages, group of uninhabited islands, off the coast of Africa, immediately N. of the Canaries. the largest is about a league in circumference. They belong to the Portuguese. Lon. 15° 54′ W. Lat. 30° 4′ N.

Salvaignac, t. France, in Tarn. Pop. 1,200. 9 m. W. Guillac, 21 N. N. E. Toulouse.

Salvatierra, the name of 4 small towns of Spain; one in Galicia, on the Minho, 30 m. N. Braga; one in Navarre, on the Ezca, 24 m. E. Pampeluna; a third in Estremadura, 28 m. S. S. E. Badajos; and a fourth in Alava, 14 m. E. N. E. Vittoria.

Salvatierra, city, Mexico, in Valladolid, 30 m. N. W. Mexico.

Saluda, r. S. C. which runs S. E. and joins Broad river, just above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

Saluder, r. Louisiana, runs E. and joins the Wachita.

Salvetat d'Angles, La, France, in Herault, on the Agout. Pop. 2,800. 58 m. W. Montpelier. Lon. 2° 32′ 13″ E. Lat. 43° 35′ 53″ N.

Salviac, t. France, in Lot. Pop. 1,800. 16 m. N. N. W. Cahors.

Salum, or *Bursalum*, an African kingdom, on the N. bank of the Gambia. It is 120 miles long, 50 broad, and contains 300,000 inhabitants. It is traversed by a river of the same name, which extends about thirty leagues up the country, and, on approaching the Atlantic, divides into several branches, and falls into the sea, in Lat. 13° 14′ N.

Salurn, t. Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 10 m. N. Trent. Pop. 1,100.

Salut, Port, lies on the S. W. side of St. Domingo, about 14 leagues from Les Caves. Lon. 76° 20′ W. Lat. 18° 6′ N.

Saluzzo, district, Sardinian states, in Piedmont, bounded by the county of Nice, the valley of Lucerne, and the frontier of France. Extent, 750 sq. miles. Pop. 126,000.

Saluzzo, t. Sardinian states, capital of the district of the same name, near the source of the Po. Pop. above 10,000. It has manufactures of silk. It is the see of a bishop. 28 m. S. Turin. Lon. 7° 26′ E. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

Saluzzola, t. Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 2,000. 18 m. W. N. W. Vercelli.

Salwatty, isl. in the Pacific ocean, separated from the N. W. coast of New Guinea, by a narrow channel, called Revenge strait. It is about 90 miles in circumference. Lon. 131° 15′ E. Lat. 1° 6′ S.

Salz, r. Germany, which falls into the Rhine, 4 m. above Spire.

Salza, or *Salzach*, r. Austria, in Salzburg, which rises in the S. part of the province, and passing Hallein, (where it begins to be navigable,) Salzburg, and other towns, falls into the Inn.

Salza, r. Saxony, which flows through the territory of Nordhausen, and falls into the Helm.

Salza, Great, t. Prussian Saxony, near the Elbe. Pop. 1,600. 12 m. S. E. Magdeburg. Lon. 12° E. Lat. 52° N.

Salzburg, province, Austria, lying between Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria, extending from lat. 46° 55′ to 47° 58′ N. Area, since the cession of Berchtolsgaden to Bavaria, 2,800 sq. miles. Pop. 142,000. Its chief wealth consists in its minerals, viz. salt, gold, silver, iron and lead. The annual product of the salt mines of Hallein approaches to £100,000 sterling.

Salzburg, city, in the S. W. of Austria, capital of the preceding province, on the banks of the Salza. It is romantically situated amidst lofty mountains. Pop. 13,000. Here are a lyceum, with a theological and surgical school; elementary schools of different kinds, and a seminary for educating country schoolmasters. 63 m. E. S. E. Munich. Lon. 13° 1′ 25″ E. Lat. 47° 43′ 10″ N.

Salzburg, or *Sovar*, t. Hungary, with several brine springs, which produce about 6,000 tons of salt annually. 84 m. N. N. E. Erlau. Pop. 4,000.

Salzburg, or *Visakna*, t. Transylvania, 4 m. N. W. Hermannstadt.

Salz der Helden, t. Hanover, on the Leine. 2 m. S. E. Eimbeck, 19 N. Gottingen. Pop. 1,000.

Salz-detfurt, t. Hanover, 8 m. S. S. E. Hildesheim.

Salzgitter, t. Hanover, 11 m. N. Goslar. Pop. 1,600.

Salz-kammergut, district of Upper Austria, lying between Styria and the lake of Traun, on both sides of the river Traun. Extent, 254 sq. miles. Pop. about 14,000, partly Lutherans, but chiefly Calvinists.

Salzkotten, or *Soltkott*, t. Prussian Westphalia, in Paderborn. Pop. 1,200. 8 m. W. S. W. Paderborn, 11 E. by S. Lipstadt. Lon. 8° 35′ 7″ E. Lat. 51° 40′ 45″ N.

Salzo, t. Italy, in Parma, situated on an eminence in Stato Palavicino.

Salzschlurf, t. Hesse-Cassel, 9 m. W. Fulda.

Salzuflen, t. Germany, in Lippe-Detmold, 12 m. N. N. W. Detmold. Pop. 1,300.

Salzungen, t. Germany, in Saxe-Meinungen, on the Werra, 10 m. N. W. Schmalcalden. Pop. 2,200.

Salzwedel, or *Soltwedel*, t. Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Jeetze, 72 m. E. Hamburgh. Pop. 6,000.

Samadet, t. France, in Landes. Pop. 1,300. 9 m. S. by E. St. Sever.

Samak, or *Samahe*, isl. in the S. W. part of the gulf of Persia, about 12 leagues in circumference.

Samakov, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania. 33 m. S. S. E. Sofia.

Samalout, v. Upper Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, 14 m. S. Girge.

Samana, t. Hind. m. Delhi. Lon. 75° 48′ E. Lat. 30° 2′ N.

Samana, large bay at the E. end of the island of St. Domingo, which opens to the N. E. between Cape Samana, which is also called Cape Reson or Cape Grondeur, on the N.; and Cape Raphael, 20 m. S. E. of the former. Its breadth is about 11 miles, and its length 39. It offers a safe shelter to the largest squadrons, and is a key to the whole gulf of Mexico.

Samana, isl. near the E. coast of Hispaniola, 33 m. long, and from 7 to 9 broad. Lon. 69° 22′ W. Lat. 19° 13′ N.

Samana, or *Crooked Island*, one of the Bahama islands. Lon. 74° 4′ W. Lat. 22° 50′ N.

Samanap, t. on the S. E. coast of the island of Madura. Lon. 114° E. Lat. 7° 5′ S.

Samand, t. Hind. in Moultan, on the E. side of the river Indus. Lon. 19° 57′ E. Lat. 28° 11′ N.

Samar, one of the Philippines, situated S. E. from the large island of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait about 5 leagues in breadth. It is 140 miles long by 60 broad. The galleon touches here on the passage from Acapulco to Manilla, which attracts the Indians from the neighbouring islands. Lon. 124° 15′ to 125° 52′ E. Lat. 11° 15′ to 12° 45′ N.

Samara, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Wolga at the junction of Samara river. Pop. 2,600. 105 m. S. E. Simbirsk.

Samara, r. Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, which falls into the Dnieper.

Samara, t. Irak Arabi, on the Tigris. 60 m. N. Bagdad.

Samarang, t. Java, on the N. coast. It is fortified and next to Java is the principal place on the island. 343 m. E. of Batavia. Lon. 110° 38′ E. Lat. 6° 54′ S.

Samarcand, a great city of Asia on the Sogdh, once the capital of Independent Tartary, and under Timur, of an empire which extended over a great part of the continent. The capital is now transferred to Bukharia. Samarçand, has manufactures of leather, cotton and silk, and carries on an extensive commerce with Persia, India and China, but is chiefly famous among the Mahometans as a seat of learning. Here is an astronomical observatory. 180 m. S. Bulkh. Lon. 64° 9′ E. Lat. 39° 37′ 23′ N.

Samartan, t. France, in Gers, on the Save. Pop. 1,600. 17 m. S. E. Auch.

Samarat, t. in the Syrian desert, to the W. of the Euphrates, 90 m. W. Meshed Ali.

Samba, seaport, New Granada, 30 m. N. E. Carthagena. Lon. 75° 16′ W. Lat. 10° 40′ N.

Sambah, t. Hind. in Lahore, belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 74° 8′ E. Lat. 32° 34′ N.

Samballas, clusters of small islands in the Spanish Main, among which clusters are the *Caresas*, *Mulatas* and *Sagua*. Lon. 78° 25′ W. Lat. 9° 26′ N.

Samballas Point, or *Point San Blas*, cape on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 79° 14′ W. Lat. 9° 36′ N.

Sambass, t. on the W. coast of Borneo, on a river of the same name, 40 m. from its mouth. Lon. 109° 25′ E. Lat. 1° 3′ N.

Sambaya, or *Solo River*, r. on the N. coast of the island of Java, and the largest in the island affording good navigation into the interior.

Sambelong Islands, belonging to the Nicobar islands, N. of the Great Nicobar. Lon. 100° 36' E. Lat. 41° 20' N.

Samber, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, situated in the vicinity of a salt lake, 13 miles long by 2 broad, from whence the greater part of Hindoostan proper is supplied with salt. Lon. 75° 20' E. Lat. 26° 55' N.

Sambhar, Cape, cape on the S. W. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 109° 50' E. Lat. 2° 25' S.

Samboangan, Spanish t. at the S. W. extremity of the island of Magindanao, on the banks of a small river, with a fort. Pop. 1,000. To this place criminals from the Philippines are sent into banishment. Lon. 122° 10' E. Lat. 6° 45' N.

Sambor, a circle of Austrian Galicia, lying to the N. of Hungary. Extent, 1,780 sq. miles. Pop. 237,000.

Sambor, t. and the chief place of the above circle in a large plain, on the banks of the Dniester, 46 m. S. W. Lemberg, 160 E. S. E. Cracow. It is the seat of a criminal court, has a gymnasium, and a high school. Pop. 6,400, partly Catholics, partly of the Greek church. Lon. 23° 14' 30" E. Lat. 49° 31' 30" N.

Samborough, Cape, cape on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia. On it is a light-house. Lon. 63° 22' W. Lat. 44° 30' N.

Sambre, r. which rises in French Flanders, near Landrecies, passes by Charleroi, and falls into the Meuse at Namur.

Samburgh Head, cape, Scotland, at the S. E. extremity of the island of Shetland. Lon. 1° 39' E. Lat. 39° 44' N.

Samee, t. Gallam, in W. Africa, on the Senegal, 20 m. E. Toag.

Samen, province of Abyssinia, traversed by a chain of immense mountains, extending along the banks of the Tacazze, and separating Tigre from Amhara.

Samer, t. France, in Pas de Calais, 12 m. S. E. Boulogne. Pop 1,600.

Samganoodha, or *Samnanoodha*, harbor on the N. E. side of Oonalashka island, with several fathoms water. Lon. 166° 30' 15" W. Lat. 59° 55' N.

Samgaum, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, on the N. side of Pennar river. Lon. 70° 44' E. Lat. 14° 33' N.

Samlesbury, v. Eng. in Lancashire, 5 m. N. W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,589.

Samo, Capo, promontory on the N. E. coast of Cephalonia.

Samoczyn, or *Szumacin*, t. Prussian Poland, 35 m. W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,100.

Samoen, t. Savoy. Pop. 3,100. 24 m. W. Geneva.

Samogitia, or *Szamait*, county, forming the N. W. part of Russian Lithuania, and having part of its western boundary along the Baltic.

Samon, isl. in the Eastern seas to the N. W. of Timor.

Samos, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, separated by a narrow strait from the continent of Asia Minor. It is 24 miles long, 12 broad, and about 70 in circumference. Pop. 12,000, according to others, 60,000. A Turkish aga, resides here; but the whole power is in the hands of the Greeks, and the inhabitants enjoy something of a republican form of government. Samos is reckoned the richest island of the archipelago. It exports grapes, raisins, and wine. I
ble, and contains m
Cora is the capital
Vahti, with a large a
26° 50' E Lat. 37° 4
Samosch, or *Ssam*
ers of Transylvania.
source on the borde
Little Samos at Dee
the Theyss. It is na
Hungary.
Samothraki, (an. S
cian archipelago, to
Dardanelles, and ne
about 17 miles in cir
Samoyedes, or *Kha*
sia, on the coast of th
try extends from the
the White sea in Eu
in Asia, or between
breadth of this territ
to 600 miles. Pop.
divided into three
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the vicinity of Obdo
Mesen, and in the i
Archangel; and the
moter and interior p
Sampaka, t. Ludan
E. of Benowm.
Sampanmango, Ca
and of Borneo. Lon.
Sampara, t. on the
lebes. Lon. 119° 10'
Sampoo, small isl.
S. coast of Java. Lo
Sampson, co. in the
Slaves 2,857. Enga
the court-house is a
Samptown, v. Mid
Elizabethtown.
Samrongur, t. Hin
Lat. 26° 45' N.
Samsoe, or *Sams*,
Cattegat belonging
long and 3 broad.
Lat. 55° 49' N.
Samsoon, an. *Ami*
the coast of the Black
W. Tocat. It carrie
stantinople, and the
Lon. 36° 20' E. Lat.
Samter, t. Prussian
Pop. 1,300.
Samuel, Point, ca
ralty island, N. of H
cific ocean. Lon. 22
Samulcotta, t. Hin
30' E. Lat. 17° 5' N.
Samur, t. Shirvan,
the mouth of a smal
m. S. Derbend.
San, r. Austrian Po
pathian mountains, a
the Vistula, near Sen
boundary between R
Galicia.
San, r. China, whi
ton. Lon. 117° 28' E
San Blas, seaport
on an island at the
Santiago.

San del Bose, isl. Eastern seas. Lon. 120° 31′ E. Lat. 10° 27′ S.

San Fernando, t. Chili, cap. of the province of Colchagua, near the river Tinguirririca. It contains about 1,500 families.

San Luis de Gonsaga, or *Estancia del Rey*, t. Chili, cap. of Huilquilemu, near the Biobio. Lat. 36° 45′ S.

San Pedro de Batopilas, t. Mexico, in Durango, W. of Rio Conchos. Pop. 8,000.

Sana, r. Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 m. S. Aarburg.

Sana, city, Arabia, cap. of Yemen, and residence of the Imam. 128 m. N. N. E. Mocha. Lon. 44° 9′ E. Lat. 15° 21′ N.

Sana, province of Peru, bounded E. and N. E. by Caxamarca, N. and N. W. by Piura, and W. by the Pacific, along the coast of which it extends 75 miles. It is 25 leagues long from S. E. to N. W. and 14 wide.

Sana, cap. of the above, is on the river of its name, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. 80 m. N. of Truxillo. Lon. 79° 35′ 30″ W. Lat. 6° 52′ S.

Sanashygotta, t. Bengal, in Purneah, on the E. bank of the Mahanuddy river. Lon. 88° 32′ E. Lat. 26° 35′ N.

Sanborntown, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. on the point of land between Winnipiseogee and Pemigewasset rivers, 20 m. N. Concord. It contains an academy and 3 churches, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists. Pop. 3,329.

Sancerre, t. France, in Cher, on an eminence near the Loire. Pop. 2,500. 12 m. N. E. Bourges. Lon. 2° 55′ E. Lat. 47° 20′ N.

Sanchelle, cape on the W. coast of Portugal, 2 m. S. E. Cape Roca.

Sancoins, t. France, in Cher. Pop. 1,400. 13 m. S. W. Nevers.

Sanfot, t. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79° 33′ E. Lat. 30° 10′ N.

Sand, v. Germany, in Franconia, on the Maine, near Zeil. Pop. 1,500.

Sanda, small isl. Scotland, on the coast of Kintyre.

Sanda, t. Hind. in Sinde, on the S. bank of Goonee river. Lon. not ascertained. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

Sandakan Bay, bay on the E. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 5° 42′ N.

Sandanah, Cape, the N. E. extremity of the island of Java. Lon. 114° 35′ E. Lat. 7° 46′ S.

Sandarlie, t. on the W. coast of Asia Minor, near the head of the gulf of Sandarlie, 50 m. N. N. W. Smyrna.

Sandau, t. Bohemia, 39 m. N. W. Pilsen.

Sandau, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 48 m. N. by E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,400.

Sanday, one of the Orkney isles, about 13 miles long from N. W. to S. E. Here is a lighthouse. Pop. 1,800.

Sandbay, r. Illinois, which runs into the Mississippi, between the Illinois and Rock rivers.

Sandbeach, or *Sandbach*, t. Eng. in Cheshire, on the river Wheelock, which falls into the Dane, 5 m. below. Pop. 2,311. 26 m. E. Chester, 161 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 23′ W. Lat. 53° 8′ N.

Sandec, one of the 18 circles into which Austrian Galicia is divided. Sq. miles 1,400. Pop. 195,000.

Sandec, New, chief town of the above circle, is on the Donajetz, 160 m. W. Lemberg, 44 S. W. Cracow. Pop. 3,700.

Sandel Bosch, or *Sundana Island*, isl. in the Eastern seas, 80 miles from E. to W. and 15 to 36 broad. Lon. 119° 33′ to 120° E. Lat 9° 35′ to 10° 15′ S.

Sandelwood Isle, isl. in the Eastern seas, S. of Floris, about lat. 10° N. 100 miles long by 30 broad.

Sanderay, isl. of the Hebrides. Lon 7° 30′ W. Lat. 56° 52′ N.

Sander-rocel, Cape, promontory on the S. W. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2° 40′ E. Lat. 39° 27′ N.

Sander's, v. Fayette co. Ken. 2½ m. from Lexington.

Sandersleben, t. Upper Saxony, in Anhalt Dessau, on the Wipper. Pop. 1,600. 18 m. S. E. Quedlinburg.

Sanderson's Hope, cape on the coast of America, in Davis' straits. Lon. 67° W. Lat. 66° 20′ N.

Sandersville, t. and cap. Washington co. Geo. 26 m. E. Milledgeville.

Sandford, p-t. York co. Maine, 20 m. N. York.

Sandgate, hamlet, Eng. in Kent, on the sea coast.

Sandgate, t. Bennington co. Vt. 20 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,185.

Sandhamm, isl. fort, and harbor of Sweden, 10 m. E. Stockholm.

Sanding Isles, Pulo Sanding, or *Sandiang*, two small islands, of the S. W. coast of Sumatra, near the south-eastern extremity of the Nassau or Pog gy isles, in which group they are sometimes included.

Sandisfield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 1,646. It is now united to Southfield.

Sandiston, t. Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware, 11 m. above Walpack. Pop. 858.

Sand lake, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 8 m. E. Albany. Pop. 3,302.

Sandomir, palatinate of Poland, according to the territorial division of 1815, bounded by the Vistula, the Pilica, and the palatinate of Cracow. Area, 4,700 sq. miles. Pop. 448,000.

Sandomir, t. Poland, cap. of the above, is on the Vistula, opposite to the influx of the San. Pop. 2,100. 108 m. S. by E. Warsaw.

Sandown, v. Eng. in the Isle of Wight, on a bay of the same name, 2 m. S. Brading.

Sandown, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 23 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 527.

Sand's point, the N. extremity of Cow neck, in North Hempstead, on Long Island, N. Y. Here is a lighthouse.

Sandvliet, t. and fort, Netherlands, in Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1,100. 11 m. N. N. W. Antwerp.

Sandusky, r. Ohio, which after a N. W. course of 80 miles, runs into Sandusky bay in lake Erie. It is navigable 18 miles to the rapids. The portage between this river and the Scioto is only 4 miles.

Sandusky bay, a large bay of Ohio, setting up from Lake Erie in a westerly direction, about 20 miles, having a width of 3 or 4 miles.

Sandusky, co. Ohio, around Sandusky bay, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation. Pop. 852. Engaged in agriculture 181, in commerce 5, in manufactures 21. Chief town, Chroghansville.

Sandusky, t. Sandusky co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, opposite Croghansville. Pop. 243.

Sandusky, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 159.

Sandusky city, or *Portland*, t. Huron co. Ohio, on the shore of Sandusky bay, 2 m. from Lake Erie, 25 N. E. Croghansville, 100 N. Columbus, 250 W. Buffalo. It has a good harbor with 12 or 14 feet water, and is advantageously situated for trade. It is regularly laid out, and contains a printing office from which a newspaper is issued. The steam-boat touches at this place, on its passage between Buffalo and Detroit.

Sandusky, Lower, and *Upper*. See *Fort Ferree* and *Fort Stephenson*.

Sandwich, borough, and seaport, Eng. in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It stands on the river Stour, 2 m. from the mouth. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2,735. 13 m. E. Canterbury, 67 E. by S. London. Lon. 1° 20′ W. Lat. 51° 16′ N.

Sandwich, t. cap. of Essex co. Upper Canada, on the river Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Episcopalians. 14 m. N. Amherstburgh, 2 below Detroit.

Sandwich, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 52 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,368.

Sandwich, Cape, cape on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 2° 13′ 45″ W. Lat. 18° 28′ S.

Sandwich Gulf, a large bay at the S. E. extremity of Florida.

Sandwich Islands, group of Islands in the N. Pacific ocean, discovered by captains Cook and King, in the year 1778. They consist of 11 islands, lying between lat. 18° 54 and 22° 15′ N. and between lon. 199° 36′ and 205° 6′ E. They extend in a direction W. N.W. and E. S. E.; Owhyhee being the southeastern island, and Oneehow the northwestern. The length, breadth, sq. miles, and estimated population of each is given in the following table:

	length.	*breadth*	*sq. miles*	*population.*
Owhyhee	97	78	4,000	150,000
Mowee	48	29	600	65,000
Tahoorowa	11	8	60	
Ranai	17	9	110	20,000
Morotoi	40	9	170	36,000
Woahoo	46	23	520	60,000
Atooi	33	28	520	54,000
Oneehow	20	7	80	10,500
Tahoora	1	½		uninhab.
Morotinnee				uninhab.
Reehoua				
Total			6,000	400,000

The following distances of the different islands from each other are estimated from the nearest parts of one island to the nearest parts of the other. Mowee is N. W. of Owhyhee, 30 miles: Morotoi W. N. W. of Mowee 10; from Owhyhee 75: Tahoorowa, S. W. of the southern part of Mowee, 7; from Owhyhee 38: Ranai, W. of Mowee, 9; and the same distance S. of Morotoi: Woahoo, W. N. W. of Morotoi, 27; from Owhyhee, 130: Atooi, W. N. W. of Woahoo, 75; from Owhyhee, 250: Oneehow, W. S.W. of Atooi, 17; from Owhyhee, 290: Tahoora, little more than a rock, S.W. of Oneehow, 23. The distance from the eastern point of Owhyhee to the N. W. side of Oneehow is about 390 miles.

These islands since their discovery, were for a long time involved in a series of most destructive wars, in consequence of the struggle of rival chiefs, for the sovereignty. The result of the contest threw the chief dominion into the hands of the late Tamaahama, a vigorous and sagacious prince. With the assistance of Young and Davies, two Englishmen who were settled in the island, Tamaahama encouraged his subjects to prosecute with industry and perseverance, the most useful European trades, and also procured American and European artificers about him, who instructed his subjects in the knowledge of many mechanical arts. In 1802, he had upwards of 20 vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 70 tons; some of them copper-bottomed. He had also a palace built after the European style, of brick, with glazed windows, and defended by a battery of 10 guns. So bent was this Indian chief on the pursuit of political greatness, that, though he was at one time strongly addicted to drunkenness, he gave up all excess, and practised ever after the greatest moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. The Sandwich islanders now frequently make voyages to the N. W. coast of America, and are anxious to open a communication with China.

In 1819, the American Board of Foreign Missions sent out a Mission Family to these islands, consisting of 22 persons, viz. 2 ordained missionaries, 2 catechists and schoolmasters, a farmer, a printer, and their wives and families, together with 3 natives of the Sandwich islands, who had been educated at the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut. Accompanying the Mission also was George Tamoree, son of the king of Atooi, who received his education at the Foreign Mission School. They embarked at Boston, Oct. 23d. At this time the news had not reached America, of the wonderful revolution that was then going on in these islands, by which the way was prepared for the favorable reception of the Gospel. Upon the death of Tamaahama in 1819, the government and people of the Sandwich islands determined almost unanimously to abandon their idols, and to commit them with all the monuments of idolatry to the flames. This was done at Owhyhee, then at Woahoo, and then at Atooi, without the least opposition. Tamoree, king of Atooi, even expressed a strong desire that missionaries would come and teach the people to read and write. The principal means which providence used to bring about this surprising revolution, was the continually repeated rumor of what had been done in the Society Islands, and the continually repeated assurance of our sea-captains and sailors, that the whole system of idolatry was foolish and stupid. On their arrival the Missionaries were well received, and entered immediately on the business of instruction. They have now 2 stations, one at Wymai on the island of Atooi; the other at Hanaroorah on Woahoo, where a church is erected. Funds of more than $800 have been collected for an orphan school; other schools have also been established. A reinforcement of this mission embarked at New Haven, Ct. Nov. 19th 1822, consisting of 18 persons, viz. 3 ordained clergymen, 1 physician, and 2 licensed preachers, all married men; a catechist, a colored woman, 3 natives of the Sandwich islands and 1 Otaheitan.

Sandwich, isl. in the Eastern seas, opposite to the island of New Ireland. Lon. of the W. point 50° 54′ 15″ E. Lat. 2° 59′ 26″ S.

Sandwich Land, the most southerly land discovered in the S. Atlantic ocean, otherwise called *Southern Thule*. Lat. 59° 30′ S.

Sandwich River, or *Hawke's River*, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into Chebucto bay.

Sandy, t. Hind. in Oude. Lon. 79° 58′ E. Lat. 27° 18′ N.

Sandy, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 509.

Sandy, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 579.

Sandy, Cape, cape at the E. point of Harvey's bay, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153° 16′ E. Lat. 24° 42′ S.

Sandy Cove, lies N. W. of Cape Ann, Mass. Lon. 70° 30′ W. Lat. 42° 45′ N.

Sandy Creek, r. Genesee co. N. Y. which runs into Lake Ontario in the town of Murray.

Sandy Creek, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 520.

Sandy Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into Nimishillen creek, 5 miles above its junction with the Muskingum.

Sandy Creek, r. Illinois, which runs into the Ohio between Saline river and Fort Massac.

Sandy Desert, an extensive desert, Hind. in Gujerat.

Sandy Fork, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Sandy Hill, p-v. Kingsbury township, in Washington co. N. Y. is a handsome compact village, on a high sandy plain, on the E. bank of the Hudson, immediately above Baker's falls, 52 m. N. of Albany, 18 from Saratoga springs. It is near the point where the Champlain canal meets the Hudson, and is a place of considerable trade. The courts of Washington co. are alternately held here and at Salem. Here is a bank.

Sandy Hook, in Middleton, N. J. 25 m. S. New York. Lon. 74° 2′ W. Lat 40° 30′ N. Here is a lighthouse. Within the hook is a safe and capacious harbor.

Sandy Hook, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Sandy Inlet, channel between two small islands near the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 77° 34′ W. Lat. 34° 29′ N.

Sandy Lake, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 427.

Sandy Lake, lake in N. W. Territory, about 12 miles in circumference, communicating with the Mississippi by Sandy Lake river, which is 2 miles long, 30 yards wide at its mouth, and boatable. On the S. shore of the lake, near its outlet, is a fort erected by the N. W. Fur Company in 1794, and now in possession of the American S. W. Company. The elevation of the lake above lake Superior, is estimated by Schoolcraft at more than 500 feet. It receives West Savannah river, from which there is a portage of 6 miles to the East Savannah flowing into St. Louis river. This is the usual route of communication between the Great lakes and the Mississippi.

Sandy Point, the N. point of Nantucket island, Mass. Lon. 70° W. Lat. 41° 23′ N.

Sandy Point, the S. E. extremity of Barnstable . Mass. Lon. 69° 35′ W. Lat. 41° 24′ N.

Sandy Point, t. and port of entry, on the S. W. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62° 45′ W. Lat. 17° 27′ N.

Sandy River, r. Maine, which runs N. E. and joins the Kennebeck in Starks, 6 m. above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, Kentucky. See *Big Sand*.

Sandy Spring, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Sandy Spring, p-t. Adams co. Ohio.

Sandy Store, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Sane, r. Prussia, in Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree, 12 m. above Berlin.

Sanford, t. York co. Maine, 20 m. N. of York. Pop. 1,831.

Sanford, t. Broome co. N. Y.

Sanfre, or *Sanfront*, t. Italy, in Piedmont, near the Po. Pop. 3,800.

Sanga, seaport of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 40 m. N. E. Nangasaki.

Sangalhos, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Agueda, 10 m. W. by N. Aveiro.

Sangallan, *Cape Gallan*, or *Cangallan*, on the coast of Peru, N. N. W. of the island of Lobos, and 3 m. N. W. Carette island.

Sangama, r. W. Africa, which crosses the country of Waree, and falls into the Atlantic, near Cape Formosa

Sangamoin, r. Illinois, which falls into Illinois river from the E. It is navigable 150 miles.

Sangamsere, t. Hind. in Bejapore, on the Jaigur river. Lon. 73° 15′ E. Lat. 17° 11′ N.

Sanganeer, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, near the Chumbul river.

Sangara, t. Hind. in Bejapore, at the junction of the Manzora with the Godavery. Lon. 78° 12′ E. Lat. 18° 49′ N.

Sangay, mountain of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, 16,122 feet high, with a volcano.

Sangay, r. E. Africa, which falls into the channel of Mosambique. Lat. 13° 22′ S.

Sangerfield, t. Hancock co. Maine, on Piscataquis river. Pop. 310.

Sangerfield, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 15 m. S. by W. Utica. Pop. 2,011. Here is a printing office, at which a weekly newspaper is published.

Sangershausen, t. Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia. Pop. 3,600. 36 m. N. N. E. Erfurt, 44 W. by N. Leipsic.

Sangerville, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Bangor.

Sangir, isl. in the Eastern seas, 40 m. long, and 10 to 15 broad. It has several good bays, and is surrounded by 46 smaller islands. It affords refreshments of various kinds, such as bullocks, hogs, goats, poultry, and cocoa-nuts; also spices, with which a trade is carried on to Magindanao. The Dutch have a fort here, and by the exertions of the missionaries, Christianity has been propagated among the natives with considerable success. Pop. estimated at above 12,000. Chief town, Taroona. Lon. 125° 44′ E. Lat. 3° 28′ N.

Sangro, r. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, which falls into the Adriatic.

Sanguesa, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the river Arragon, 25 m. S. S. W. Pampeluna, 51 N.W. Saragossa. Pop. 2,600.

Sanguin, seaport on the Grain coast of Africa.

Sanguinara, r. Italy, in the Popedom, which falls into the Tuscan sea.

Sanguinetto, t. Austrian Italy, 19 m. S. S. E. Verona.

Sangur, t. and fort, Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 78° 5′ E. Lat. 23° 50′ N.

Sanjore, t. Hind. in Ajmeer, on the E. side of Bah river. Lon. 72° 16′ E. Lat. 25° 3′ N.

Sanna, r. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, which joins the Unna, at Novi.

Sannak, cluster of islands in the N. Pacific, near the S. coast of Alashka. Lon. 196° 29′ E. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Sanok, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo and Sambor. Area about 1,800 square miles. Pop. 211,000.

Sanok, t. Austrian Galicia, on the San, 104 m. E. S. E. of Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

Sanquel, r. Patagonia, which rises in the Cor-

dilleras, and being joined by the Lolgen, enters into the Rio Negro by a wide mouth. Its course is S. E. Length 300 miles.

Sanquhar, royal burgh, Scotland, in Dumfries, seated on the river Nith. Pop. 2,000. 57 m. S. Glasgow, 56 from Edinburgh.

Sansa, r. New Granada, in San Juan de los Llanos, which runs E. and enters the Ariari.

Sandsanding, t. Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger, with a very considerable trade, particularly in salt. 25 miles N. E. of Sego.

Sansigo, isl. Austrian Italy, in the gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Fiume.

Sansonate, or *La Trinidad*, s-p. Guatimala, cap. of a district of 40,000 inhabitants, on the river Sansonate, at its mouth. 120 m. S. E. Mexico. Pop. 2,000.

Santa, a division of the province of Lima, in Peru, about 40 leagues long from N. to S. and 12 wide, bounded E. by Guailas, N. by Truxillo, S. E. by Caxatambo, and W. by the Pacific.

Santa, t. and cap. of the above, is on a river of the same name, which falls into the Pacific. 210 m N. N. W. Lima. Lon. 78° 30′ W. Lat. 0° 9′ S.

Santa Barbara, seaport on the coast of N. America, in New California, where is a mission established by the Spaniards. Pop. 1,100. Lon. 240° 43′ E. Lat. 34° 24′ N.

Santa Barbara, isl. in the N. Pacific, 40 m. from the coast of New California. Lon. 241° 16′ E. Lat. 33° 24′ N.

Santa Catalina, one of Solomon's islands. Lon. 162° 31′ 30″ E. Lat. 10° 53′ 50″ S.

Santa Catalina, isl. off the W. coast of New California. Lon. 242° 7′ E. Lat. 33° 22′ N.

Santa Clara, or *Muerto*, isl. on the coast of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil. Lon. 80° 14′ W. Lat. 3° 15′ S.

Santa Clara, mission of Franciscan friars, on the W. coast of N. America. 40 m. S. S. E. St. Francisco.

Santa Cruz, seaport, of the island of Teneriffe, capital of the Canaries, and residence of the governor. It has a fine road, with safe anchorage for ships of war. It is the centre of the trade of these islands and here vessels stop for refreshments on the voyage between America and India. Pop. about 8,400.

Santa Crus de la Sierra, province of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Moxos, and E. and S. by Indian territories, S. W. by Tomina, and W. by Mizque. It is 84 miles long by 54 broad. Pop. 16,000.

Santa Fe, t. Mexico, in Guanaxuato. It contains about 5,000 families of mestizoes and mulattoes. 60 leagues W. N. W. Mexico. Lat. 22° 4′ N.

Santa Fe, province, New Granada, named from Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital.

Santa Fe, t. Buenos Ayres, at the conflux of the Salado with the Paraguay. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 31° 50′ S.

Santa Fe, city, and cap. of New Mexico, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor, is on a small river which runs into the del Norte. 1,131 m. N. N. W. Mexico, 1,020 N. W. New-Orleans. Lon. 108° 48′ W. Lat. 36° 50′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Santa Fe d'Antioquia, t. New Granada, in Antioquia, on the Tanuzca, 2 miles from the river Cauca. It has several churches. 280 m. N. Popayan. Lon. 74° 36′ W. Lat. 6° 48′ N.

Santa Fe de Bogota, city and cap. of New Granada, on a branch of t
W. Lat. 5° 24′ N. Po

Santa Maria, small
Lon. 73° 31′ W. Lat.

Santa Maria, the n
islands, in the Atlanti
ference. Lon. 25° 9′
5,000.

Santa Maria, *Maur*

Santa Rosa, t. Me
N. W. Montelovez.

Santa Rosa, isl. in
from the coast of New
Lat. 33° 58′ N.

Santander, or *St. An*
properly Las Montana
gos, or simply Las Mo
cay, between Asturias
proper.

Santander, the capi
on the declivity of a h
to the east of Santillan
and well sheltered, o
vessels of all sizes and
is with Spanish Ameri
and its chief export i
bishop. 50 miles N.
gos. Lon. 3° 40′ 15″
10,000.

Santander, *New*.

Santanilla, or *Swan*
the bay of Honduras.
20′ N.

Santarem, t. Portug
Tagus, 47 m. N. E. Li
churches, 14 monaste
tory and antiquities.
Lat. 39° 17′ N.

Santee River, the p
na, is formed by the
Wateree, about 25 m
runs S. E. and falls int
in lat. 33° 12′ N. It i
to Morgantown, N.
branch; and on the
cend as far as Colum
miles long, connectin
river, by which the p
this State, and of a pa
to the city of Charlest

Santelmo, isl. in th
Lat. 28° S.

Santenay, t. in the
2,900. 30 m. E. S. E.

Santenay, v. France
9 m. S. W. Beaune.

Santerno, r. Ecclesi
the Appenines, and fa
14 m. N. Comacchio.

Santia, t. Italy, in
m. N. E. Turin.

Santiago. See *Com*

Santillana, t. Spain,
14 m. W. S. W. Santa

Santiponce, or *Santi*
on the right bank of
some Roman antiquitie

Santipore, t. Bengal
Lon. 28° 34′ E. Lat. 2

Santivanes, t. Spain
Burgos.

Santona, harbour,

Santorini. *Santorin*.

Thera, or *Calista*,) island in the Grecian archipelago, lying between the islands of Nanphio, Nio, and Candia. It is 8 miles long and as many broad, and produces barley, cotton, vines, almonds, figs, and other fruit. Pop. 10,000. Lon. 25° 36′ E. Lat. 36° 28′ N.

Santos, t. Brazil, and port of St. Paul's, with a good harbour. Pop. 6,000. Lon. 46° 21′ W. Lat. 23° 59′ 30″ S.

Santos, t. New Granada, in Panama, on the W. side of the bay of Panama. Lon. 81° 8′ W. Lat. 8° N.

Santo Spiritu. See *Spiritu Santo*.

Sanxays, t. France, in Vienne. Pop. 1,700. 9 m. N. Lusignan.

Sansa, t. Italy, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,400. 7 m. N. Policastro.

Saona, isl. in the West Indies, at the S. E. end of Hispaniola, 21 miles long and 7 wide. Lon. 69° 42′ W. Lat. 18° 8′ N.

Saone, r. France, which rises among the Vosges mountains, and after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Rhone at Lyons. It is navigable to Auxonne. It gives name to the departments of the Upper Saone, and Saone and Loire.

Saone, Upper, a department in the east of France, inclosed on the N. by the dep. of the Vosges, and on the east by that of the Upper Rhine. Extent, 2,500 sq. miles. Pop. 312,000. Chief town, Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department in the east of France, bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Rhone, and the Allier. Extent, 3,500 sq. miles. Pop. 471,000. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, t. Sardinian states, in the county of Nice. Pop. 3,100. 21 m. N. E. Nice.

Sap, t. France, in Orne. Pop. 1,200. 30 m. N. by E. Alencon.

Sapa, St. Michael de, v. in Charcos, Peru. 6 m. E. Arica. Lon. 78° 10′ W. Lat. 17° 30′ S.

Saparoua, one of the small Amboyna isles, 35 m. from Amboyna, 20 in circumference. Lon. 28° 40′ E. Lat. 3° 40′ S.

Sapata Isle, or *Pula Sapata*, Asiatic isl. to the S. E. of Anam. Lon. 109° 10′ E. Lat. 10° 4′ N.

Sapelo, small isl. off the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatamaha.

Sapienza, 3 small islands of Greece, on the S. coast of the Morea, opposite to Modon.

Saponara, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 3,200. 20 m. N. E. Policastro.

Sapri, (an. *Sipron*,) t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the sea coast, with a harbour.

Sapy Straits, between Sumbawa and Commodo or Rotten islands. Lon. of the S. entrance 119° 20′ E. Lat. 8° 40′ S.

Sara, r. Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, which falls into the Tuscan sea.

Sarabat, (an. *Hermus*,) r. Asia Minor, which passes by Sart and Magnesia, falls into the gulf of Smyrna, Lat. 38° 40′ N.

Saragossa, or *Zaragosa*, city, Spain, capital of Arragon, and see of an archbishop. It stands on the S. bank of the Ebro, over which are 2 fine bridges. It is surrounded by a wall. The public buildings are 17 churches, nearly 40 convents, a cathedral, a university, an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing and other branches of education. This city is famous for its dreadful sieges in 1808 and 1809. Pop. 50,000. 175 m. E. N. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 42′ 15″ W. Lat. 41° 38′ 15″ N.

Saraguro, r. Quito, in Lexa, which under the name of Amarillo, passes through the city of Zamora, and enters the Tumbez.

Sarah bayou, r. Louisiana, which flows into the Mississippi a little above Point Coupee.

Sarah, Point, the E. point of entrance into Desolation sound, N. W. coast of America. Lon. 235° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 4′ N.

Sarahville, t. and cap. Pope co. Illinois, on the Ohio, 35 m. below Shawneetown, 110 from Kaskaskias.

Saraisk, t. Eu. Russia, in Riasan, on the Ostr. Pop. 3,700. 40 m. W. N. W. Riazan.

Saralbe, t. France, in Moselle, at the influx of the Albe into the Sarre. Pop. 2,000. 39 m. E. by S. Metz.

Sarambira, r. New Granada, in Choco, which enters the Pacific, opposite the island of Gorgona.

Saramont, t. France, in Gers, on the Gimone. Pop. 1,000. 14 m. S. E. Auch.

Saranac, r. N. Y. which runs into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, after a course of 65 miles.

Sarangpore, t. Hind. cap. of a district of the same name, is on the N. side of Sopra river. Lon. 76° 30′ E. Lat. 23° 38′ N.

Sarangur, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 26′ E. Lat. 19° 40′ N.

Saransk, t. Eu. Russia, in Penza, on the rivers Insara and Saranja. Pop. 8,000. 68 m. N. Pensa. Lon. 54° 23′ E. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Sarapilly, t. Hind. in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 58′ E. Lat. 14° 14′ N.

Sarapul, t. Eu. Russia, in Viatka, on the Kama, 188 m. S. E. Viatka. Pop. 6,000.

Sarata, r. New Granada, enters the gulf of Panama. Lat. 8° 21′ N.

Saratoga, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of Warren, Washington, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, and Hamilton. Pop. 38,052. Engaged in agriculture 6,368, in commerce 107, in manufactures 1,479. Chief town, Ballston.

Saratoga, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the W. side of the Hudson, 12 m. N. E. Ballston, 31 N. Albany. Pop. 2,233. It is memorable for the surrender of Burgoyne with his whole army consisting of 5,791 effective men, to General Gates, Oct. 17th 1777. In 1818, the old town of Saratoga was divided. The east part containing the celebrated battle ground retains the original name of *Saratoga*. The west part, containing the mineral waters, is called *Saratoga Springs*. There is a post office in each town.

Saratoga Springs, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. 12 m. W. of the Hudson, 7 N. N. E. Ballston, 32 N. Albany. Pop. 1,909. It contains a printing office, a reading room and a library. The celebrated mineral springs of Saratoga are spread over a tract of about 12 miles in extent, in Saratoga co. and are called by a variety of local names. The most noted are those of Ballston and Saratoga, which are superior to any others in America. The names of the principal springs in Saratoga are Rock Spring, Congress Spring, and Columbia Spring. Rock Spring contains carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, super-carbonated lime, and a carbonate of iron. These springs, during the summer months, are the resort of the gay and fashionable, as well as of invalids, from all parts of the United States. Large houses for entertainment, with neat bathing houses, are erected for the convenience of visitors. The waters afford relief in many obstinate diseases. They bear

bottling very well and immense quantities are in this way transported to various parts of the world.

Saratoga, lake, in Saratoga co. N. Y. 8 m. W. Stillwater. It is 9 miles long and 2½ broad; it receives Kayaderosseras creek and discharges its waters through the Fishkill into Hudson river at Schuylersville.

Saratov, government of Russia, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, on both sides of the Wolga, having on the one side the country of the Don Cossacks, on the other that of Astracan. Area, 91,000 sq. miles. Pop. 1,000,000. The Moravians have a settlement at Sarepta.

Saratov, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of the above, stands on the Wolga. It has an active trade, which is promoted by the position of the place between Moscow and Astracan. 374 m. N. by W. Astracan, 465 S. E. Moscow. Lon. 46° 0′ 15″ E. Lat. 51° 31′ 28″ N.

Saratovka, v. Eu. Russia, on the Neva, between St. Petersburg and Schlusselburg.

Sarburg, or *Sarrebourg*, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Sarre. Pop. 1,500. 38 m. E. Nancy.

Sarca, r. Austrian empire, which falls into the lake of Garda.

Sard, t. Hungary, 134 m. S. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 35′ E. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Sardan. See *Zaardam*.

Sardinas, r. New Granada, which enters the Sulia, just before this joins the lake Maracaibo.

Sardinia, a kingdom of Europe, composed of the island of Sardinia, and of Piedmont, Savoy, and the territory of Genoa. The extent and population of its component parts are as follow:

Divisions.	*Sq. miles.*	*Population.*	*Pop. on a sq. mile.*
The island of Sardinia,	9,250	520,000	56
Piedmont, including the county of Nice,	7,900	1,750,000	244
Savoy,	3,780	450,000	118
Genoese territory,	2,360	534,000	231
Sardinian part of Milanese territory,	3,310	560,000	168
Dutchy of Montferrat,	900	186,000	206
Total of Sardinian dominions,	27,500	4,000,000	146

The standing army amounts to nearly 60,000, and is larger in proportion to the population and resources, than that of almost any state in Europe. The religion is the Roman Catholic. The government is a monarchy; some privileges however were guaranteed to particular states, on their incorporation with the rest of the kingdom. The principal towns are Genoa, Turin, the residence of the court, Alessandria, and Nice.

Sardinia, a large island of the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, between lon. 7° 57′ and 9° 51′ E. and lat. 38° 55′ and 41° 17′ N. It is divided into two nearly equal parts, Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari. Length from N. to S. 162 miles; breadth between 60 and 70. Extent, 9,250 sq. miles. Pop. 520,000. The surface presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale; and a chain of mountains runs through the island from N. to S. The climate is healthy except in the vallies and low grounds, where disease is produced by the marsh vapours. The soil, is in general fertile, affording wheat, vines, olives, &c. The interior exhibits a degree of barbarism which can with difficulty be believed to exist in Europe. The shepherds wear goat or sheep skins, and go constantly armed to protect themselves from the banditti in the mountains. The capital is Cagliari.

Sardinia, t. Erie co. N. Y.

Sardinia, p-v. Niagara co. N. Y.

Sardoal, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 3 m. N. Abrantes. Pop. 3,000.

Sarecto, t. and cap. Duplin co. N. C. on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, 130 m. above Wilmington. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 20 houses.

Sarepta, t. Eu. Russia, on the Wolga, 222 m. S. by W. Saratov. Pop. 800.

Sargans, t. Switzerland, in St. Gall, 45 m. E. S. E. Zurich, 42 S. Constance.

Sarge, t. France, in Loir and Cher. Pop. 1,600.

Sargel, seaport of Algiers. Lon. 2° 15′ W. Lat. 36° 30′ N.

Sarguemines, t. France, in Moselle, at the junction of the Sarre and the Blase. Pop. 3,200. 9 m. S. Saarbruck. Lon. 7° 11′ E. Lat. 49° 8′ N.

Sari, t. Mazanderan, in Persia, on the S. coast of the Caspian. Lon. 52° 58′ E. Lat. 35° 35′ N.

Sarigol, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, on the Inichori.

Sarinhaym, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 8° 50′ S.

Sark, or *Serk*, small isl. in the English channel, dependent on Guernsey. Lon. 2° 52′ W. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Sark, r. Scotland, which forms the boundary between the two kingdoms for some miles, and empties itself into the Solway frith.

Sarkad, t. Hungary, 8 m. N. N. E. Gyula, 117 E. S. E. Pest. Lon. 21° 22′ 23″ E. Lat. 46° 44′ 30″ N.

Sarkholm, isl. of the Baltic, in the gulf of Riga.

Sarlat, t. France, in Dordogne, on the Sarlat. Pop. 6,000. 30 m. S. E. Périgueux, 98 E. by N. Bourdeaux.

Sarleinsbach, t. Upper Austria, 23 m. W. N. W. Lintz.

Sarnau, or *Sarnowo*, t. Prussian Poland. Pop. 1,500. 53 m. S. Posen, 37 N. Breslau.

Sarnen, t. Switzerland, chief place of the upper division of the canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, where it falls into the lake Sarnen. Pop. 2,000. 9 m. S. Lucerne.

Sarno, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 12,000. 20 m. E. Naples, 12 N. by W. Salerno.

Saronilla, shoals off the island of Jamaica. Lon. of the middle 80° 45′ W. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

Saros, or *Scharos*, county of Hungary, separated from Austrian Galicia, by the Carpathians. Area 1,400 sq. miles. Pop. 142,000, a mixed race of Sclavonian, German, and Rusniac descent. Chief town, Eperies.

Saros, Nagy, or *Great*, t. Hungary, in Saros. Pop. 2,000. 6 m. N. W. Eperies.

Saros Patak, t. Hungary, on the Bodrog. Here is a famous Calvinist college. Pop. 8,000. 14 m. N. by E. Tokay, 125 E. N. E. Pest. Lon. 21° 34′ 28″ E. Lat. 48° 18′ 50″ N.

Sarowy, t. Hind. cap. of a district of the same name. Lon. 73° 20′ E. Lat. 25° 32′ N.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, t. Norway, in Christiansand, near which is a cataract. 10 m. W. S. W. Frederickstadt.

Sarrains, t. France, in Vaucluse, on the Folette. Pop. 2,000. 14 m. N. N. E. Avignon.

Sarre, v. Eng. in Kent, in the isle of Thanet, formerly a seaport of some repute.

Sarre, or *Saar*, r. Germany, which rises among the Vosges mountains, flows through the Prussian government of Treves, and joins the Moselle at Consarbruck.

Sarre, formerly a department of the French empire now chiefly belongs to the Prussian territories on the Rhine.

Sarrebourg, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Sarre, 38 m. E. Nancy.

Sarsina, t. Italy, in Romagna, on the Savio. 20 m. W. S. W. of Rimini, 33 S. Ravenna.

Sarstedt, t. Hanover, 9 m. N. W. Hildesheim.

Sart, v. Asia Minor, built on the of Sardis.

Sarthe, or *Sarte*, r. France, which rises in Orne, and joins the Mayenne, 6 m. above Angers. It is navigable from Le Mans.

Sarthe, or *Sarte*, department of France, bounded by the departments of the Orne, the Loir-and-Cher, and the Mayenne. Extent, 2,430 sq. miles. Pop. 410,000. Le Mans is the capital.

Sartilly, t. France, in La Manche, 4 m. N. W. Avranches.

Sarvar, t. Hungary, at the confluence of the Gunz and the Raab. 70 m. S. S. E. Vienna, 62 S. Presburg. Lon. 16° 55′ 21″ E. Lat. 47° 14′ 50′ N.

Sarvits, r. Hungary, whish flows into the Danube.

Sarum, Old, ancient borough Eng. in Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm house, still sends two members to parliament. 2 m. N. Salisbury.

Sarun, district Hind. in Bahar, on the N. E. side of the Ganges. Chief town, Chuprach.

Sarzana, t. Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, on the Magra, 5 m. from its mouth. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3,500. 45 m. E. S. E. Genoa. Lon. 9° 58′ E. Lat. 44° 9′ N.

Sarseau, t. in France, in Morbihan. Pop. 5,400. 7 m. S. Vannes.

Sarsedas, t. Portugal, 8 m. W. Castel Branco, 117 E. N. E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000.

Sasbach, v. Germany, in Baden. Pop. 900. 17 m. E. by N. Strasburg.

Sascachawan, or *Saskatchiwine*, r. N. America, formed by the union of the N. and S. branches which rise in the Rocky mountains, and pursuing a winding course to the E. for about 440 miles, join about 60 miles east of Hudson's House; the united stream then runs N. E. through Pine Island lake and Cedar lake, and falls into Lake Winnipic, in lat. 51° 45′ N. As far as Cedar lake, the navigation of this river is continually interrupted by falls and rapids; but above this lake it is navigable for canoes to its source. On this river are 5 factories of the N. W. Fur company.

Saseram, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 5′ E. Lat. 25° N.

Saslarl, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 5,100. 87 m. E. Brody.

Sasnee, t. and fort, Hind. in Agra. Lon. 78° 4′ E. Lat. 27° 45′ N.

Sasram, isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 103° 48′ E. Lat. 10° N.

Sassafras, r. which rises in Delaware, and flowing W. into Maryland, separates Kent and Cecil counties, and falls into Chesapeake bay.

Sassafras, v. Kent co. Md. on Sassafras river, 17 m. S. Elkton.

Sassari, t. of the island of Sardinia, cap. of the province of Capo di Sassari. It is the seat of a university, and the see of an archbishop. The harbour called Porto Torre, is on the gulf of Sassari, distant 10 m. 64 m. N. Oristano. Lon. 8° 45′ E. Lat. 40° 48′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Sassenage, t. France, in Isere, noted for its cheese. Pop. 1,300. 4 m. E. Grenoble.

Sassendorf, v. Prussian Westphalia, with a large salt-work. 15 m. N. by E. Arensberg.

Sassin, or *Sasvar*, t. Hungary, 33 m. N. Presburg.

Sassoso, cape on the N. coast of Candia, (an. *Promontorium Dion.*) Lon. 24° 56′ E. Lat. 35° 26′ N.

Sassuolo, t. Italy, in Modena, near the Secchia. Pop. 3,100. 10 m. N. Ghent, and 25 W. Antwerp.

Sas van van Ghent, t. and fort Netherlands, on a canal which leads from the city of Ghent to the Scheldt. Pop. 1,900. 10 m. N. Ghent, 25 W. Antwerp.

Satadoo, a country of Africa, one of the divisions of Bambouk, on the E. bank of the Faleme.

Satagura, t. Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowine, on the Pruth, 12 m. S. by E. Zaleszczuki.

Satalia, Antalia, or *Adalia*, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf to which it gives name. It has a good harbour and considerable trade. Pop. 8,000, two-thirds of whom are Mahometans and the other third Greeks. Lon. 30° 45′ E. Lat. 36° 50′ N.

Satanagur, t. Hind. in Hyderabad. Lon. 78° 16′ E. Lat. 17° 56′ N.

Satanov, t. Russian Poland, in Podolia, 40 m. N. Kaminiec. Pop. 3,200.

Satarah, t. and fort Hind. in Bejapore. Here the Maha rajah, or legitimate sovereign of the Mahrattas was confined about the middle of the last century by the peishwa, who usurped the government. Lon. 74° 3′ E. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

Satauket, p-v. in Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Saterland, district of Westphalia, in the Oldenburg territory, situated between Vechte and Bremen, about 14 miles long and 6 broad. Pop. about 2,000.

Satgong, the ancient royal port of Bengal, called by the Romans *Ganges Regia*, 4 m. from Hoogly. Lon. 88° 30′ E. Lat. 22° 57′ N.

Sathmar, county of Hungary, adjacent to Transylvania, on both sides of the river Szamos. Extent, 2,250 sq. miles. Pop. 187,000. Chief town, Nagy-Caroly.

Sathmar, t. Hungary, in the palatinate of the same name, on the Szamos, with an active trade. It consists of two parts, Sathmar and Nemethi. It is a bishop's see, and has a Catholic seminary and gymnasium, one Greek and two Calvinist churches. 255 m. E. Presburg. Lon. 22° 53′ 25″ E. Lat. 47° 46′ 30″ N. Pop. 10,000.

Saties Head, a promontory of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

Satile, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 160 miles W. N. W. of Sergo.

Satilla, r. Geo. which runs by Jefferson into St. Andrew's sound, N. of Cumberland island.

Satilla, Little, r. Geo. which runs into the Atlantic, between Turtle river and the Satilla.

Satimangalum, t. and fort India, in Coimbetoor. Lon. 77° 20′ E. Lat. 10° 28′ N.

Sativa, settlement New Granada, in Tunja. 106 m. N. E. Santa Fe.

Satnico, t. Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, where it issues from the lake of Iseo. 14 m. N. W. Brescia.

Satriano, t. Naples, in the Basilicata. 7 m. S. W. Acerenza.

Savage, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac, 21 m. above Fort Cumberland.

Savage Island, isl. in the South Pacific, 33 miles in circumference. Lon. 169° 37′ W. Lat. 19° 1′ S.

Savage Island, Great, in Hudson's strait. Lon. 70° W. Lat. 62° 25′ N.

Savage Island, Lower, in the same straits. Lon. 66° 20′ W. Lat. 61° 48′ N.

Savannah, r. U. S. which is formed by the union of the Tugaloo and Kiowee, and running S. E. divides S. Carolina from Georgia, and meets the Atlantic in Tybee Sound, in lat. 32° N. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, 18 miles, and for boats to Augusta, 340 miles further. Above the falls, boats can go 60 miles without obstruction.

Savannah, city and port of entry, Chatham co. Georgia, on a high sandy bluff, 40 feet above low water mark, on the S.W. bank of Savannah river, 17 miles from the bar at its mouth. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can come up to the city; larger vessels receive their cargoes 3 miles below. The city is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, jail, poor house, hospital, theatre, exchange, academy, public library, 3 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, and 10 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 each for Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews, and 2 for Africans. The academy is 180 feet by 60, and 3 stories high. The exchange is a heavy gothic building, 5 stories high. The new Presbyterian church is a very elegant edifice of stone. The city is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, and contains 10 public squares at equal distances from each other, inclosed and planted with trees. Trees are also planted on the sides of most of the streets. Many of the houses recently erected are splendid edifices. There is a fort on the E. side of the city, and another at Five Fathom Hole, on the river, 3 miles below the town.

Savannah has heretofore been unhealthy on account of the large extent of lands in the vicinity devoted to the wet cultivation of rice; but in 1817, the inhabitants voted 70,000 dollars to the proprietors of these lands, as an inducement to abandon the wet cultivation and adopt the dry culture. In January 1820, a terrible fire laid a large portion of the city in ashes. Savannah is the centre of commerce for a large extent of country. In nine months ending 30th June 1817, there were exported from this port 107,320 bales of cotton, 3,605 hhds. of tobacco, 11,223 tierces of rice, valued together at $9,966,503. The amount of shipping in 1816, was 12,776 tons. Pop. in 1810, 5,195; in 1820, 7,520, of whom 3,868 were whites. 113 m. S. W. Charleston, 127 by land, and 340 by water S. E. Augusta, 180 E. S. E. Milledgeville. Lon. 81° 10′ W. Lat. 32° 8′ N.

Savannah, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into the west side of St. Louis river. From its source, there is a portage of 6 miles to the West Savannah which flows into Sandy Lake. See *Sandy Lake*.

Savannah la Mer, t. on the S. side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis co. with a good anchorage for large vessels. Lon. 78° 6′ W. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

Savannah la Mer, t. at the E. end of the island of St. Domingo, on the S. side of the bay of Samana.

Savannah, Point, cape on the W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 29′ W. Lat. 15° 33′ N.

Savary's Island, isl. in the gulf of Georgia, two leagues long. Lon. 235° 54′ E. Lat. 49° 57′ N.

Sauceda, t. Mexico, in New Biscay, on a river

of the same name, 1(
105° 44′ W. Lat. 25

Sauces, r. Paragu
of several rivers fro
cordillera, and after
it turns E. and di
Magellan, forming

Saucon, Lower, t
2,208.

Saucon, Upper, t.

Saucona, p-t. Nor

Saudre, r. Franc
Saudre, near Aubi
near Romorantin.

Save, navigable r
in Illyria, flows thro
atia, and separates
joins the Danube, b

Saveignies, v. Fra
vais.

Savelli, t. Naple
2,100.

Savenay, t. Franc
1,900. 18 m. N. W
47° 22′ N.

Savendroog, fort,
the rajah. Lon. 77°

Savenieres, t. Fra
the Loire, 4 m. abo
enne, 9 m. S. S. W.

Saverdun, t. Fran
that name. It is di
town. Pop. 3,000.
Benedict XII. 18 m

Saverne, t. Franc
Sarre. It has manu
hardware, pottery,
college and hospital
Lon. 7° 36′ E. Lat.

Saugatuck. See

Saugerties, p-t. U
13 m. above Kingst

Saugues, t. Franc
joles. Pop. 3,500.
St. Flour.

Saugus, t. Essex
Pop. 748. Here is

Savigliano, t. Pied
tified and well bu
woollens, silk, and
Turin. Pop. 18,75

Savignac les Eglis
the Isle. Pop. 1,00

Savignano, t. Eccl
Pop. 5,000. 8 m. N
venna.

Savignano, t. Na
Pop. 1,800. 20 m.

Savigne, t. France
W. Tours.

Savigne l'Eveque,
2,300. 9 m. N. E. I

Savigny, t. Franc
6 m. E. Coutances.

Saville, t. Perry c

Savinton, p-t. Cec

Saujon, t. France
Seudre. Pop. 1,60

Saukegel, a great
states, in the circle

Saulgau, t. Wirt
Pop. 1,900. 5 m. S

Saulieu, t. France

It was the birth-place of the celebrated Vauban. 33 m. W. Dijon. Lon. 4° 17′ E. Lat. 47° 16′ N.

Sault, t. France, in Vaucluse, on the Nesque. Pop. 1,600. 24 m. W. S. W. Sisteron.

Sault de Navailles, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2,300.

Sault a la Puce, Riviere du, r. Lower Canada, which flows from the N. into the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans, noted for two or three very romantic falls.

Saulx, t. France, in Upper Saone. Pop. 1,300. 9 m. S.W. Luxeuil.

Saumaise, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 18 m N. W. Dijon.

Saumur, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, situated on the S. bank of the Loire, over which are two bridges. It is attractive from the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Here are manufactures of linen, woollens, leather, and some trade in wine and brandy. Saumur was the birth-place of the celebrated madame Dacier. 27 m. S. E. Angers, 38 W. S. W. Tours. Pop. 10,000.

Saunders, Cape, cape on the N. E. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36° 57′ W. Lat. 54° 10′ S.

Saunders, Cape, cape, New Zealand, on the S. coast of Tavai-Poe-nammoo. Lon. 189° 4′ W. Lat. 45° 35′ S.

Saunders' Island, isl. in the S. Atlantic. Lon. 26° 44′ W. Lat. 57° 49′ S.

Savolax, district of Finland, bounded E. and S. by Russia proper, and W. by Tavastland. It is 200 miles long, and 100 broad, and is in a great measure covered with woods, lakes, and marshes.

Savona, maritime t. Italy, in the Genoese territory. The principal articles of trade are silk, wool, and fruit; and heavy iron ware, such as ships' anchors, are manufactured here. 20 m. W. S. W. Genoa, 60 N. E. Nice. Lon. 8° 31′ E. Lat. 44° 19′ N. Pop. 10,600.

Savoy, dutchy in the S. of Europe, forming the N. W. part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, and extending from lat. 45° 8′ to 46° 28′ N. It is bounded W. by France, E. by Piedmont. Its length from N. to S. is 94 miles, its breadth between 60 and 70. Extent, 3,800 sq. miles. Pop. 450,000. The surface of Savoy is in the highest degree bleak and rugged: all the materials of the sublime, are its characteristic features. Among the mountains are Mount Blanc, Mount St. Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Iseran, Mount Valaison, and Mount Tournet, all connected together, and forming a stupendous barrier between Savoy and Piedmont. Savoy is naturally one of the poorest countries of Europe, but by dint of skill and industry the inhabitants raise enough to supply their wants. The Savoyards have a brown complexion, from their frequent exposure to the open air. They live chiefly in the country; and are marked by simplicity of manners, frugality and sobriety. Their language is a mixture of French and Italian. Chamberry is the capital.

Savoy, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 25 m. N.E. Lenox. Pop. 852.

Saurat, t. France, in Arriege. Pop. 3,500. 3 m. N. W. Tarascon.

Saulgur, t. India, in Baramahal. Lon. 78° 54′ E. Lat. 12° 58′ N.

Savu, isl. in the Eastern seas, 20 miles long. Lon. 122° 30′ E. Lat. 10° 35′ S.

Sauves, t. France, in the Gard, on the Vidourle. Pop. 3,000. 21 m. N. W. Nimes.

Sauvetat, t. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2,800. 14 m. N E. Marmande.

Sauvetat de Gaure, La, t. France, in Gers. Pop. 1,300. 9 m. S. W. Lectoure.

Sauvetat de Sauvere, La, v. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1,400. 10 m. N. W. Valence, 9 N. by E. Agen.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Aveiron. Pop. 3,500. 14 m. S.W. Rhodez, 11 S. E. Villefranche.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Allemance. Pop. 1,100. 6 m. N. Fumel.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave d'Oleron. Pop. 1,200. 9 m. S.W. Orthez.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Gers, 3 m. W. Lombes.

Sauxillange, t. France, in Puy de Dome. Pop. 2,100. 6 m. E. Issoire, 15 W. Ambert.

Sawpit, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y.

Sawyer's, or *Afferadores Island*, on the W. coast of Mexico, 12 m. from the Bar of Realejo.

Sax, v. Switzerland, in St. Gall, 8 m. S. E. Appenzel.

Sax, t. Spain, in Murcia, on the Taraffa, 23 m. W. Alicant. Pop. 2,200.

Saxmundum, t. Eng. in Suffolk. Pop. 967. 19 m. N. E. Ipswich, 89 N. E. London.

Saxons, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.

Saxons, Province of, in Transylvania, one of the 3 great divisions of that principality, forming the S. part, adjacent to the frontier of Turkey. Extent between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles. Pop. 360,000, mostly Lutherans.

Saxony, Kingdom of, in the N. E. of Germany, bounded S by Bohemia, and N. by the Prussian states. Previous to 1814, it contained above 2,000,000 of inhabitants (exclusive of the part of Poland subject to this crown); but it was greatly reduced by the congress of Vienna. At present its divisions, extent, and population, are as follow:—

		Square miles.	*Population.*
Circle of	Meissen	1,600	300,000
	Leipsic	1,460	207,000
	Erzgebirge	2,175	460,000
	Vogtland	700	90,000
Part of	Merseburg	73	10,000
	Upper Lusatia	1,180	170,000
	Total	7,188	1,237,000

The length of Saxony is 140 miles, its greatest breadth about 75. The Erzgebirge mountains run along the southern frontier, separating the kingdom from Bohemia. The descent from these mountains, though steep on the side of Bohemia, is gentle and undulating on that of Saxony, and it is only in the northern half of the kingdom that it subsides into plains. The soil in the southern and mountainous parts of Saxony is well cultivated only in the vallies; but in the level districts of the north, particularly in the circles of Meissen and Leipsic, tillage is general. The products are wheat, barley, oats and other grain, also some tobacco and hops. Of the domestic animals, the chief care has been bestowed on the sheep. Merino rams having been imported about 50 years ago, and the Saxon wool rendered by continued good management, the best in Germany. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, the Erzgebirge mountains abounding in mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, cobalt, zinc and coal, all of which are extensively and skilfully wrought. Porcelain clay also is found in the neighborhood of Meissen. This country is more thickly settled

than any other state in Germany except Wirtemberg and Baden. The great majority of the inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion, but the reigning family are Catholics. The institutions for education are numerous and well conducted. The Saxons also cultivate litefature and the elegant arts with great success, and in no country of equal extent is the number of printing and bookselling establishments so great. Saxony is a kingdom, and the power of the sovereign is limited by the states, without whose consent no law can be made, and no tax imposed. The revenue amounts to £850,000, and the public debt is stated at £3,700,000. The army on the present peace establishment amounts to 12,000 men. The principal article of manufacture is linen. Woollens are likewise manufactured in a number of towns. Cotton spinning and weaving acquired a rapid extension towards the close of the last century, and have of late years been benefitted by the introduction of improved machinery. The manufactures connected with the mines are of considerable extent, particularly at Freyberg.

Saxony, a large province of the Prussian States, situated to the W. of Brandenburg, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. It comprises almost the whole of the cessions made by the latter power at the congress of Vienna, and with these have been incorporated by the Prussian government, the principalities lying to the N. of the dutchy of Anhalt, and to the W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel; so that the whole now forms an area of 9,830 sq. miles. Pop. 1,000,000. It is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. It forms a distinct military division; and the chief town is Magdeburg.

Sayanskie, part of the Altai range of mountains, between Siberia and Chinese Tartary. They extend between the Upper Yenisei and the Lake Baikal.

Saybrook, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. on the west side of Connecticut river, at its mouth, opposite Lyme, 40 m. S. E. Hartford, 18 W. New London, 34 E. New Haven. It is one of the oldest towns in the country. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent at the village of Pettipaug, and the shad fisheries are a source of much wealth to the town. There is an ivory comb factory here on an extensive scale, and a patent gimblet and augur manufactory. It contains 8 religious societies, 4 of Congregationalists, 2 of Baptists, 1 of Episcopalians, and 1 of Methodists. Pop. 4,165.

Sayda, t. Saxony, 27 m. W Dresden.

Saymbrumbacum, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 5′ E. Lat. 13° 2′ N.

Sayn, small principality in the dutchy of Nassau, and the Prussian government of Coblentz.

Sayn, or *Seyn*, isl. France, in Finisterre, opposite to Cap di Riez, surrounded with rocks and shoals.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands, about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 145° 55′ E. Lat. 15° 13′ N.

Sazawa, r. Bohemia, which joins the Muldau below Dawle.

Sazawa, t. Bohemia, on the above river, 28 m. S. E. Prague.

Scaer, t. France, in Finisterre. Pop. 4,100. 12 m. N. W. Quimperl.

Scafati, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the Sarno. Pop. 2,300. 12 m. N. W. Salerno.

Sca Fell, mt. Eng. in Cumberland, 3,166 feet above the level of the sea.

Scaffa, or *Barca di Garigliano*, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 9 m. E. by N. Gaeta.

Scaffajola, or *Scalfagiuolo*, lake, Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, remarkable for its situation near one of the highest summits of the Appenine.

Scaggerac. See *Skagen. Cape of.*

Scala, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 1,800. 11 m. W. S. W. Amalfi, 12 W. Salerno.

Scala Nova, (an. *Neapolis*,) seaport, Asia Minor, 3 leagues from the site of the ancient Ephesus Pop. 20,000, chiefly Turks. It carries on a considerable trade, supplying Samos and the neighbouring districts with grain, coffee, and cloth from Egypt, Smyrna, and Salonica. 40 m. S. Smyrna.

Scalea, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the Laino, where it falls into the gulf of Policastro. 29 m. W. Cassano. Lon. 15° 59′ E. Lat. 39° 51′ N.

Scalenghe, t. Piedmont, in Pinerolo. Pop. 2,500.

Scalloway, t. on the S. coast of the mainland of Shetland, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 0° 31′ W. Lat. 60° 9′ N.

Scalpa, isl. of the Hebrides, lying in the sound between the isle of Skye and the Mainland.

Scamfs, v. Swiss canton of the Grisons, on the Inn, 26 m. S. E. Coire.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta.*

Scandiano, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, 9 m. W. Modena.

Scandinavia, name given by the ancients to the country now known under the names of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Scandinavian mountains. See *Kiolen.*

Scania, or *Schonen*, a province of Swedea, in South Gothland, bounded S. by the Baltic, and on the W. by the Sound, which separates it from Denmark. Length from N. to S. 65 miles, breadth 50. Pop. 260,000. It is now divided into the provinces of Christianstadt and Malmöhus.

Scau Nose, cape, Scotland, on the N. coast of Banff. Lon. 2° 46′ W. Lat. 57° 40′ N.

Scaranos, cape on the S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 14° 24′ E. Lat. 36° 33′ N.

Scarba, isl. of the Hebrides, separated from the N. end of Jura by a narrow sound, about 3 miles in diameter, in which is a dangerous whirlpool. Lon. 5° 40′ W. Lat. 56° 11′ N.

Scarborough, seaport, Eng. in Yorkshire, is on a beautiful bay of the German ocean. The harbour is the only haven of consequence between the Humber and Tynemouth. The tonnage belonging to the port is estimated to amount to 30,000 tons. The mineral waters render the town a place of fashionable resort for health and amusement. The borough sends two members to parliament. Pop. 7,067, besides about 500 sailors. 40 m. N. E. York, 218 N. London. Lon. 0° 24′ W. Lat. 54° 16′ N.

Scarborough, t. Upper Canada, near lake Ontario.

Scarborough Cove, harbour in Chebucto bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Scardona, t. Austrian Dalmatia, on the Kerka. 8 m. N. Sebenico. Pop. 1,500.

Scarena, t. Piedmont. Pop. 1,200. 6 m. N. E. Nice.

Scarnafigi, t. Piedmont. Pop. 2,600. 5 m. N E. Saluzzo, 6 S. W. Savigliano.

Scarpanto, or *Koje*, (an. *Carpathos*,) isl. in the Mediterranean between Candia and Rhodes, belonging to the Turks. Lon. 26° 50′ E. Lat. 35° 44′ N.

Scarpe, r. French Flanders, which becomes navigable at Arras, and, passing by Douay and St. Amand, discharges itself into the Scheldt.

Scarperia, t. Tuscany, 13 miles N. of Florence. Pop. 1,600.

Scarr, r. Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which after a course of about 25 miles, unites with the Nith.

Scarsdale, t. Westchester co. N. Y. 24 m. from New-York. Pop. 329.

Scatari, isl. on the E. coast of Cape Breton island, 6 miles long. Lon. 59° 35′ W. Lat. 46° 3′ N.

Sceaux, v. France, 5 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,400.

Scellieres, t. France, Jura, on the Brene. Pop. 1,200 6 m. W. Poligny.

Scenkia, t. of the island of Gozzo, in the Mediterranean, near Malta. Pop. 1,500.

Schabatz, or *Bogurdlen*, t. and fort. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Save. 32 m. W. Belgrade.

Schabibak, fort Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near Montenegro.

Schælhr, or *Sahar*, seaport of Hadramaut, on the S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 47° 50′ E. Lat. 14° 10′ N.

Schærding. t. Upper Austria, on the Inn, 6 m. S. Passau. Pop. 2.000.

Schæsburg, district of Transylvania, in the province belonging to the Saxons, lying along the Great Kockel. Area, 210 sq. miles. Pop. 20,000. It is divided into the Upper and Lower circles.

Shæsburg, or *Segesvar*, t. Transylvania, near the Great Kockel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, Pop. 6,000. 47 m. E. S. E. Clausenburg, 120 N. E. Temesvar. Lon. 24° 49′ 18″ E. Lat. 46° 10′ 29″ N.

Schaffa, t. Moravia. Pop. 1,100, of whom the half are Jews. 46 m. W. S. W. Brunn.

Schaffhausen, one of the handsomest towns in Switzerland, on the Rhine, over which is a bridge 360 feet long. It has an academy with 7 professors. It is a league above the famous cataract of the Rhine, and all goods brought down the river are landed here. It has manufactures of cotton, silk and leather. 25 m. W. Constance, 50 E. by N. Bale. Lon. 8° 37′ 21″ E. Lat. 47° 42′ 52″ N. Pop. 6,000.

Schaffhausen, canton of Switzerland. Extent, 170 sq. miles. Pop. 32,000.

Schafstedt, t. Prussian Saxony, 10 m. W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,300.

Schagen, t. Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 1,500.

Scaghticoke, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. above Troy. Pop. 2,522. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Schaidt, t. France, in Lower Rhine. Pop. 800.

Schaken, v. East Prussia, on the Curische Haff, over which is a usual ferry over to Memel. 15 m. N. N. E. Konigsberg.

Schalk, t. Prussian Westphalia, near Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

Schalklingen, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 800.

Schamachi, city of Persia, cap. of the province of Shirvan, is situated in a plain of on the Aksisi, 30 miles from the Kur, and the same distance from the Caspian. Pop. 6,000. Lon. 48° 45′ E. Lat. 40° 27′ N.

Schanck, Cape, a cliff on the S. coast of New Holland, forming the W. point at the principal entrance into Western Port. Lon. 144° 53′ E. Lat. 38° 30′ S.

Schandau, t. Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,000. 4 m. E. Konigstein.

Schannis, t. Switzerland, in St. Gall, on the Linth. 10 m. N. Glaris.

Scharedsje, or *Zaka*, isl. in the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia, 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 54° 15′ E. Lat. 25° N.

Scharnbeck, t. Hanover, 10 m. N. Bremen. Pop. 1,300.

Scharnitz, a mountain pass of Tyrol, on the Iser, near the frontiers of Bavaria. 9 m. N. W. Innspruck.

Scharzfeld, v. Hanover. Pop. 850. 15 m. S. Goslar.

Schattau, or *Schattow*, t. Moravia, 4 m. S. S. E. Znaym, 35 S. W. Brunn. Pop. 1,800.

Schatsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, on the Schata. Pop. 5,700. 96 m. N. Tambov, 216 S. E. Moscow. Lon. 41° 56′ E. Lat 44° 26′ N.

Schauenburg, district of the electorate of Hesse, consisting of the S. and E. parts of the principality of Schauenburg-Lippe. Area, 210 sq. miles. Pop. 24,000, almost all Lutherans.

Schauenburg, or *Schauenburg-Lippe*, a principality of the German empire, in Westphalia, bounded by Hanover, Prussian Westphalia, and the province of Schauenburg belonging to Hesse-Cassel. Extent 210 sq. miles. Pop. 24,000. Revenue about £21,500 sterling.

Schavlja, t. Eu. Russia, in Wilna, 140 m. E. N. E. Konigsberg.

Schaumburg, a domain in the west of Germany, in the dutchy of Nassau, containing, with Holzapfel, about 40 sq. miles. Pop. 7,000.

Schebse, or *Septze*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia. Pop. 3,000.

Schech Sure, or *Surde*, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 54° 30′ E. Lat. 26° 8′ N.

Scheduan, isl. in the Red Sea, 8 miles long and 5 broad. Lat. 27° 35′ N.

Scheibenberg, t. Saxony, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,200.

Scheibs, v. Lower Austria, on the E. bank of the Erlaf, 23 m. W. S. W. St. Polten.

Scheidegg, mt. Switzerland, between the lake of Brienz and the Wetterhorn, 4,700 feet above the sea.

Scheidengin, v. Prussian Westphalia, near Werl, remarkable for an action fought here between the French and Hanoverians, in 1761.

Scheinfeld, or *Markt-Scheinfeld*, t. Bavarian Franconia. Pop. 1,100. 25 m. N. by W. Anspach, 26 E. S. E. Wurzburg.

Schekma, navigable r. Russia, which flows from the lake Bielo, and runs into the Wolga, opposite Ribnoi.

Scheldt, or *Schelde*, (in French *Escaut*,) large r. Netherlands, which rises in the French department of the Aisne, becomes navigable at Condé, and at Antwerp, and divides into the two branches of East and West Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German ocean. The whole length of its course is about 200 miles.

Schelestadt, or *Schlettstadt*, t. France, in Lower Rhine, on a canal that communicates with the Ille. Pop. 7,500. 25 m. S. W. Strasburg.

Scheletau, or *Zeletawa*, t. Moravia, 15 m. S. S. E. Iglau, 39 W. Brunn. Pop. 900.

Schelken, or *Selyk*, *Great* and *Little*, two small

towns of Transylvania. The latter is 8 m. N. N. W. Hermannstadt.

Schelklingen, t. Wirtemberg, 3 m. S. S. W. Blaubeuren, 37 S. E. Stutgard. Pop. 800.

Schellenburg, hill, Bavaria, near Donawert, famous for the battle of 2d July, 1704.

Schellenberg, t. Bavaria, 2 m. N. Berchtolsgaden. Pop. 1,800.

Schellenberg, sometimes called *Augustenberg*, t. Saxony, 6 m. E. Chemnitz. Pop. 800.

Schellgaden, t. Austrian states. 52 m. S. by E. Salzburg.

Schellin, t. Hungary, on the Waag. 22 m. N. Comorn.

Schelling, or *Terschelling*, isl. Netherlands, and separated by a strait from Vlieland, 15 miles long and 3 broad. Pop. 2,000.

Schelisburg, p-t. Bedford co. Pa.

Schemmerberg, v. Wirtemberg, on the Riess, 3 m. N. Hohenberg. Pop. 1,300.

Schemnitz, or *Selmecz-Banja*, t. Hungary. Pop. including the suburb of Bela-Banja, about 23,000, of whom 12,000 are employed in or about the mines. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary. The chief metals are gold, silver and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. Here is a a celebrated mining school. 46 m. N. Gran, 83 E. by N. Presburg. Lon. 18° 54′ 5″ E. Lat. 48° 47′ 45″ N.

Schenectady, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of Montgomery, Saratoga, Albany, and Schoharie. Pop. 13,081. Engaged in agriculture 1,875, in commerce 85, in manufactures 687.

Schenectady, city, p-t. and cap. Schenectady co. N. Y. on the S. E. side of the Mohawk, 15½ m. N. W. Albany. The city, or part including the compact population, is regularly laid out on a plain, and contains about 500 houses, principally of brick, an academy, a bank, the county buildings, college buildings, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. Here is an elegant wooden bridge over the Mohawk. Pop. of the township, 3,939.

Union College in this city was incorporated in 1794, and is a very flourishing institution. The college edifices are finely situated on an elevated spot of ground, and contain accommodations for more than 200 students. The philosophical apparatus is respectable. The library contains about 5,000 volumes. The officers are a president; 4 professors, 1 of moral philosophy, 1 of mathematics, 1 of the Greek and Latin languages, and 1 of the modern languages; and 2 tutors. The number of students in 1822, was 234. The annual expense of a student, including board, tuition, and books, is about $140. The commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in July.

Schenkafeld, t. Austrian states, quarter of the Lower Muhl, 3 m. W. N. W. Freistadt.

Schenkenschans, fort. Netherland, in Gelderland, on the island of Gravenwoord, in the Rhine.

Schenkenzell, t. Baden, 22 m. S. E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,000.

Schenklengsfeld, t. Hesse-Cassel, 38 m. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 900.

Schenkursk, t. Eu. Russia, in Archangel, on the the river Vaga, 140 m. S. S. E. Archangel.

Scheppenstedt, t. Germany, in Brunswick. Pop. 2,100. 10 m. E. Wolfenbuttel.

Scherenberg, t. Upper Saxony, 3 m. S. W. Sondershausen.

Scherpenheuvel, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 1,700. 15 m. E. N. E. Louvain.

Scheskejer, t. Eu. Russia, in Penza, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,800. 26 m. W. Saransk.

Schesslitz, t. Bavarian Franconia, 8 m. N. E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000.

Schestakor, t. Eu. Russia, in the Viatka. Pop. 1,200. 35 m. N. by W. Viatka.

Schereling, or *Scherevingen*, v. Netherlands, in S. Holland, on the coast, 2 m. N. W. of the Hague. Pop. 2,900.

Schidlitz, t. West Prussia, adjoining to Dantzic. Pop. 1,900.

Schiedam, t. Netherlands, in S. Holland, on the Schie, near its influx into the Maese, noted for its distilleries of gin. Pop. 9,000. 4 m. W. Rotterdam, 6 S. by E. Delft. Lon. 4° 24′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ 9″ N.

Schiedlowice, t. Poland, 65 m. S. Warsaw, 175 W. Radom. Pop. 1,500.

Schierling, v. Bavaria, the scene of an obstinate conflict, on 20th April 1809, 11 m. S. Ratisbon, 10 E. Abensberg.

Schierzheim, or *Schiffelbein*, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Rega. Pop. 1,700. 17 m. N. Dramburg, 53 E. N. E. Stettin.

Schildberg, t. Moravia, 34 m. N. W. Olmutz. Pop. 1,720.

Schildesche, t Prussian Westphalia. Pop. 2,000. 2 m. S. S. W. Minden.

Schillingsfurst, t. Bavarian Franconia. Pop. 1,500. 11 m. W. Anspach.

Schiltach, t. Baden, on the Schiltach, 21 m. S. E. Offenburg.

Schiltigheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine. Pop. 1,700.

Schinznach, or *Schintznach*, v. Switzerland, in Aargau, near the right bank of the Aar. 6 m. N. E. Arau.

Schio, t. Austrian Italy, in Vicenza, on the Timonjo. Pop. 5,000. 24 m. N. by E. Verona.

Schippenbeil, t. East Prussia, on the Alle. Pop. 2,000. 36 m. S. E. Konigsberg.

Schiras. See *Shiras*.

Schirran. See *Shirvan*.

Schirwind, t. Prussian Lithuania, at the confluence of the Scheschupe and the Schirwind, a small stream which forms for some miles the boundary between East Prussia and Poland. Pop. 1,400. 28 m. E. N. E. Gumbinnen.

Schiltuar, or *Shitwar*, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 53° 24′ E. Lat. 26° 59′ N.

Schiul, r. Eu. Turkey, in Wallachia. It falls into the Danube.

Schkeuditz, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Elster. Pop. 1,500. 8 m. W. N. W. Leipsic.

Schklov, t. Eu. Russia, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2,000. 23 m. N. Mohilev.

Schladen, v. Hanover. Pop. 1,100. 28 m. E. S. E. Hildesheim, 11 N. N. E. Goslar.

Schladming, t. Austrian states, in Styria, on the Enns. Pop. 1,000. 45 m. W. N. W. Judenburg, 26 W. S. W. Rotenmann.

Schlage, or *Schlawe*, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, near the Wipper. Pop. 1,800. 76 m. W. Dantzic, 22 E. N. E. Coslin.

Schlagendorf, or *Nagy Szaluk*, t. Hungary, in Zyps, among the Carpathians. Pop. 1,000. 12 m. W. Seben.

Schlan, or *Slany*, t. Bohemia. Pop. 3,000. 18 m. N. W. Prague, 16 N. E. Rakonitz.

Schlangenbad, mineral spring, Nassau, near Langen Schwalbach.

Schlapanitz, or *Lopenitz*, t. Moravia, 6 m. E. Brunn.

Schlavensis, t. Prussian Silesia. Pop. 1,800. 24 m. S. S. E. Oppeln, 7 E. by N. Kosel.

Schleiden, t. Prussian Westphalia. Pop. 1,300. 54 m. N. Treves, 32 S. W. Cologne.

Schleitz, t. Upper Saxony. Pop. 4,700. 25 m. S. by E. Jena.

Schleussingen, t. Saxony, the chief place of the part of the Henneberg territory that belongs to Prussia, on the river Schleuss, 33 m. S. by W. Erfurt, 20 S. E. Smalcalden. Pop. 2,200.

Schlichtingsheim, t Prussian Poland. Pop. 900. 8 m. E. N. E. Gros Glogau.

Schlieben, t. Prussian Saxony, on the Kremitz. Pop. 1,200. 30 m. S. E. Wittenberg, 46 N. Dresden.

Schliengen, t. Baden. Pop. 950. 14 m. N. Bale.

Schlier-see, small lake of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser.

Schlitz, t. Upper Hesse. Pop. 1,300. 10 m. N. W. Fulda.

Schloppa, t. West Prussia. Pop. 1,150. 56 m. N. N. W. Posen.

Schlossberg, in Transylvania. See *Deva*.

Schlosser, t. Niagara co. N. Y. The site of the old fort is on the E. side of Niagara river, 2 m. above the falls. The portage around the falls extends from this place to Lewiston, 9 miles.

Schlotheim, t. Upper Saxony, in Schwarzburg Rudolstad. Pop. 1,000. 9 m. N. E. Muhlhausen.

Schlubbe, r Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, which falls into the Oder.

Schluchtern, t. Hesse-Cassel. Pop. 1,400. 16 m. S. S. W. Fulda.

Schluckenau, or *Schlottenau*, t. Bohemia. Pop. 2,800. 30 m. E. Dresden. Lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. Lat. 51° 0′ 30″ N.

Schlusselburg, t. and fort. Eu. Russia, on the left bank of the Neva, at the efflux from lake Ladoga. Pop. 3,200. 24 m. E. St. Petersburg.

Schlusselburg, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Weser, 13 m. N. N. E. Minden. Pop. 800.

Schmalcalden. See *Smalcalden*.

Schmallenberg, t. Prussian states, in Westphalia, 22 m. S. S. W. Brilon, 58 E. by N. Cologne. Pop. 800.

Schmegen, or *Szmissany*, t. Hungary, on the Hernath, 12 m. S. S. E. Kesmark, 120 N. N. E. Pest. Pop. 1,100.

Schmiedeberg, t. Prussian Silesia, among the Riesengebirge mountains. Pop. 3,800. 22 m. S. S. W. Jauer, 56 W. S. W. Breslau.

Schmiedeberg, v. Prussian Saxony, at the confluence of the Elbe and the Mulda. Pop. 1,500.

Schmiegel, t. Prussian Poland, 17 m. N. N. E. Fraustadt, 42 S. S. W. Posen. Pop. 2,200, chiefly Lutherans.

Schmogra, or *Smoger*, v. Prussian Silesia, 31 m. E. Breslau. Here the first Christian church in Silesia was erected in 966.

Schmollen, t. Germany, in Altenburg. Pop. 2,700. 57 m. W. Dresden.

Schmolnits, or *Szomolnok*, chief town of one of the four mining districts of Hungary. Pop. 5,500, partly Catholic and partly Lutheran. 114 m. N. N. E. Pest, 22 W. Caschau.

Schmutter, r. Bavarian states, which falls into the Danube, at Ingolstadt.

Schnaitach, t. Bavaria. 10 m. E. N. E. Nuremberg.

Schneeberg, t. Saxony, 53 m. W. S. W. Dresden, 7 W. N. W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,400. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver, cobalt, bismuth, iron, along with some tin and lead. Lon. 12° 31′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ 25″ N.

Schneeberg, mt. Lower Austria, which forms part of the boundary of the circles adjacent to the Wienerwald. Height, 6,700 feet.

Schneegebirge, mountain chain of Germany, which separates Moravia from Silesia and the county of Glatz. It is a part of the Riesenbirge.

Schneekopf, the chief mountain of the forest of Thuringia, in Saxe-Gotha, 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 10° 45′ 30″ E. Lat. 50° 42′ 16″ N.

Schneekoppe, the highest of the Riesengebirge mountains, in Prussian Silesia, 9 m. S. W. Hirschberg. 5,070 feet high. Lon. 13° 46′ 35″ E. Lat. 50° 44′ 18″ N.

Schneidemuhl, t. Prussian Poland, on the Kuddow, 15 m. S. E. Deutsche-Kron, 50 W. Bromberg. Pop. 2,300. Lon. 16° 44′ 45″ E. Lat. 53° 9′ 10″ N.

Schnepfenthal, v. Saxe-Gotha, with a large boarding school.

Schocken, or *Skoki*, t. Prussian Poland, 20 m. N. N. E. Posen. Pop. 1,100.

Schodac, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 9 m. below Albany. Pop. 3,493. Here are two landings on the river, Schodac landing and Castleton.

Schodac landing, p-v. Rensselaer co. N. Y.

Schoenbrunn, Moravian settlement, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 3 m. below New Philadelphia.

Schoeneck, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, 8 m. E. Oelsnitz, and 70 W. S. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

Schoeneck, t. West Prussia, on the Fers, 23 m. S. Dantzic. Pop. 1,600.

Schoeningen, t. Brunswick, chief place of a district. Pop. 3,000. 18 m. N. Halberstadt.

Schoensee, t. Bavaria, 36 m. N. N. E. Ratisbon.

Schoharie, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Green, Delaware, and Otsego. Pop. 23,154. Engaged in agriculture 4,558, in commerce 54, in manufactures 791.

Schoharie, p-t. and cap. Schoharie co. N. Y. 32 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,820. The village of Schoharie stands on the rich alluvial flats of Schoharie creek, and contains a court-house and 2 churches, and about 30 houses. Eight miles north is the village of Esperance, where are a number of mills.

Schoharie creek, r. N. Y. which rises in Windham, on the W. side of the Catskill mountains, and flowing N. W. pierces these mountains, and pursuing a northerly course 40 miles, joins the Mohawk, opposite Tripe's hill. This creek has extensive alluvial flats of remarkable fertility.

Schoharie Kill, p-v. Green co. N. Y.

Schomberg, t. Prussia, in Silesia, 51 m. W. S. W. Breslau. Pop. 1,900.

Schomberg, or *Szumberg*, t. Moravia, 29 m. N. by W. Olmutz, 55 N. by E. Brunn. Pop. 3,400.

Schonau, t. Baden, 5 m. N. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,200.

Schonau, t. Baden, 23 m. N. E. Bale. Pop. 900.

Schonau, Gros, t. Saxony. Pop. 4,000, employed chiefly in weaving linen. 6 m. W. Zittau

Schonberg, t. Moravia, 45 m. N. W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,400.

Schonberg, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 m. E. Lubeck. Pop. 1,000.

Schonbrunn, v. Austria, 3 m. S. W. Vienna, the usual residence of the imperial court.

Schonbuchel, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 12 m. W. St Polten.

Schonburg, county of Saxony, adjoining the circles of Leipsic and the Erzgebirge. Extent, 340 sq. miles. Pop. 61,000.

Schonebecke, t. Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 5,100, employed chiefly in the manufacture of salt. 7 m. S. E. Magdeburg.

Schoneich, v. Wirtemberg, 9 m. S. S. W. Stutgard. Pop. 1,300.

Schonen. See *Scania*.

Schonfeld, t. Bohemia, 18 m. E. Egra. Pop. 1,900.

Schonheide, v. Saxony, in the circle Erzgebirge, 9 m. W. S. W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 3,300.

Schonlanke, or *Trschonka*, t. Prussian Poland, 63 m. W. Bromberg, 15 W. S. W. Schneidemuhl. Pop. 3,600. Lon. 16° 38′ 13″ E. Lat 53° 2′ 27 N.

Schonlinde, t. Bohemia, 35 m. E. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 2,200.

Schoodic. See *St. Croix river*, Maine.

Schoodic Lakes, a chain of lakes in Washington co. Maine, from which issues St. Croix river.

Schooly Mount, p-t. Morris co. N. J.

Schoonhoren, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, on the right bank of the branch of the Rhine called the Leek. Pop. 2,500.

Schopfheim, t. Baden on the Wiesen, 14 m. N. E. Bale, 7 N. Rheinfelden. Pop. 1,100.

Schorel and *Schoreldam*, 2 villages, Netherlands, in N. Holland, the first 5 m. N. N. W. and the second 5 N. of Alkmaar.

Schorndorf, t. Wirtemberg, on the Rems, 17 m. E. Stutgard. Pop. 3,500. Lon. 9° 31′ 19″ E. Lat. 48° 47′ 54″ N.

Scotten, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, 26 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Schouten's Island, isl. on the E. coast of Van Dieman's Land.

Schouwen, isl. Netherlands, prov. of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt, 15 miles long and 5 broad. Chief town. Zierikzee.

Schramberg, t. Wirtemberg, 10 m. N. W. Rothweil. Pop. 1,800.

Schreckhorn, lofty mountain, Switzerland, in Bern, 13,812 feet high. Lon. 8° 8 26″ E. Lat. 46° 31′ 42″ N.

Schreibershau, v. Prussian Silesia, 65 m. W. by S. Breslau. Pop. 2,000.

Schrem, or *Schrim*, t. Prussian Poland, in an island in the Wartha, 20 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

Schriesheim, t. Baden, 6 m. N. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,200.

Schrobenhausen, t. Bavaria, on the Paar, 21 m. N. E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,500.

Schrode, r. Prussian Saxony, falls into the Elbe at Magdeburg.

Schroeck, v. Baden, near the Rhine. 6 m. N. by W. Carlsruhe.

Schtschugry, t. Eu. Russia, in Kursk, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,500. 284 m. S. S. W. Moscow

Schuja, or *Schua*, t. Eu. Russia. Pop. 1,500. 68 m. N. E. Vladimir. Lon. 40° 34′ E. Lat. 56° 42′ N.

Schumeg, or *Somog* Hungary, between Drave. Extent, 2,4

Schumla, *Schumna* in Silistria, 50 m. S. The trade consists pa try, partly in the ma the supply of ready nople. 227 m N. N. Rustschuk. Lon. 26

Schunter, r. Germ wick, and 7 m. below

Schupfen, v. Swis Emme. Pop. 2,800.

Schutt, district, H Raab, the Waag, a ube. 55 miles long

Schuttenhofen, or mia, on the Watawa Prague.

Schuttorf, t. Hanov Bentheim.

Schutzen, Great, o Pop. 3,000. 25 m. Vienna.

Schuyler, t. Herki Herkimer. Pop. 1,

Schuyler's lake, Ot luke. It is 5 miles lo es it waters through hannah.

Schuylkill, r. Penn of the Kittatinny n course of 120 miles, posite Mud Island, phia. There are fal and others at Norri surmounted, and a c necting the Tulpe Schuylkill just abov which falls into the S The bridge over the a superb structure.

Schuylkill, co. Pa agriculture 1,194, in tures 662. Chief to

Schuylkill, t. Schu

Schuylkill, t. Berk

Schwabach, t. Bav on a small river of t it into two parts. tures of cotton, pin 9 m. S. S. W. Nurem

Schwabmunchen, t m. S. Augsburg, 16 44′ 55″ E. Lat. 48°

Schwachat, t. Lo the Schwacha into t m. S. E. Vienna.

Schwalm, r Hesse

Schwanden, t. Sw confluence of the Li 5 m. S. Glaris.

Schwandorf, v. Ba Pop. 1,000. 21 m.

Schwanebeck, t. Pr linburg.

Schwanenstadt, t. Vienna.

Schwanzen, penin between the Schley lets of the Baltic. 6,000.

Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, a principality of Germany, almost surrounded by the Prussian dominions. It contains 500 sq. miles, and according to the official return in 1818, 45,117 inhabitants, with a revenue of 25,000*l.* sterling. Arnstadt and Sonderhausen are the chief towns.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, principality, Germany, lying S. E. of Schwarzburg Sonderhausen, and almost surrounded by the territories of the house of Saxe. It contains 484 sq. miles, and according to the official return in 1818, 53,937 inhabitants, with a revenue of 22,000*l.* sterling. Rudolstadt is the principal town.

Schwarzenberg, principality, Franconia, in Bavaria. Area, 100 sq. miles. Pop. 13,000. The prevailing religion is Lutheran.

Schwarza, r. Germany, which falls into the Saale.

Schwarza, r. Moravia, which passes by Brunn, and joins the Theya, near Mischau.

Schwarzach, r. Bavarian Franconia, which passes by the village of Rasch, near Altdorf, and falls into the Regnitz below Neus.

Schwarzach, r. Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Altmuhl, 6 m. S. W. Berngries.

Schwarzach, r. Bavaria, which joins the Nab, 4 m. S. Nabburg.

Schwarzau, t. Lower Austria, 40 m. S. S. W. Vienna.

Schwarz Elster. See *Elster, Black.*

Schwarzenau, v. Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 12 m. E. Wurzburg, noted for the battle of 3d September, 1796.

Schwarzenberg, Canals of, two canals of Bohemia, one extending from the circle of Budweis to the Danube; the other from the county of Prachin to the Muldau, 10 miles.

Schwarzwald. See *Forest, Black.*

Schwarzwald, department in Wirtemberg, adjacent to Baden. Extent, 640 sq. miles. Pop. 105,000. Chief town, Calw.

Schwarzwasser, the name of 5 rivers of Silesia, 3 of which flow into the Oder, one 1 m. E. Breslau, another 1 m. E. Maltsch, a third 3 m. N. N. E. Wartenberg; the fourth joins the Katzbach near Lieonitz; and the fifth joins the Stober near Bielitz.

Schwarz, t. Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Inn, capital of a district, comprehending the Lower Innthal, with a part of the dutchy of Salzburg. Pop. 4,000. 16 m. E. Innspruck, 56 S. Munich. Lon. 11° 39′ 30″ E. Lat. 47° 22′ 50″ N.

Schwedt, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Oder, 53 m. N. E Berlin. Pop. 3,700. Lon. 14° 28′ E. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

Schweidnitz, principality of Lower Silesia, bounded S. by Bohemia, and included in Prussian province of Reichenbach. Extent, 1,000 sq. miles. Pop. 180,000.

Schweidnitz, t. Prussian Silesia, the chief place of the preceding principality. Pop. 8,000, chiefly Protestants. 30 m. W. S. W. Breslau, 11 W. N. W. Reichenbach.

Schweigern, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. W. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,800.

Schweigern, t. Baden, 2 m. E. N. E. Boxberg. Pop. 1,000.

Schweina, t. Germany, in Saxe-Meinungen, 6 m. E. by N. Salzungen, 7 N. N. W. Schmalcalden.

Schweinfurt, t. Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, which is navigable here and crossed by 2 bridges. 23 m. N. N. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 5,200.

Schweitz, canton of Switzerland, on the lakes of Zug and Lucerne. Extent, 466 sq. miles. Pop. 30,000. It is surrounded by mountains. The religion is Catholic.

Schweitz, the chief town of the preceding canton, is delightfully situated in a valley, 2 m. from the lake of Lowerz. Pop. 5,000. 26 m. S. by E. Zurich, 17 E. Lucerne.

Schwelm, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the river Sehwelm, 27 m. N. E. Cologne, 22 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,300.

Schwenningen, v. Wirtemberg. Pop. 2,500. 3 m. E. Villingen.

Schwerin, t. and capital of the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is on the W. side of the lake of Schwerin. The grand ducal palace is on an island of the lake; it communicates with the town by a draw-bridge, and is distinguished for its picture gallery and park. Pop. 8,500, almost all Lutherans. 60 m. E. Hamburgh, 17 S. Wismar.

Schwerin, or *Skwiersyna*, t. Prussian Poland, 55 m. W. by N. Posen, 11 N. Meseritz. Pop. 3,000.

Schwersenz, t. Prussian Poland, 61 m. E. Posen. Pop. 2,700.

Schwerte, or *Schwierte*, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer. Pop. 1,400. 36 m. E. N. E. Dusseldorf.

Schwetz, t. West Prussia, on the Vistula, 3 m. N. Culm. Pop. 2,300.

Schwetzingen, t. Baden, 6 m. W. by S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,200.

Schwiebus, t. Prussian province of Bandenburg. Pop. 3,000. 36 m. E. Frankfort on the Oder, 104 N. N. W. Breslau.

Schwinge, r. Bremen, which falls into the Elbe near Stade.

Sciacca, or *Xacca*, seaport on the S. W. coast of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, with warm baths in the vicinity. Pop. 12,000. 27 m. S. Mazzara, 41 S. S. W. Palermo. Lon. 12° 53′ E. Lat. 37° 34′ N.

Scigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 5,700. 12 m. S. Cosenza.

Sciglio, or *Scilla*, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the strait of Messina. Pop. 2,000. 10 m. N. Reggio. See *Scylla.*

Scilly Islands, a group of islands, at the W. extremity of the English channel, about 30 m. W. of the land's end. Pop. about 2,000, of whom 1,270 are in St. Mary's, the largest and best cultivated of the whole group. About one mile S. W. of St. Mury's is St. Agnes, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 6° to 6° 30′ W. Lat. 49° 54′ to 50° 2′ N.

Scilly Islands, a group of islands or shoals in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 155° 30′ W. Lat. 16° 28′ S.

Scio, or *Chios*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, separated from the continent of Asia by a channel 18 miles wide. The island is 30 miles long, and from 10 to 18 wide. Sq. miles, 500. It is mountainous and bare of wood. The productions are wheat, barley, wine, and oil. Oranges, lemons, and bergamot-citrons are important articles of trade; but the most considerable merchandize is their silk, of which they make, one year with another, 30,000 lbs. It is estimated that 500 looms are employed in the manufacture of silk stuffs, and the trade of the various stuffs manufactured

at Scio is estimated at upwards of 6,000,000 livres. The other wares of the island are wool, cheeses, fig, and mastic. The turpentine has been long in great estimation In no island of the Archipelago, nor in any country of Turkey, are the lands better cultivated, commerce more active, or industry greater than in Scio. The inhabitants are remarkably intelligent. Pop. estimated at 110,000, principally Greeks; not more than 4,000 are Turks. In 1822, this island was ravaged with unprecedented cruelty by the Turks, who massacred great numbers of the principal inhabitants, and sold many more as slaves. Lon. 25° 54' E. Lat. 38° 30' N.

Scio, s-p. and cap of the isl. of the same name. Its harbor, which is none of the best, is the rendezvous of all shipping going or returning between Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt. It is a well built town, and defended by a citadel, with a considerable garrison. Here is a college with 14 professors, and 700 or 800 students. Pop. 30,000, viz. 3,500 Turks, 26,500 Greeks, and 100 Jews. Lon. 26° E. Lat. 38° 23' N.

Scioto, r. Ohio, which after a southerly course of 170 miles, falls into the Ohio, at Portsmouth. It is navigable 130 miles, and is connected with the Sandusky by a portage of 4 miles.

Scioto, co. Ohio, on Ohio and Scioto rivers. Pop. 5,750. Engaged in agriculture 1,048, in commerce 25, in manufactures 224. Chief town, Portsmouth.

Scioto, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Scioto river, in which is Chillicothe, the county seat. Pop. (except Chillicothe) 456.

Scioto, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on Scioto river. Pop. 178.

Scioto, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on Scioto river, 12 m. above Circleville. Pop. 403.

Scioto, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 364.

Scioto salt springs, p-v. Ross co. Ohio.

Scipio, p-t Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake, 11 m. S. Auburn, 150 W. Albany. Pop. 8,105. Here is an academy. In this town is the village of Aurora.

Scipio, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 226.

Scituate, s-p and p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. 20 m. N. Plymouth, 30 S. E Boston. Pop. 3,305.

Scituate, p-t. Providence co. R.I. 12 m. W. Providence, 27 N.W. Newport. Pop. 2,834. Here is an academy, a bank, a foundery of cannon and bells and several cotton factories.

Sclavonia, province of the Austrian empire, between the Danube, on the N. separating from Hungary, and the Save on the S. dividing it from Turkey. Area, 6,600 sq. miles. Pop. 530,000. It lies between 45° and 46° N. lat.; and being a frontier province, its inhabitants are exempt from taxes, but subject to military duty. Sclavonia is divided throughout almost its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from E. to W. and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The productions are wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder; vines, figs, almonds, and other fruits of a warm climate. The forests contain the finest oak. The domestic animals, horses, cattle, and sheep, are numerous, but reared with little care. The majority of the inhabitants are of the Greek church; there are also many Catholics. The Sclavonians form only a small part of the descendants of the Slavi, a nation whose language and habits are to be traced, not only throughout the Illyrian provinces, but in Hungary, Poland, the western part of Russia, and the east of Germany. During the age of Charlemagne, being often carried into captivity by the Franks, the name Sclave or Esclave became synonymous with captive.

Scoon, or *Scone*, v. Scotland, in Perthshire, on the banks on the Tay, 2 m. N. of Perth. It is noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scots kings. Pop. 1,953.

Scopia, or *Uscup*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Vardari. Pop. 8,000. 50 m. S. S. W. Nissa, 110 N. by W. Salonica. Lon. 21° 2' E. Lat. 42° 40' N.

Scot's Islands, a group of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near the N. W. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. Lon. 231° 2' E. Lat. 50° 57' N.

Scotch plains, p-v. Essex co. N. J. on a N.E. branch of the Raritan, 11 m. W. Elizabethtown.

Scotch Fir Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 236° 17 E. Lat. 49° 42' N.

Scotland, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms the northern division of Great Britain. It is divided into 33 counties, which are subdivided into 877 parishes. The Grampian mountains divide the country into two parts, called the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland. The Highlands or northern division except a small district on the eastern coast, consist of an assemblage of vast and dreary mountains, interspersed with innumerable small lakes, and sometimes with fertile vallies. In the Lowlands the country bears a great resemblance to England. Of 18,943,600 English acres, which Scotland is supposed to contain, only 5,043,050 are under cultivation. Of the cultivated soil about one half is devoted to grass, one quarter to oats, and the remaining quarter to turnips, barley, wheat, &c. The principal minerals are coal, lead, and iron. Presbyterianism is the established religion; and those attached to this denomination constitute more than nine tenths of the people. There are in Scotland 899 parishes, and 938 clergymen belonging to the established church. There are universities at St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Scotland is celebrated for its excellent system of education. In no country in Europe are the lower classes so universally taught to read and write. Scotland is represented in the British parliament by 16 peers, and 45 commoners. The revenue in 1814 was £4,483,014. The whole value of the articles annually manufactured is estimated at £14,182,136, of which cotton goods constitute £6,964,486; linen goods, £1,775,000; woollen goods, £450,000; and all other articles, £5,000,000. In 1810 the imports were £3,671,158, and the exports £4,470,239. The amount of shipping in 1800 was 171,728 tons, manned by 14,820 men. Since 1800 it has greatly increased. Pop. in 1811, 1,804,864; in 1821, 2,093,456.

Scotland neck, p-t. Halifax co. N. C.

Scotland society, p-v. Windham co. Ct.

Scott, t. York co. Up. Canada, N. of York.

Scott, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y. N. of Homer. Pop. 775.

Scott, co in the S. W. part of Va. Pop. 4,263. Slaves 258. Engaged in agriculture 1,237.

Scott, co. Ken. Pop. 14,219. Slaves 4,690. En-

gaged in agriculture 3,030, in commerce 53, in manufactures 131. Chief town, Georgetown. At the court-house is a post-office.

Scott, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,123.

Scott, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,334. Engaged in agriculture 444, in commerce 18, in manufactures 62.

Scott, Cape, the W. point of the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 231° 40′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N.

Scottsborough, v. Baldwin co. Geo. about 10 m. S. Milledgeville.

Scottsburg, p-v. Halifax co. Va.

Scott's Ferry, p-v. Albermarle co. Va.

Scott's Head, cape at the S. extremity of Dominica. Lon. 61′ 24′ W. Lat. 15° 20′ N.

Scott's Islands, 3 islands on the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound. Lon. 231° 2 E. Lat. 50° 52′ N.

Scottsville, p-v. Powhattan co. Va.

Scottsville, p-t. and cap. Allen co. Ken.

Scriba, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y. on the W. side of Oswego river at its mouth. Pop. 741. The village of Oswego is situated partly in this town.

Scriban, port Panama, 17 m. E. Porto Bello.

Scrivia, r. Sardinian states, which falls into the Po, N. of Tortona.

Scriven, co. Geo. between Savannah and Ogechee rivers. Pop. 3,941. Slaves 1,833. Engaged in agriculture 376. Chief town, Jacksonborough.

Scroon, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 883. It contains 2 settlements, Dominick, 10 m. S. W. of the head of Scroon lake, and Pendleton, 20 m. N. W. Dominick.

Scroon, r. N. Y. the N. E. branch of the Hudson. Scroon lake is an expansion of this river 8 miles long and 1 broad, and is 12 m. W. of the north end of Lake George. Scroon river unites with the N. branch of the Hudson 8 m. N. W. Caldwell.

Scrubgrass, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 559.

Scrub, one of the smaller Virgin islands, dependent on Tortola. Lon. 62° 57′ E. Lat. 18° 25′ N.

Scuffletown, p-v. Laurens co. S. C.

Scull camp, p-v. Surry co. N. C.

Scutari, or *Iskenderje*, fortified t. Eu. Turkey, cap. of a pachalic in Albania, on the river Bojane, at the S. E. extremity of the lake of Scutari. Pop. about 12,000. It is the see of a bishop. 50 m. E. by S. Cattaro, 448 W. Constantinople.

Scutari, city, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. Pop. 30,000.

Scylla, a well known promontory of the Mediterranean, in the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from the Neapolitan territory. It is about 200 feet high and meets the whole force of the waters as they issue from the narrowest part of the strait. The action of the current has probably, since the days of Homer, increased the width of the channel, as mariners are at present seldom afraid of being driven on the opposite rocks of Charybdis.

Sdilles, or *Sdili*, 2 small islands in the Grecian archipelago, between Naxi and Andro, and well known in Grecian history by the names of Great and Little Delos. Both are uninhabited.

Seabrook, t. Rockingham co. N. H. on the sea coast, 6 m. N. Newburyport, 9 from Exeter. Pop. 885.

Seabrook. See *Saybrook*.

Seadowly, fort, Hind. in Nepaul: Lon. 86° 5′ E. Lat. 27° 13′ N.

Seahorse Point, cape on the E. of a peninsula in Hudson's bay. Lon. 82° 10′ W. Lat. 64° N.

Seakonk, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.

Seakonnet point, and *rocks*, the S. extremity of the eastern shore of Narraganset bay, R. I. 6 m. E. S. E. Newport.

Seal, t. Pike co. Ohio, in which is Piketon, the county seat. Pop. 775.

Seal Island, near the S. W. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 66° W. Lat. 43° 25′ N.

Seal Island, isl. on the S. coast of New Holland, 3 m. N. W. Baldhead.

Seal Islands, cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67° 46′ W. Lat. 44° 45′ N.

Sealer's Cove, harbour on the E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 39° 5′ S.

Sealkote, once celebrated city and fort, Hind. in Lahore, now belonging to the Saiks. Lon. 73° 58′ E. Lat. 32° 44′ N.

Seals, Isle of, isl. Wales, on the N. point of Anglesey, on which is a lighthouse.

Seara, province of Brazil, bounded W. by Maranham, N. by the ocean, E. by Rio Grande, and S. by the mountains of the interior. Pop. 10,000.

Seara, t. and fort Brazil, cap. of the above. Pop. 1,000 to 1,200. Lon. 38° 28′ W. Lat. 3° 31′ S.

Searcey's, p-v. Montgomery co. Ten.

Searsburg, t. Bennington co. Vt. 12 m. E. Bennington. Pop. 9.

Searsmont, t. Hancock co. Maine, 25 m. W. Castine. Pop. 675.

Seaton, t. Eng. in Cumberland, 3 m. N. E. Workington.

Seaton, r. Eng. in Cornwall, which falls into the English channel, 3 m. E. of Loo.

Seaton Carew, v. Eng. on the sea coast of Durham, much frequented as a bathing place. 10½ m. N. E. Stockton-upon-Tees.

Seaton Delaral, v. Eng. in Northumberland, on the sea, near Tynemouth.

Sebago, or *Sebacook*, lake, Maine, 13 miles long, connected on the N. with Long Pond by a strait called Sungo, which receives Crooked river, opening an inland navigation far into the interior of the State. The Sebago discharges its waters through the Presumpscut into Casco bay. It is contemplated to connect this lake by a canal 16 miles in length with Portland harbour.

Sebaste, v. Palestine, now nearly deserted, about 2 leagues N. of Napolose. It is the site of the ancient *Samaria*.

Sebastian, t. Mexico, in Sonora. Lon. 106° W. Lat. 24° N.

Sebasticook, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebec on the E. in Winslow.

Sebasticook, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 105.

Sebba Rous, or the *Seven Capes*, cape of Algiers. Lon. 6° 32′ E. Lat. 37° 8′ N.

Sebbah, t. Fezzan, 60 m. N. Mourzouk.

Sebbeck, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 431.

Sebenico, t. Austrian Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Kerka. Pop. 6,300. It is a bishop's see. 37 m. S. E. Zara, 143 N. W. Ragousa.

Sebes, Boros, t. Hungary, in Arad, on the Sebes. Lon. 22° 17′ 30″ E. Lat. 46° 57′ 15″ N.

Sebese, or *Pulo Bicie*, isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105° 27′ E. Lat. 5° 50′ S.

Sebes, t. Eu. Russia, in Vitepsk, 48 m. N. Vitepsk.

Sebnitz, t. Saxony, 10 m. E. by N. Konigstein, 22 E. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 2,400.

Seboo, or *Sabu*, r. Morocco, which falls into the sea to the N. of Morocco.

Sebsrar, t. Korassan, in Persia, 180 m. N. W. Herat.

Secas, small isl. near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 83° 16 W. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Secchia, r. Italy, which falls into the Po, 10 m. S. E. Mantua.

Secchio, r. Italy, which, falls into the Tuscan sea below Pisa.

Sechelles, cluster of about 24 islands in the Indian ocean, only 3 of which are inhabited, called Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue. They produce cotton and abound in turtle, oysters, and particularly cocoa nuts. Lon. 54° 42′ to 56° 51′ E. Lat. 4° to 5° S.

Sechien, t. Persia, in Kerman, on the N. coast of the Persian gulf. 140 m. S. Kerman.

Sechura, t. Peru, in Truxillo, on the Piura, a league from the coast. It contains about 200 houses. 180 m. N. N. W. Truxillo, 30 S. S. E. Payta. Lon. 80° 42′ E. Lat. 5° 33′ 33″ S.

Seckau, t. Austria, in Upper Styria, 5 m. N. N. W. Knittolfeld.

Seckingen, t. Baden, on the N. bank of the Rhine, 17 m. E. Bale.

Second, Point, cape on the E. coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. Lon. 105° 48′ E. Lat. 2° 12′ S.

Secondigliano, t. Naples, near the capital. Pop. 4,800.

Secondigny en Grand, t. France, in Two Sevres, on the Thoue, 21 m. N. Niort.

Sed Cape, promontory on the side of the island of Cuba, 18 leagues from the Havannah.

Sedan, t. France, in Ardennes, on the right bank of the Meuse, strongly fortified. Pop. nearly 11,000. It has manufactures of superfine woollens, and of fire arms. 37 m. S. E. Charlemont, 170 N. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 57′ 50″ E. Lat. 49° 42′ 29″ N.

Sedasier, t. India, in Mysore, 7 m. N. W. Periapatam.

Sedbergh, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Pop. 1,805. 27 m. N. W. Settle.

Sedgefield, t. Eng. in Durham, 11 m. S. E. Durham, 255½ N. W. London. Pop. 1,307.

Sedgemoor, a tract of country in Somersetshire, Eng. between King's-Weston and Bridgewater, memorable by the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685.

Sedgwick, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 6 m. E. Castine. Pop. 1,420.

Sedger River, Patagonia, which runs into the straits of Magellan.

Sedhoul, fort, Hind. in Golcondah, 6 m. N. E. Cuddapah.

Sedlitz, v. Bohemia, 17 m. W. Leutmeritz, well known for its mineral waters.

Sedre Passage, channel on the N. coast of Sumatra, between Pulo Nancy and King's point.

Seduction, Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 224° 48′ E. Lat. 59° 2′ N.

Seeassee, isl. in the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 120° 50′ E. Lat. 5° 25′ N.

Seebah, t. Hind. in Lahore, belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 75° 34′ E. Lat. 31° 39′ N.

See Beeroo, or *Si Biru Isle*, isl. on the W. coast of Sumatra, about 70 miles long by 10 broad, between 1° and 2° S. lat. and 98° and 99° E lon.

Seeberg, hill, Upper Saxony, with an astronomical observatory. Lon. 10° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N.

Seeburg, v. Prussi

Seeburg, t. E. P
Pop. 1,300. Lon. 20

Seedy Abdelmoum
Algiers, on the coas
a small but good ro

Seedy Abdullah, se
of the Atlantic, 30

Seedy Doude, a s
at the N. extremity
surrounded with th
150 m. N. E. Tunis.

Seefeld, t. Lower
enna. Pop. 1,200.

Seehausen, t. Pru
15 m. W. Brandenbu

Seehausen, t. Pru
on the Aland. Pop
Berlin.

Seekhonk, the nam
Pawtucket falls.

Seekhonk, t. Brist
Pawtucket river, 19
W. Boston. Pop.
tucket is partly in th

Seekreis, in Baden

Seelburg, or *Schal*
land, on the left ba
Riga.

Seeligan, isl. in
118° 15′ E. Lat. 6°

Seelow, t. Prussia
denburg, 11 m. W.
1,300.

Seend, or *Seen*,
876. 4 m. S. E. Me

Seeor, t. Hind. in
Mahrattas. Lon. 7

Seeparran, isl. n
Lon. 118° 23′ E. La

Seer, principality
ing from Cape Mus
Persian gulf, called

Seerdhuna, t. Hin
Lat. 29° 11′ N.

Seesen, t. Lower
W. Goslar. Pop. 2,

Seetacoond, t. Ben
36′ E. Lat. 22° 37′ N

Sees, t. France, o
is the see of a bishop
Paris. Lon. 0° 10′ E

Segeberg, t. Den
Trave. Pop. 1,400
Lon. 10° 19′ E. Lat.

Segesta, (an. *Eges*
Sicily, 6 m. from Al

Segestan. See *Se*

Segni, t. Ecclesius
di Roma. It is the
Rome.

Segnone, lofty m
trian Italy, near th
above the level of th

Sego, city, cap. of
on the Niger, which
houses are built of
flat roofs; some of th
ny of them are whit
also are seen in ever
2° 30′ W. Lat. 14° 1

Segonzac, t. Fra
Cognac, 15 W. Ang

Segorbe, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Murviedro, which takes here the name of Segorbe. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 15,000. 34 m. N. W. Valencia.

Segovia, prov. Spain, in Old Castile. Extent, 3,650 sq. miles. Pop. 171,000.

Segovia, t. Spain, cap. of the above, is on a rocky eminence, between two deep vallies. Pop. 10,000. It is the see of a bishop, and is remarkable for its cathedral, and for the Alcazar or ancient Moorish palace. Here is also a celebrated Roman aqueduct. Segovia has long been noted for its woollen manufactures. 47 m. N. N. W. Madrid.

Segovia Nueva, city of Nicaragua, in Guatimala, on the Yare or Segovia, 90 m. N. Leon, 400 from Mexico. Lon. 86° 30′ W. Lat. 13° 45′ N.

Segovia Nueva. See *Barquisimeto*.

Segre, t. France, in Maine and Loire, at the junction of the Oudon and Verzee, 22 m. N. W. Angers.

Segre, r. Spain, which rises among the Pyrenees, flows through Catalonia, and joins the Ebro near Mequinenza.

Seguataneio, or *Chequetan*, harbour on the W. coast of Mexico, 7 leagues W. of the rocks of Seguataneio.

Segur, t. France, in Aveyron. Pop. 1,600. 12 m. E. S. E. Rhodez.

Segura, r. Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, 16 m. S. S. W. Alicant.

Segura, t. Portugal, in Beira, 9 m. N. Rosmarinhal, 24 E. S. E. Castel Branco.

Segura, t. Spain, 21 m. S. S. W. St. Sebastian.

Segura, t. Spain, 50 m. S. Saragossa.

Segura de la Frontera, city, Mexico, 70 m. from Xalappa.

Segwin, district, Hind. in Nepaul, on the Teesta, about 28° N. lat.

Seibo, t. Hispaniola, on a small river, and containing, with its jurisdiction, 5,000 persons. 50 m. E. N. E. St. Domingo.

Seiche, r. France, which falls into the Vilaine, near Rennes.

Seiches, t. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1,300. 6 m. N. E. Marmande.

Seiches, t. France, in Maine and Loire, 9 m. N. E. Angers.

Seidenberg, t. Prussian States, in Upper Lusatia, 10 m. S. S. E. Gorlitz. Pop. 1,000.

Seignelay, t. France, in Yonne, on the Senin, 6 m. N. Auxerre.

Seiks, a people of Asia, who first made their appearance in Lahore, as a religious sect, and have since found means to become masters of the subah of Lahore, great part of Moultan, and the western part of Delhi. Nahac, the founder of the Seik nation, was born in the year of the Christian era 1469, during the reign of Sultan Beloul, at the village of Tulwundy, about 6 miles W. of Lahore. It is said they can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field, all cavalry.

Seilhac, t. France, in Corroze, 6 m. N. Tulle.

Seillans, t. France, in Var. Pop. 2,300. 14 m. N. E. Draguignan.

Seille la Grande, t. France, which falls into the Moselle, near Metz.

Sein, isl. France, on the coast of Brittany. Lon. 4° 42′ W. Lat. 48° 2′ N.

Seine, r. France, which rises in Cote d'Or, receives the Aube, the Yonne, the Marne, and the Oise, and discharges itself into the English channel at Havre de Grace. It admits vessels of considerable burden as far as Rouen, and boats as far as Troyes. Length above 400 miles.

Seine, a department of France. Extent 16 sq. miles. Pop. about 70,000, exclusive of Paris, which contains 713,000.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, comprising the N. E. part of Normandy, and bounded on the N. and W. by the English channel. Extent 2,500 sq. miles. Pop. 660,000. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, occupying the W. part of Champagne. Extent 2,320 sq. miles. Pop. 310,000. Melun is the chief town.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, adjacent to the Oise, and to Seine-and-Marne. It comprises the department of the Seine, and has, exclusive of that district, an extent of 2,200 square miles, with a population of 440,000. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, t. Bavarian Franconia, 19 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg.

Seissenstetten, t. Lower Austria, on the Urla. Pop. 1,400. 49 m. W. by S. St. Polten.

Seistan, or *Segestan*, province of Persia, between Candahar and Korassan on the N., and Mekran and Balouchistan on the S. 300 miles long, and 160 broad. The capital is Doosha. Although Seistan forms nominally a province of Persia, it is entirely independent of that empire. It is divided into a number of small independent states, governed by chiefs who live in fortified villages, situated principally on the banks of the Heermund.

Seitsari, isl. in the gulf of Finland, belonging to Russia.

Seitz, or *Zagicsi*, v. Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. 1,200.

Seira, r. New Granada, which enters the lake Maracaibo, 25 m. S. W. Maracaibo.

Seix, t. France, in Arriege. Pop. 2,300.

Sekundra, t. Hind. in Delhi, belonging to the British. Lon. 77° 34′ E. Lat. 28° 38′ N.

Sel Hadjar, v. Lower Egypt, on the site of the ancient Sais. 18 m. S. S. E. Faoua.

Selang, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the S. coast of Batchian, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 124° 10′ E. Lat. 0° 50′ S.

Selbitz, t. Bavarian Franconia, near a river of the same name, 3 m. S. S. E. Lichtenberg. Pop. 1,000.

Selby, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Ouse, which is here navigable for vessels of burden, and communicates by a canal with the Aire and Calder. It is noted as the birth-place of Henry I. Pop. 3,363. 14 m. S. by E. York, 181 N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 3′ W. Lat. 53° 46′ N.

Sele, r. Naples, which discharges itself into the gulf of Salerno.

Selefkeh, t. Caramania, in Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Ghiuk Soovoo, on the site of the ancient Seleucia. Lon. 33° 55′ E. Lat. 36° 20′ N.

Selenga, r. Siberia, in Irkoutsk, which rises in the country of the Mongols, and falls by three mouths into the lake Baikal.

Selenginsk, t. A. Russia, in Irkoutsk, on the right bank of the Selenga. It is a thoroughfare for the Chinese trade carried on at Kiachta. Lon. 107° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 6′ 6″ N.

Seligenstadt, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 17 m. E. S. E. Frankfort. Pop. 2,300.

Selinga. See *Selenga*.

Selin's grove, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.

Selinty, cape of Caramania, in Asia Minor, on which are the ruins of the ancient Trajanopolis.

Selinus, or *Selinunte*, city on the S. coast of Sicily, at the mouth of the Heraclea. Its ruins are still seen about 7 m. S. of Castro Vetrano.

Selivria. See *Silivria*.

Selkirk, county of Scotland, bounded W. and N. by Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian, E. and S. E. by Roxburgh-shire, and S. by Dumfries. Extent 269 square miles, or 172,160 English acres. Pop. 5,869.

Selkirk, royal burgh, Scotland, chief town of the above county, is pleasantly situated below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick. Pop. 1,500. 36 m. S. Edinburgh.

Sella, r. Spain, in Asturias, which falls into the bay of Biscay, at Riba de Sella.

Sella, t. Spain, in Valencia, to the N. of Alicant. Pop. 2,000.

Selle, r. French Flanders, which falls into the Schelt, near Valenciennes.

Seller's tavern, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.

Selles, t. France, in Loir and Cher, on the Cher. Pop. 3,600. 14 m. S.W. Romorantin, 25 S. Blois.

Sellye, or *Schelle*, t. Hungary, on the Woag. Pop. 1,600. 48 m. N. N. W. Comorin. Lon. 17° 52′ 1″ E. Lat. 48° 9′ 47″ N.

Selmast, t. Aderbijan, in Persia. Pop. 2,000. 75 m. W. S. W. Tabreez.

Selonda, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 117° 34′ E. Lat. 8° 5′ S.

Selongey, t. France, in Cote d'Or, on the Venelle. Pop. 1,600. 18 m. N. W. Gray.

Selsea, or *Selsey*, v. Eng. on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsea harbour. Pop. 648. 7 m. S. Chicester.

Selsertown, or *Ellicotsrille*, p-t. Adams co. Mississippi, 15 m. N. E. Natchez.

Selstein, lofty mountain of the Rhœtian Alps, in Tyrol, 9,550 feet high.

Selters, or *Lower Selters*, v. in the dutchy of Nassau, 24 m. N. Mentz, 26 E. Coblentz. In the neighbourhood is one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe, commonly known by the name of Seltzer.

Seltz, t. France, in Lower Rhine, at the influx of the Seltzbach into the Rhine. Pop. 1,500. 27 m. N. Strasburg.

Seltzer. See *Selters*.

Selva, San Francisco de la, t. Chili, cap. of Copiapo. Lat. 27° 19′ 30″ S.

Selva Baxa, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay of the same name, with a small harbour. Pop. 3,600. 31 m. N. E. Gerona, 43 N. E. Rosas. Lon. 3° 2′ E. Lat. 42° 20′ N.

Selva-plana, v. Swiss canton of the Grisons, on the lake of Selva-plana, 26 m. S. S. E. Coire.

Semao, isl. in the Eastern seas, about 24 miles long, separated from the S. W. end of the island of Timor, by a narrow channel. Lon. 123° 45′ E. Lat. 10° 15′ S.

Semendria, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the S. side of the Danube. Pop. 9,000. 20 m. S. E. Belgrade, 50 S. Temesvar. Lon. 20° 41′ E. Lat. 44° 52′ N.

Semenov, t. Eu. Russia, 40 m. N. Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 700.

Semigallia, a dutchy, Eu. Russia, forming the eastern part of Courland, 110 miles long by 20 broad, and bordering on the Dwina. Mittau is the capital.

Semile, or *Semilov*, t. Bohemia, on the Iser, 16 m. N. E. Prague. Pop. 900.

Seminara, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 1,800. 12 m. S. S. W. Rossano, 17 N. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 18′ E. Lat. 38° 26′ N.

Seminoles, Indians, lately inhabiting extensive districts in Florida. They are a branch of the great Muscogee nation, the term Seminole meaning *wild*, being applied by the Creeks to all the vagabonds of the nation. Their number, a few years since, was more than 6,000, but having become troublesome neighbors on our southern borders, General Jackson was directed to suppress their depredations. He slew their chief and prophet, destroyed their cattle and provisions, and burnt their towns in retaliation for their offences. Where the remnants of these Indians now are is not known. Some of them are settled about St. Rose's bay in W. Florida, and others are scattered in various places.

Semipalatnoi, fort, A. Russia, in Tomsk. Lon. 80° 10′ E. Lat. 50° 29′ 45″ N.

Semlin, t. Sclavonia, on the Save, which separates it from Belgrade. It is the seat of an archpriest of the Greek church, and the residence of the Austrian commander of the frontier district. Pop. 8,000.

Semoy, r. Netherlands, which flows into the Maese.

Sempach, t. Switz. in Lucerne, on the east bank of the lake of the same name. It is remarkable for the memorable battle gained by the Swiss over Leopold of Austria, in 1386. 7 m. N. W. Lucerne, 24 S. W. Zurich. Lon. 8° 6′ E. Lat. 47° 1′ N.

Sempronius, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Skaneateles lake, 14 m. S. E. Auburn, 164 W. Albany. Pop. 5,033.

Semur, t. France, in Cote d'Or, surrounded on three sides by the river Armançon. Pop. 4,300. 42 m. N. Autun, 34 N. W. Dijon. Lon. 4° 29′ E. Lat. 47° 32′ N.

Sena, Portuguese settlement in E. Africa, about 247 m. up the river Zambeze. Pop. 2,000.

Senamaribo, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, lon. 54° 6′ W. lat. 5° 39′ N.

Senan, t. Eng. in Cornwall, 5 m. from St. Buriens, 9½ W. S. W. Penzance. Pop. 495.

Senarica, v. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 10 m. S. W. Teramo.

Senas, v. France, in Mouths of the Rhone, 21 m. S. by E. Tarascon.

Sence, r. England, which falls into the Anker, opposite Atherstone.

Sendling, v. Bavaria, near Munich.

Sendomir. See *Sandomir*.

Seneca, lake, N. Y. from 6 to 15 m. W. of Cayuga lake. It is 35 miles long and from 2 to 4 wide. It receives the waters of Crooked lake from the W. and discharges itself into Seneca river.

Seneca, r. N. Y. issues from the N. end of Seneca lake, and running N. E. falls into Oswego river at Three river point in Cicero, after a course of 60 miles. It receives the streams which flow from Cayuga, Owasco, Skeneateles, and Onondaga lakes. It affords considerable facilities for boat navigation.

Seneca, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga co. S. by Tompkins co. and W. by Ontario co. Pop. 23,619. Engaged in agriculture 5,182, in commerce 71, in manufactures 1,087. The courts of the county are held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo.

Seneca, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Seneca lake, 16 m. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 4,892. In this town is Geneva.

Seneca, a missionary station of the United Foreign Mission Society, 4 m. E. Buffalo, N. Y. on the Indian reservation, with a school for the instruction of the Indians.

Seneca falls, p-v. in Junius, Seneca co. N. Y.

Seneca, co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation. The county seat is at the confluence of Rocky creek with the Sandusky, opposite Fort Ball.

Seneca, fort, Ohio, on Sandusky river, 9 m. S. Fort Stephenson.

Seneca, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1,820.

Seneca, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

Seneca, t. Monroe co. Ohio, 9 m. W. Woodsfield. Pop. 636.

Seneca, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 110.

Senera Creek, r. Md. which runs into the Potomac 19 m. N.W. Rock Creek.

Seneca mills, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Senecaville, t. Morgan co. Ohio.

Senecey, t. France, in Saone and Loire. Pop. 1,800. 11 m. S. Chalons sur Saone.

Seneffe, t. Netherlands, in Hainault. Pop. 3,000. 12 m. N. W. Charleroi.

Senegal, the principal r. which falls into the sea on the W. coast of Africa, in lat. 16° 5′ N. It rises in the mountains of Manding and Jallonkadoo, within 40 miles of the Niger, in 7° 0′ W. lon. and 11° 50′ N. lat. under the name of Ba Fing, and is joined by the Faleme, and the Ba Lee, or Kokoro. The first part of its course is interrupted by falls, but afterwards it flows through a level country, separating into branches, which form several large islands. The bar across its mouth prevents the entrance of vessels of 500 tons. The whole length of the river is more than 1,000 miles.

Senegal, or *Senegambia*, country, W. Africa, which extends from the Sahara or northern limit of West Africa, to the parallel of 10° N. lat. including within these boundaries the country watered by the Senegal and Gambia, from which rivers it derives its name. It is fertile, well watered, and capable of yielding the sugar cane, cotton, maize, rice, tobacco, and all the tropical fruits in abundance. On the banks of the Senegal grows the Baobab, which frequently attains the circumference of 60 and 70 feet, and is the largest tree of the forest. But the principal articles which attract Europeans to this coast are its gum, gold, ivory, and slaves. The gum, which is known in commerce by the name of gum Senegal, is much superior even to that of Arabia, and in some of the arts no other gum can be used as a substitute. The forests of acacia, from which this substance exudes, grow in a desert tract lying north of the Senegal, and forming part of the Sahara. There are three great forests, in the possession of three tribes of Moors, who collect about 500,000 pounds of gum annually, and bring it for sale to the banks of the Senegal, at the time and place appointed by the French. St. Louis is the capital.

Senez, t. France, in Lower Alps. Pop. 800. 14 m. S. S. E. Digne.

Senftenberg, t. Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, 35 m. N. E. Meissen. Pop. 1,000.

Senftenberg, t. Bohemia, 70 m. E. Prague. Pop. 1,600.

Sengilejer, t. Eu. Russia, at the confluence of the Wolga and Sengilaika. Pop. 2,500. 29 m. S. by E. Simbirsk.

Senglea. See *Valette*.

Sengma, seaport, W. Africa, in Calabar, 5 m. N. Cape Formosa.

Senjen, isl. on the coast of Norway, 52 miles long and 38 broad. Chief town, Kloeven. Lon. 17° 0′ E. Lat. 69° 30′ N.

Senlis, t. France, in Oise, near the Nonette. Pop. 4,300. 30 m. N. Paris.

Senna, t. Diarbekir, in A. Turkey. Pop. about 8,000, of which number 2,000 are Jews, Armenians, and Nestorians. 80 m. S. S. E. Mosul.

Sennaar, country of E. Africa, having Abyssinia on the E. and S. Darfur on the W. Dongola and the independent districts of Nubia on the N. A great part of Sennaar being nearly inclosed between the Nile and the Tacazze, formed what was called by the ancients the island of Meroe. The country contains many desert tracts, but there is also much fertile land on the banks of the Nile and the Tacazze, where rice, grain, melons, tobacco and the sugar cane grow luxuriantly. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

Sennaar, city, cap. of the above kingdom, on the Bahr el Azrek, about 200 miles previous to its junction with the Bahr el Abiad, or main branch of the Nile. This city is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants; the houses are in general poorly built, and do not usually consist of more than one story. It carries on considerable commerce; the caravans pass through it on their way to Abyssinia, Arabia, Egypt and the interior of Africa. The commodities drawn from interior Africa, for export to Egypt and Arabia, are gold dust, ivory, civet, but above all, slaves. The gold has the reputation of being the purest and best in Africa. The foreign commodity chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Lon. 33° 30′ 30″ E. Lat. 13° 34′ 36″ N.

Senne, r. Netherlands, in Hainault, which passes through Brussels, and falls into the Dyle.

Senonches, t. France, in Eure and Loir. Pop. 1,800. 18 m. N. Nogent le Rotrou.

Senones, t. France, in Vosges, 33 m. S. W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,600.

Sens, t. France, in Yonne. Pop. 8,600. It is the see of an archbishop. 34 m. W. Troyes, 84 S. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 16′ 59″ E. Lat. 48° 11′ 55″ N.

Sensburg, t. East Prussia, 63 m. S. S. E. Konigsburg. Pop. 1,400.

Sentinel, Great, and *Little*, 2 islands in the Eastern seas, 10 miles in circumference. 20 m. S. W. Greater Andaman. Lon. 92° 40′ E. Lat. 11° 36′ N.

Sephoury, v. Palestine, on the site of the ancient Sephor or Sephoris, once the capital of Galilee. 11 m. N. W. Tabaria.

Sepino, t. Naples, in Molise. Pop. 3,300. It is a bishop's see. 17 m. N. by W. Benevento.

Sepoury, or *Sipry*, t. and fort, Hind. in Agra, 18 m. S. W. Narwa.

Seprio, v. Austrian Italy, on the Olona, 20 m. N. W. Milan.

Sepsi, or *Schepsi*, a district of Transylvania, now united to that of Haromsek.

Sepulveda, t. Spain, in Segovia, on the Duraton. Pop. 1,600. 24 m. E. N. E. Segovia.

Sera, t. India, in Mysore, cap. of a district of the same name. Lon. 76° 56′ E. Lat. 13° 37′ N.

Seraglio. See *Bosna Seraja*.

Seraing, v. Netherlands, on the Maese. Pop. 2,000. 3 m. S. Leige.

Seramica, or *Suramaca*, r. Guiana, which after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean.

Serampore, t. Bengal, belonging to the Danes. It is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Hoogly, 12 m. N. Calcutta. It is the chief station of the Baptist missions in India. The missionaries arrived here in 1799, and ever since been engaged in preaching to the natives, and in translating and printing the Holy Scriptures. In 1818, more than 600 of the heathen had embraced Christianity; the whole Bible had been translated and printed in five of the languages of India, and the New Testament in eight more. At the same time 12 other versions of the New Testament were in the press. One of the languages in which the whole Bible is translated, and the New Testament printed, is the Chinese, which is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people. The printing office is an extensive establishment, and 10 presses are kept constantly employed.—The schools established by the missionaries for the gratuitous instruction of children, contained in 1819, nearly 10,000 scholars. For a number of years the missionaries have employed native converts in instructing their fellow-countrymen with good success. A college for the education of native preachers has been recently established, and contained in 1819, 37 pupils. The Rev. Mr. Ward, one of the missionaries, collected in the year 1820, $25,000 in Britain and America towards completing this establishment, and the missionaries contributed $11,000 towards the same object out of the proceeds of their own labor. Lon. 88° 26′ E. Lat. 22° 45′ N.

Serangani, cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, 5 leagues from the S. extremity of Magindanao, and between 5° and 6° N. lat. The largest, named Hummock, is about 30 miles in circumference. They are inhabited by Malays, and produce most of the tropicial fruits, and also rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, Indian corn, honey, &c. Ships are here supplied with refreshments.

Seravalle, t. Austrian Italy, in Treviso, on the Mischio. Pop. 5,000. 20 m. E. by N. Asolo.

Seravalle, t. Sardinian part of the Milanese, on the Scrivia. Pop. 2,400. 18 m. N. Genoa.

Serawoollies, people of Gallam, in Central Africa, called by the French Saracolets.

Serchio, r. Italy, which falls into the Mediterranean, 4 m. N. N. W. Pisa.

Serdobol, t. Russia, in Finland, on the N. bank of the lake of Ladoga. 66 m. N. N. E. Wiborg.

Serdobsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Saratov, on the Serdoba, 84 m. N. W. Saratov. Pop. 2,500.

Sered. See *Sert*.

Seregippe, or *Sergippe*, prov. Brazil, bounded N. by Pernambuco, S. by Todos Santos, E. by the sea, and W. by the deserts of the interior. It produces cattle, grain, tobacco, and sugar. Pop. 20,000.

Seregippe, t. and cap. of the above, is on the Vazabaris, 5 m. from the coast. Lon. 37° 30′ 30″ W. Lat. 11° 40′ S.

Sereima, a native African tribe, occupying part of the country behind Mosambique.

Sereres, a rude tribe of the Joloff nation, in W. Africa, inhabiting the country in the vicinity of Cape Verd.

Seres, or *Sirus*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, in a fertile and healthy district. Pop. 30,000. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop. 45 m. N. E. Salonica.

Sereth, navigable r. Eu. Turkey, which flows through the Buckowine and Moldavia, and falls into the Danube at Brailow, 4 m. S. Galacz.

Sereth, or *Siret*, t. Austrian Galicia, in the Buckowine, on the river Sereth. Pop. 2,000. 30 m. W. N. W. Jassy.

Serfo. See *Serphanto*.

Sergeant, t. Mc Kean co. Pa. Pop. 192.

Sergines, t. France, in Yonne. Pop. 1,500. 13 m. S. Provins.

Serinagur, or *Gerwall*, principality, Hind. between 30° and 32° N. lat., and between 77° and 79° E. lon., 140 miles long by 60 broad. The whole face of the country is an assemblage of hills or mountains, some of which are covered with trees, the others bare rocks. It produces the oak, and several other European trees and fruits, elephants, copper, and some gold.

Serinagur, t. and cap. of the above, is situated in a valley on the Alcananda. Lon. 79° 15′ E. Lat. 30° 11′ N.

Serinagur. See *Cashmere*.

Seringapatam, city, India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Myssre, is on an island in the river Cavery. It is now the property of the British, and is protected by a strong garrison, and is the residence of a judge, collector, &c. On the island is a temple of Vishnu. Lon. 76° 51′ E. Lat. 12° 26′ N. Pop. 32,000.

Seringham, isl. of India, in the river Cavery, celebrated on account of its Hindoo temples. 1 m. N. Trichinopoly.

Serino, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 7,500. 12 m. N. by E. Salerno.

Serinpale, t. W. Africa, on an island formed by two branches of the Senegal. 80 m. N. E. St. Louis.

Serio, r. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which falls into the Adda.

Serle's Island, in the S. Pacific, 7 or 8 miles long. Lon. 223° E. Lat. 18° 18′ S.

Sermatta, isl. in the Eastern seas, about 22 miles long. Lon. 129° 13′ E. Lat. 8° 9′ S.

Sermione, t. Austrian Italy, in the Brescia, on the lake of Garda. Pop. 1,800. It was the birthplace of Catullus, the poet. 16 m. W. Verona.

Sermoncta, t. States of the Church, in the Campagna di Roma, 13 m. S. Veletri.

Seroglasovskaia, fort, A. Russia, in Caucasus, on the Volga. 24 m. N. W. Astracan.

Serogne, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 24° 8′ N.

Serpa, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on a rocky height near the Guadiana. Pop. 4,000. 17 m. S. W. Murao, 100 S. E. Lisbon.

Serpeisk, t. Eu. Russia, in Kaluga. Pop. 1,000. 53 m. W. Kaluga.

Serphanto, *Serfanto*, or *Serfo*, (an. *Seriphus*,) isl. Eu. Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the gulf of Engia. It is a rugged and barren spot. Pop. 1,000.

Serpuchor, t. Eu. Russia, in Moscow, on the Oka. It contains 19 churches or chapels. Pop. 5,700. 62 m. S. of Moscow. Lon. 37° 2′ E. Lat. 55° N.

Serra, *Cape*, Tunis, the most northerly point of Africa. Lon. 9° 22′ E. Lat. 37° 36′ 20″ N.

Serraina, cape, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 31′ E. Lat. 39° 23′ N.

Serrana, or *Pearl Island*, isl. the Caribbean sea, Lon. 78° 50′ W. Lat. 14° 50′ N.

Serranilla Islands, cluster of islands in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 80° 10′ W. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

Serre, r. France, in Ardennes, which falls into Oise, near La Fere.

Serre, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 1,600. 25 m. S. E. Salerno.

Serres, t. France, in Upper Alps. Pop. 1,100. 24 m. W. S. W Gap.

Serrieres, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone. Pop. 1,700. 15 m. N. Tournon.

Serrieres, v. Switz. on the lake of Neufchatel, 2 m. S. W. Neufchatel.

Sert, t. Kurdistan, in A. Turkey. Pop. 3,000, partly Mahometans, partly Armenian Christians. 75 m. S. E. Diarbekir.

Servi, isl. of Greece, near the S. E. coast of Morea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Coron. 6 m. N. Cerigo. Lon. 22° 55′ E. Lat. 36° 28′ N.

Servia, an extensive province of Eu. Turkey, (an. *Mœsia Superior*,) 190 miles long by 100 broad. Extent, 19,000 sq. miles. Pop. nearly 1,000,000. It is bounded N. by the Hungarian frontier, W. by Bosnia, E. by Bulgaria, and S. by Albania. Servia is a very uneven and even mountainous country. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, fruit of various kinds, and cotton. It contains mines of iron, salt, and other minerals.

Servia, or *New Servia*, frontier district, Eu. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bog.

Servian, t. France, in Herault. Pop. 2,200. 6 m. N. E. Beziers.

Servieres, t. France, in Correze. Pop. 1,500. 13 m. S. E. Tulle.

Servitza, v. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, 40 m. N. by E. Larissa.

Seseme Quian, r. Illinois, which runs into the N. side of the Illinois, 190 m. above its mouth. It is navigable for boats 60 miles.

Sesia, r. Sardinian states, in the Milanese, which falls into the Po between Casal and Valenza, after a course of about 80 miles.

Sessa, or *Sezza*, t Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3,800. 29 m. N. N. W. Naples, 72 S. E. Rome.

Sesse, or *Sezza*, t. Ecclesiastical States, (an. *Setia*, or *Setinum*.) Pop. 5,000. 25 m. S. E. Rome.

Sesto, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Ticino, 28 m. W. N. W. Milan.

Sestra, r. Russia, which separates Finland from the government of St. Petersburg, and falls into the gulf of Finland.

Sestrabek, t. Eu. Russia, in Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 m. W. N. W. St. Petersburg. On the other side of the river is a manufactory of arms, anchors, &c. employing about 6,000 persons.

Sestri di Levante, t. Italy, on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 4,000. 12 m. W. Brugnetto.

Sestri di Ponenti, t. Italy, on the gulf of Genoa. 4 m. W. Genoa.

Sestro, Rio, r. W. Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 30′ N. about 20 miles N. W. of the river Sanguin. It affords good anchorage.

Setucket, p-v. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y.

Setchuen, province of China, bounded N. by Chen-si, E. and S. by Houquang and Yunan, and W. by Thibet. Pop. as stated to Sir George Staunton, 27 millions.

Seteef, t. Algiers, (an. *Sitipha*,) once the capital of a part of Mauritana. 50 m. S. W. Constantina.

Setenil, t. Spain, in Granada, 11 m. N. Ronda.

Setia, or *Settia*, (an. *Cythaeum*,) t. on the N. coast of Candia or Crete, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. 44 m. E. S. E. Candia. Lon. 26° 3′ E. Lat. 35° 3′ N.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Sette, country of W. Africa, tributary to Loango. The town of Sette is on a river of the same name, 160 m. N. Loango. The river falls into the Atlantic in lat. 2° 15′ S.

Sette Communi, or *The Seven Communes*, district of Austrian Italy, between the Brenta and the Astico. Extent, 100 sq. miles. Pop. about 30,000.

Settle, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the E. bank of the Ribble. Pop. 1,153. 58 m. W. by N. York, 232 N. W. by N. London. Lon. 2° 15′ W. Lat. 54° 4′ N.

Setubal, or *St. Ubes*, t. Portugal, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sado, 16 m. S. S. E. Lisbon. It is defended by the citadel of San Felippe, and other forts. The streets are paved, the harbor commodious, the quays broad and spacious. The town contains 5 churches, 11 monasteries, an hospital, and an arsenal. Its trade is active, consisting in the export of the products of Portugal, such as lemons, olives, oil, wine, and, above all, in bay salt, of which no less than 200,000 tons are made annually here. Pop. 12,000.

Sevastopol, or *Aktiar*, t. Eu. Russia, in the Crimea, on a small bay of the Euxine. Pop. 3,000. It is the station of a part of the Russian fleet, and and has several hospitals, docks and dock-yards, barracks, an arsenal, a lazaretto, a large marketplace, &c. The harbor excellent, and is compared to those of Malta and Port Mahon. The principal bay runs up between four and five miles into the land, is from 600 to 800 fathoms in width, and from 10 to 11 fathoms deep, is perfectly sheltered and without a single shoal. 42 m. S. Eupatoria, 42 S. W. Simferopol. Lon. 34° 11′ E. Lat. 43° 41′ 30″ N.

Seudre, r. France, in Lower Charente, which falls into the sea opposite the island of the Oleron.

Sevenbergen, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 3,200. 8 m. N. W. Breda.

Seven Brothers, cluster of islands near the N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72° 35′ W. Lat. 19° 53′ N.

Seven Islands, cluster of isles, on the N. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 105° 20′ E. Lat. 1° 10′ S.

Seven Islands' Bay, bay of Canada, on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 66° 25′ W. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Sevennes, chain of mountains, France, extending over the departments of the Upper Loire, Ardeche, and Gard, and connected with the mountains of the Vivarais and Gevandan, remarkable as the retreat of the Protestants in the end of the 17th century.

Seven Oaks, t. Eng. in Kent. Pop. 3,444. 16 m. W. by N. Maidstone, 33 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 11′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N.

Severn, r. Eng. which rises in Montgomeryshire, and taking a circuitous course, passes through the counties of Montgomery, Shropshire, Worcester, and Gloucester, and loses itself in the Bristol channel, after a course of about 200 miles. By means of canals it is united with the Thames on the Trent, the Humber, and the Mersey north; thus forming the grand outlet and channel for the commerce of the kingdom on the south-west.

Severn, r. N. America, which is one of the outlets of Lake Winnipec and falls into Hudson's bay, in lon. 88° W. lat. 56° N.

Severn, r. Upper Canada, which runs from lake Simcoe to lake Huron.

Severn, r. on the western shore of Md. which passes by Annapolis, and falls into the Chesapeake 2 miles below.

Severndroog, rocky isl. Hind. on the coast of the Concan. Lon. 73° 13′ E. Lat. 17° 47′ N.

Sevier, co. East Tennessee, on French broad river. Pop. 4,772. Slaves 290. Engaged in agriculture 1,293, in commerce 11.

Sevierville, p-t. and cap. Sevier co. East Tennessee, on a branch of French broad river, 30 m. S. E. Knoxville.

Serilla del Oro, t. Jamaica, with a good harbor, formerly capital of the island.

Seville, province of Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia. Area, 9,500 sq. miles. Pop. in 1800, 750,000.

Seville, city, Spain, cap. of the preceding province, stands in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquiver. It is the most extensive city in Spain, and is said to have had formerly, when in possession of the Moors, 400,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall about 6 miles in circumference. The public edifices are the cathedral, the largest Gothic building in Spain, and next to St. Peters at Rome, the largest church in the world; about 30 other churches, 84 convents, and 24 hospitals; the Alcaçar or palace, the the Lonja or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. Here are also an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, a medical society, a university, the institution of St. Elmo, appropriated to the education of young men for the sea service, a public library in the cathedral, and another in the archbishop's palace. The manufacture of silk, leather, and some other articles, is carried on to a considerable extent. Here also is the royal tobacco manufactory, which supplies the whole kingdom with cigars, snuff, and tobacco, and gives employment to 1,500 persons, and 190 horses or mules. Seville was after the discovery of America, invested with the monopoly of the trade between that country and Spain, but the difficulty of navigating the Guadalquivir with large vessels, led to its transfer to Cadiz. Vessels drawing more than 10 feet water are obliged to load and unload 8 miles below Seville; and the largest vessels stop at St. Lucar, at the mouth of the river. Pop. estimated at 100,000. 254 m. S. by W. Madrid, 45 N. of Cadiz. Lon. 5° 38′ 37″ W. Lat. 37° 23′ N.

[illegible], France, 4 m W. by S. Paris, remarkable for porcelain ware and glass works. Pop. 2,[illegible]

[illegible] *Department of the two*, a department of [illegible] bounded by the departments of the Maine-[illegible] the Charente, and the Vendee. Ex-[illegible] sq. miles. Pop. 260,000, of whom [illegible],000 are Protestants.

Sevre, t. France, in Cote d'Or, on the Saone. Pop. 2,700. 25 m. S of Dijon.

Sewa Bay. See *Boni Bay*.

Sewad, extensive district of Cabul, in about 34° N. lat. on the Indus. 70 m. long, by 40 broad.

Sewalic, range of mountains Hind. which divides the province of Delhi from Serinagur.

Sewan, or *Aligunge*, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the E. side of the Dar. Lon. 84° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 1′ N.

Sewee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coast of S. C. between cape Roman and Charleston harbour.

Sewerby, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the coast, 209 m. from London.

Sewickly, r. Pa. which runs into the Youghiogany, 9 miles above its junction with the Monongahela.

Sewickly, New, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,367.

Sewickly, North, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,774.

Sexton's river, r. Vt. which runs into the Connecticut, 1 m. below Bellows Falls.

Seyeroe, small isl. Denmark, 6 m. N. W. of Zealand.

Seymore, t. Northumberland co. Upper Canada, on Trent river, W. of Kingston.

Seyne, t. France, in Var, with a harbour. 3 m. S. W. Toulon. Pop. 5,700.

Seyne, t. France, in Lower Alps. Pop. 2,502. 12 m. S. S. W. Barcelonetta, 15 N. Digne.

Seyssel, t. France, in Ain, on the Rhone which here becomes navigable. Pop. 2,300. 13 m. N. Belley.

Seysumah, t. Hind. in Malwah, on the E. side of the Chumbul. Lon. 75° 37′ E. Lat. 24° 55′ N.

Sezanne, t. France, in Marne, on the river Auges and Morin. Pop. 4,200. 30 m. S. W. Chalons sur Marne.

Sfax, city of Tunis, in Africa, which trades in oil and cloth. 45 m. S. S. E. Kairwan.

Sgigata, or *Stora*, t. Algiers, in Africa, (an. *Rusicada*) situated near the Mediterranean. Lon. 6° 40′ E. Lat. 36° 48′ N.

Shabour, t. Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. 48 m. S. E. Alexandria.

Shackleford, p-v. King-and-Queen co. Va.

Shade, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 948.

Shade, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. S. of the Hockhocking.

Shaftsbury, t. and borough, Eng. in Dorset. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2,138. 23 m. E. N. E. Dorchester, 101 W. S. W. London. Lon. 2° 9′ W. Lat. 50° 59′ N.

Shaftsbury, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. 6 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 2,022. Here is an academy.

Shahabad, district, Hind. in Bahar, between the Soane and Ganges. Pop. estimated at more than a million. Its capital is Arrah.

Shahabad, t. Hind. in Delhi, belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 76° 26′ E. Lat. 30° 12′ N.

Shahjehanpore, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas, on the Sagormutty river, the capital of a district. Lon. 76° 18′ E. Lat. 27° 38′ N.

Shahnoor, or *Seranoor*, district, Hind. in Bejapore, belonging to the Mahrattas, between the rivers Kistna and Tungbudra, in about 15° N. lat.

Shahnoor, or *Saranoor*, city, Hind. and cap. of a district of the same name is on the Tungbodra. Lon. 75° 22′ E. Lat. 15° 1′ N.

Shahpoor, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, on the Rhair. Lon. 83° 23′ E. Lat. 23° 34′ N.

Shahpoor, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the Ravey.

and belongs to the Seiks. Lon. 74° 45′ E. Lat. 32° 19′ N.

Shahpoorah, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 75° 9′ E. Lat. 25° 43′ N.

Shakerstown, t. Mercer co. Ky. Pop. in 1810, 298.

Shakertown, t. Knox co. Indiana, on the Wabash, 18 m. above Vincennes. It is settled by the Shakers, who are about 200 in number, and live together in 4 families.

Shakespeare Cliff, or *High Cliff*, lofty cliff on the E. coast of Eng. in Kent, 4 m. S. Dover.

Shalersville, t. Portage co. Ohio, 3 m. N. Ravenna. Pop. 298.

Shamburg, t. Washington co. Mississippi.

Shamly, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 77° 10′ E. Lat. 29° 33′ N.

Shamo, desert. See *Cobi*.

Shamokin, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah, 1 m. below Sunbury.

Shamokin, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,820.

Shandaken, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. 15 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 1,043.

Shanesville, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Shangalla, a race of savage negroes, inhabiting the northern frontier of Abyssinia, particularly on the lower part of the Mareb and the Tacazze.

Shank's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific about 15 miles from E. to W. and 18 from N. to S. Lon. 163° E. Lat. 28′ S.

Shannon, r. Ireland, which rises from Lough Clean, and pursuing a S. and S. W. direction, passes Limerick, where it turns to the W. and 60 miles below this city falls into the Atlantic ocean, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean, after a course of 200 miles. It is navigable nearly to Limerick for ships of the greatest burden, and for smaller vessels throughout the whole extent of its course.

Shapinshay, one of the Orkney islands, 3 m. N. from the mainland, about 7 miles long and 5 broad. About 120 tons of kelp are annually burnt on the shores. Pop. 726.

Shapleigh, p-t. York co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. York. Pop. 2,815.

Shaps, isl. in the Chesapeake, 27 m. S. S. E. Annapolis. Lon. 76° 25′ W. Lat. 38° 46′ N.

Shark, r. Florida, which flows into the sea near Cape Sable.

Sharon, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 48 m. S. Concord. Pop. 391.

Sharon, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 22 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,431.

Sharon, t. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. S. Dedham, 17 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,010.

Sharon, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. on the W. side of the Hoosatonnuc, 47 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,573. It contains an academy. The village is pleasantly built, and consists of 50 or 60 houses, with 2 churches.

Sharon, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y. 16 m. W. Schoharie, 45 from Albany. Pop. 3,982.

Sharon, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Sharon, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 9 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 983.

Sharon, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 136.

Sharpsburg, p-t. Washington co. Md. 2 m. from the Potomac, 9 N. N. W. Williamsport. It contains a church, and 250 houses.

Sharpsburg, t. Hamilton co. Ohio.

Sharptown, p-t. Salem co. N. J.

Shat-ul-Arab, r. formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, before entering the Persian gulf. It is navigable as far as Bassora, 70 miles from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden.

Shavoya, or *Shawia*, province of Morocco, having Temsena on the W. Morocco proper on the S., Fez on the N. and Tedla on the E.

Shaw's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific, at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lon. 207° 16′ E. Lat. 59° N.

Shawanese, t. Kent co. Upper Canada, on St. Clair river.

Shawangunk, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. 17 m. W. Newburgh, 26 S. W. Kingston. Pop. 3,372. It contains 2 churches for Dutch Reformed.

Shawangunk, isl. Michigan, in Saganaw bay.

Shawneetown, p-t. Gallatin co. Illinois, on the N. bank of the Ohio, 10 m. below the mouth of the Wabash, 12 E. of the salt works belonging to the U. States, on the Saline creek. These salt works produce about 130,000 bushels of salt yearly; 250 gallons of the water yield 50lbs. of salt. Lat. 37° 51′ N. It contains a bank, land office, and printing office.

Shawsheen, r. Mass. which runs into the Merrimack in Andover.

Shecatica, bay on the coast of Labrador, having an island of its name at its mouth. Lat. 51° 14′ to 51° 28′ N. Lon. 58° 16′ to 58° 22′ W.

Shediac, harbour on the E. coast of New Brunswick, 53 m. S. E. Miramichi bay.

Shee, or *Blackwater*, r. Scotland, in Perthshire, which unites with the Ardle at Rochalzie, to form the Ericht.

Sheep Island, isl. near the N. coast of Ireland, 6 m. W. N. W. of Fairhead. Lon. 6° 11′ W. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Sheephaven, bay on the N. coast of Ireland, to the E. of Hornhead. Lon. 7° 45′ W. Lat. 55° 12′ N.

Sheepscot, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which flows into the Atlantic, E. of Kennebeck river. It is navigable 20 miles.

Sheepshead, cape on the S. coast of Ireland, between Bantry bay, and Dunmannus bay. Lon. 9° 43′ W. Lat. 51° 29′ N.

Sheerhorn, lofty mt. of the Swiss canton of Uri, 10 m. S. E. Altorf, 10,700 feet high. Lon. 8° 40′ 5′ E. Lat. 46° 49′ 50″ N.

Sheergotta, t. Hind. in Bahar. Lon. 84° 55′ E. Lat. 24° 32′ N.

Sheerness, t. Eng. and seaport, in Kent, on the isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, and noted for its fortress. Here is the king's yard or dock for repairing ships. Pop. 1,785. 46 m. E. London. Lon. 0° 46′ E. Lat. 51° 26′ N.

Sheffield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, at the confluence of the Sheaf and Don. It has been long noted for its manufactures, for which it is well adapted by its situation, the neighbourhood abounding in coals and iron, and the river Don affording an extensive navigation through different parts of the kingdom. The staple manufactures are those of hardware, which consist of two divisions, viz. cutlery and plated goods. To the first division belong the trades of making edge-tools, files, knives of all sorts, razors, snuffers, scissars, saws, scythes, &c. The plated goods comprise an endless variety of articles, such as tea-urns, coffee pots, cups, candlesticks, &c. The manufacture of plated goods is wholly confined within the town, but that of cutlery goods is also carried on in all the villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, to the distance of seven miles. Pop. 35,840. 36 m. S. Leeds, 162

Sherburne, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 20 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 811.

Sherburne. See *Nantucket.*

Sherburne, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. on Chenango river, 11 m. N. Norwich, 98 W. Albany, 33 S. W. Utica. Pop. 2,590. It contains 2 churches for Congregationalists, a printing-office, and numerous mills and manufactures.

Sherburne mills, p-v. Fleming co. Ken.

Sheriff, Point, cape in Columbia river, Oregon territory. Lon. 237° 11′ E. Lat. 46° 5′ N.

Sheriff-Muir, a plain of Scotland, near the Grampian mountains, in Perth.

Sherman, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 60 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 957.

Sherman, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 481.

Sherrard's store, p-v. Hampshire co. Va.

Sherrillsford, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.

Sherrington, t. Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, 25 m. S. Montreal.

Shershell, t. Algiers, in Africa. It is generally supposed to be the ancient *Jol*, or *Cæsarea.* The ruins here are not inferior to those of Carthage. The port is now filled up with sand. Lon. 2° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 35′ N.

Sheshequin, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa.

Shetland, or *Zetland Isles*, the N. E. division of the Scottish Northern isles, about 15 leagues N.E. of the Orkneys, 44 W. Bergen in Norway, on the meridian of London, and between lat. 59° 48½′ and 60° 52′ N. The islands are about 86 in number, of which 40 are inhabited. Shetland, the principal island, is about 70 miles long, and has some safe and commodious harbors, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Lerwick is the capital. The other chief islands are Bressay, Wallsey, Yell, Fitlar, and Unst. Pop. 22,915, chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing.

Shetucket, r. Ct. which is formed by the union of Willimantic and Mount Hope rivers. It runs S. E. and joins the Quinebaug. The united stream still bears the name of Shetucket till it receives Norwich river, after which it is called the Thames.

Shevagunga, t. India, in the Carnatic, which pays yearly to Great Britain a tribute of 50,000 pagodas. Lon. 78° 30′ E. Lat. 9° 54′ N.

Shevagurry, t. India, in Tinnevelly. Lon. 77° 32′ E. Lat. 9° 23′ N.

Shevelpatore, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 77° 43′ E. Lat. 9° 31′ N.

Sheygya, Dar, country of Nubia, at the bend of the Nile. Chief town, Merawe.

Shiant Islands, a cluster among the Western islands of Scotland, 6 m. from the S. E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6° 20′ W. Lat. 57° 53′ N.

Shiel Loch, lake, Scotland, in Inverness-shire, about 10 miles long, which discharges itself into the Western sea by the river Shiel.

Shield, Cape, low point, New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. Lon. 136° 23′ E. Lat. 13° 19½′ S.

Shields, North, seaport, Eng. in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne, on its N. bank. It has a spacious quay, where ships of 300 tons may load and unload with perfect safety, and the harbour is calculated to accommodate 2,000 sail of ships. The principal trade consists in the exportation of coals to London, and other places along the eastern coast, both of England and Scotland. Here are various manufactures connected with shipping, also a cast iron foundery, an extensive tannery, a skinnery, a tobacco manufactory, a glove manufactory, and five hat manufactories Pop. 7,699. ½ m. W. Tynemouth, 279 N. by W. London. Lon. 1° 25′ W. Lat. 55° 0′ N.

Shields, South, t. Eng. in Durham, at the mouth of the Tyne, directly opposite to North Shields. It has of late years greatly increased in size and population. The dry docks are 11 in number: they are commodious, and large enough to contain 16 vessels. About 50 or 60 years ago, the number of ships belonging to this town is said to have been only four; they now amount to upwards of 500. Pop. above 10,000. 21 m. N. N. E. Durham, 278 N. N. E. London.

Shieldsborough, t. Hancock co. Mississippi, on the bay of St. Louis, 40 m. N. E. New-Orleans. The bay is navigable for vessels drawing 7 feet water. Shieldsborough is a pleasant and healthy place, and is much resorted to by the citizens of New Orleans during the hot months. Here is an incorporated college.

Shiffnal, or *Sheffnall*, t. Eng. in Salop. Pop. 4,061. 9 m. N. E. Bridgenorth, 136 N. W. London.

Shilluk, country on the Bahr el Abiad, to the S. of Sennaar, in Africa.

Shimene, Port, on the N. side of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Shin, Loch, lake, Scotland, in Sutherland, about 20 miles long, which discharges itself at its E. extremity, by the river Shin, into the frith of Dornoch.

Ship Cove, cove, W. side of Queen Charlotte's sound, in the southern island of New Zealand. Lon. 175° 6′ E. Lat. 41° 10′ S.

Ship Island, isl. between Horn and Cat islands, on the coast of Mississippi, 10 m. S. of the bay of Biloxi. It is 9 miles long and 2 broad. Lon. 88° 48′ W. Lat. 30° 5′ N.

Shipham, v. Eng. in Somerset. Pop. 539. 2 m. from Axbridge.

Shipley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, at the junction of the Bradford canal with the Leeds and Liverpool navigation. Pop, 1,214. 3½ m. N. N. W. Bradford.

Shippen, t. Mac Kean co. Pa. Pop. 111.

Shippensburg, p-t. and borough, Cumberland co. Pa. on a branch of Conedogwinit. It contains about 200 houses chiefly built of stone, and three churches, 1 each for Seceders, Germans, and Methodists. Pop. 1,417. 21 m. N. by E. Chambersburg, 140 W. Philadelphia.

Shippingport, t. Jefferson co. Kentucky, on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville, at the foot of the rapids, on a beautiful plain. It is the natural harbor and landing place for all vessels ascending the Ohio. During three-fourths of the year they of necessity stop here, which they can do with perfect safety, as there is a basin immediately in front of the town, capable of containing any number of vessels, of any burden. The town is regularly laid out, and rapidly improving. Here are a ship-yard, rope-walk, and an extensive flour-mill. Pop. in 1819, 600.

Shipton, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the river St. Francis, 48 m. S. by E. Three-Rivers. Pop. 1,000.

Shipston, t. Eng. in Worcester, on the Stour. Pop. 1,377. 11 m. S. S. W. Stratford-upon-Avon, 83 N. W. London.

Shira, r. Scotland, in Argyle, falls into Loch Fyne.

Shiras, a great city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, and at several periods of the

whole empire. The environs are almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out to a great extent in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. Pop. 40,000. It carries on an extensive commerce, which consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The sides also of the hills which bound the plain of Shiras, produces a wine which has the highest reputation of any in Persia, or even in the east. Lon. 52° 44′ E. Lat. 29° 36′ N.

Shircoat, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, adjoining to Halifax. Pop. 2,823.

Shirley, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 41 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 922.

Shirley, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,191.

Shirleysburg, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 183.

Shirvan, lately a province of Persia, but now belonging to Russia. It consists of a large triangular peninsula, extending into the Caspian, and varies in breadth from 16 miles to 160. It is bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan; S. by the Kur, which separates it from Ghilan and Aderbijan. Shirvan is in general a fertile country, watered by numberless rivers, some of which fall into the Kur, and others into the Caspian. The principal towns are Schamachi and Baku.

Shisdra, t. Eu. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Shisdra which joins the Oka. Pop. 1,900. 77 m. S. W. Kaluga. Lon. 36° 11′ E. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Shitlington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,410.

Shiver's mills, p-v. Warren co. Geo.

Shoa, province in the S. extremity of Abyssinia, having Amhara on the N. and Efat on the E. Gondar is the capital.

Shoal creek, r. Illinois, which runs into Kaskaskias river on the N. It is navigable for boats 30 miles.

Shoal Inlet, channel between two small islands, on the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 77° 58′ W. Lat. 34° 5′ N.

Shoals, Isles of. See *Isles of Shoals.*

Shoalness, low point on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 198° 12′ E. Lat. 60° N.

Shoal-Water Bay, bay on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. of entrance, 150° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 21′ 35″ S.

Shoal Water Cape, headland, on the N.W. coast of America. Lon. 235° 11′ E. Lat. 46° 47′ N.

Shobdon, v. Eng. in Hereford. 8 m. from Leominster.

Shobury, North and *South*, two villages, Eng. in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames.

Shoccoe Springs, in Warren co. N. C. much resorted to for the mineral waters. Here is an academy.

Shoggle, or *Choug*, t. Syria, on the Orontes, 20 m. S. E. Antioch.

Sholapoor, t. Hind. cap. of a district of the same name, is on the N. bank of the Kistna, and belongs to the Nizam. Lon. 75° 40′ E. Lat. 17° 43′ N.

Sholingur, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 79° 30′ E. Lat. 13° 8′ N.

Shooter's hill, v. Eng. in Kent, 8 m. E. S. E. London.

Shoreham, New, t. and borough, Eng. in Sussex, on the coast of the English channel. It is principally engaged in ship-building. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 770. 56 m. S. by W. London. Lon. 0° 16′ W. Lat. 50° 50′ N.

Shoreham, p-t. Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 49 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,881. Here is an academy.

Short creek, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 4 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,978.

Shotover, hamlet, Eng. in Oxfordshire, 4½ m. E. by N. Oxford, remarkable for its ochre, similar in quality to fuller's earth.

Shott, an extensive plain at the S. extremity of Algiers, bordering on the Sahara. 50 miles long, and 12 broad, yielding salt.

Shoulder's hill, p-v. Nansemond co. Va.

Shounshu, or *Choumchoo*, one of the Kurile island, 36 miles long, and 20 broad. 10 m. S. Kamtschatka.

Shrewsbury, t. and borough, Eng. cap. of Shropshire, on the Severn, with a castle. Shrewsbury is a place of considerable trade. Flannels, and a coarse woollen cloth called Welsh webs, are the staple articles. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 16,606. 40 m. W. Litchfield, 154 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 52° 42′ N.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 22 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,149.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 6 m. E. Worcester, 38 W. Boston. Pop. 1,458.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Monmouth co. N. J. on the sea coast. It is separated from Middletown by North river, which is navigable a few miles, 15 m. N. E. by E. Monmouth court-house, 14 S. E. Middletown point, 79 E. N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,284. It contains 3 churches, 1 each for Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Quakers. Much genteel company resort here from Philadelphia and New York during the summer.

Shrewsbury, p-t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,983.

Shrewsbury, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 379.

Shrewsbury, p-v. Kenhawa co. Va.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, county, England, on the borders of Wales, bounded N. by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. Extent, 1,403 sq. miles, or 898,000 acres. Pop. 194,298; of whom 16,693 families were employed in agriculture, 16,744 in trade, and 6,022 otherwise.

Shubenacadie, r. Nova Scotia, which empties itself into Cobequid bay.

Shujawulpore, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas, on the Jummary. Lon. 76° 45′ E. Lat. 23° 43′ N.

Shukasku, v. Irak Arabi, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, a little above its junction with the Tigris. It carries on a great traffic with Bassora, the Euphrates being navigable up to this place for large boats.

Shumsabad, t. Hind. in Lahore, belonging to the Seiks, on the E. side of the Jhylum. Lon. 72° 15′ E. Lat. 32° 16′ N.

Shumshairabad, t. Hind. in Agra, 5 m. S.E. Mow

Shundrabandy, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 77° 45′ E. Lat. 9° 35′ N.

Shus, a large mass of ruins in Khusistan, in Persia, extending about 12 miles from the Kerah to the Alzal; and according to major Rennell, the site of the ancient Susa.

Shuster, city of Persia, capital of Khusistan, at the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karoon. It is defended on three sides by an old wall. The houses are good, being principally built of stone, but the streets are narrow and dirty. Pop. above 15,000, Persians and Arabs. Here is a manufac-

tory of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassora. Lon. 48° 59′ E. Lat. 32° N.

Shutesbury, t. Franklin co. Mass. 12 m. S. E. Greenfield, 90 W. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,029. Here is a medicinal spring.

Siak, r. Sumatra, which discharges itself into the straits of Campar, nearly opposite Malacca, in 1° 40′ N. lat. From its mouth to the town of Siak, is about 65 miles, and from thence to a place called Pakanbharu, about 100 more. The width of the river is in general from about half to three quarters of a mile, and its depth from 7 to 15 fathoms; but on the bar at low water there are only 15 feet, and several shoals near its mouth.

Siak, t. in the N. E. of Sumatra, on the above river. It exports gold, wax, sago, salted fish, and fish-roes, elephants' teeth, gambir, camphor, rattans, and other canes.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula between India and China, bounded W. by the Birman empire, N. by China and Thibet, E. by ranges of mountains which separate it from Cambodia and Cochin-China, S. by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. It is composed chiefly of the fertile valley of the Menam, bordered on each side at some distance by a range of mountains. A large portion of the valley is inundated during a part of the year by the overflowing of the Menam, and produces ample crops of rice, the only grain of the country and the principal food of the inhabitants. The sugar cane, the cocoa-nut, the pine-apple, the tamarind and the banana are also very plentiful in Siam. The mountains are covered with forests, which abound with wild animals, particularly the elephant, rhinoceros, and tiger. Pop. estimated at 4,000. In their religion, literature, government, cruelty of punishments, and general character, the Siamese bear a strong resemblance to the Birmans.

Siam, more properly called *Juthia* or *Odia*, the capital of the kingdom of Siam, is on the river Menam, 50 or 60 m. from its mouth. The city is surrounded with a brick wall, and is intersected by several large canals. The streets run along the canals, so that ships from the river may enter the town, and land their cargoes near the principal houses. Lon. 100° 23′ E. Lat. 14° 5′ N. Pop. 119,000.

Siam, Gulf of, a great bay of the Eastern ocean, having on the W. part of the peninsula of Malacca, and on the E. the kingdom of Cambodia. At its N. extremity it touches on the kingdom of Siam, and receives the great river Menam. It extends from about 9° to 14° N. lat. and from 100° to 104° E. lon.

Siang-yang, city China, in Houquang, on the river Han, with a considerable trade. Lon. 111° 39′ E. Lat. 32° 5′ N.

Siao Isle, isl. about 35 miles in circumference, off the N. E. extremity of Celebes, on which is a volcano. Lon. 125° 5′ E. Lat. 2° 44′ N.

Sias, r. Eu. Rusia, which joins the Wolga, and is united by a canal with the Volchov.

Siatista, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon. Pop. 4,000. 55 m. W. S. W. Salonica.

Sibaba, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122° 25′ E. Lat. 6° 36′ N.

Sibaldes, cluster of islands near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 59° 35′ W. Lat. 50° 53′ N.

Siberia, a vast territory of Asia, including the whole of Asiatic Russia, excepting 8 or 10 provinces around the Caspian. It is bounded N. by the Frozen ocean; W. by the chain of the Ourals, which separate it from Russia in Europe, and the provinces of Orenbourg and Astracan; S. by the Altai and the chains of Sayansk and Yablonoy which separate it from Independent Tartary, and the tribes nominally subject to the Chinese empire; E. by the Eastern ocean; between 50° and 75° N. lat. and between 60° and 190° E. lon. Length from E. to W. about 4,500 miles; breadth from 1,200 to 2,000. The most striking feature of this country is the steppes or vast level plains, which cover a very great portion of its surface, and are marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and filled with almost numberless saline lakes. Siberia is very rich in minerals. The Ural mountains contain extensive mines of iron and copper with some of gold, for the working of which considerable establishments have been formed. The great scene of mining operations in the Altay chain is the Schlangenberg or Serpent mountain, situated about 60 miles from the Irtish and 100 from the Oby. It may be considered as an enormous mineral mass; wherever its covering of slate rock is taken off, all the substances beneath are found to yield gold, silver, copper and plumbago. Zinc, arsenic and sulphur are also abundant. Between 1749 and 1771 it produced 12,348 pounds of gold, and more than 324,000 pounds of silver. It still yields annually 36,000,000 pounds of mineral of every description; and the veins already discovered will supply the same quantity for 20 years. The mass of the population in Siberia consists of the native tribes, who pay to the Russian government a certain tribute annually. The European inhabitants consist of troops occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over this vast dominion, and of the descendants of exiles. The religion is that of Boodh, or of the Lamas, here called Shamanism. Christianity has hitherto made very little progress among the natives; though considerable efforts have recently been made, and with some success, both by the Russian government and the British missionary societies. The commerce of Siberia consists chiefly in the exportation of its metals and furs; and in the overland intercourse of Russia with the Chinese empire. The former is in a great measure in the hands of the government, who have monopolized the most valuable mines, and to whom the tribute of all the wandering tribes is paid in furs. Pop. estimated at 2,700,000. Siberia is divided into two governments, Tobolsk and Irkoutsk.

Sibnibas, t. Bengal. Lon. 88° 49′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ N.

Siboure, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on the Nivelle, opposite to St. Jean de Luz. Pop. 1,900.

Sibu, one of the Philippine islands, about 240 miles in circumference. *Sibu*, or *Sogbu*, the capital, contains 5,000 houses; and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 123° 44′ E. Lat. 10° 35′ N.

Sibuyan Isle, one of the Philippines, from 30 to 40 miles in circumference. Lon. 122° 30′ E. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Sicandro, small uninhabited isl. in the Grecian archipelago, near Policandro.

Siccomario, district of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, at the junction of the Po and the Tanaro.

Sichem, t. Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Demer. Pop. 1,500. 14 m. N. E. Louvain.

Sicignano, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 3,400.

Sicilies, Two, Kingdom of the. See *Naples, Kingdom of.*

Sicily, the largest island of the Mediterranean, situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, and extending from Lon. 12° 42′ to 16° 10′ E. Lat. 36° 30′ to 38° 12′ N. Length from E. to W. 180 miles; greatest breadth, 130. Extent, including the small islands along its coast, about 12,500 square miles. It has long been divided into three parts, the Val di Mazzara, Val di Demona, and Val di Noto, but in 1815, was again divided into 7 intendancies, viz. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanissetta. Pop. 1,660,000.

Sicily is separated from the Italian continent by a strait called the Faro di Messina, from 2 to 15 miles broad. A chain of mountains, extends through the island from E. to W. throwing off branches to the S. Between the ridges are beautiful vallies, and along the coasts are extensive plains. The soil has always been noted for its fertility, Sicily having been anciently styled the granary of the Roman Empire. But the lands at present are almost entirely in the hands of the barons and clergy, and tracts of many miles in extent, are left uncultivated. The products are corn, flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, cotton, silk and fruits. The religion is the Catholic.

The revenue of Sicily is computed at £1,000,000 sterling. The army in time of peace does not exceed 10,000 men. This island forms with Naples the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Sicklagully, pass in the range of hills which separate Bengal from Bahar, about 18 m. N. by W. Rajemal. Lon. 87° 40′ E. Lat. 25° 12′ N.

Siculiana, t. on the S. coast of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the Canna, with a harbour. Pop. 6,000. 8 m. W. by N. Girgenti.

Sicyon, a once celebrated town of Greece, in the Morea, to the N. W. of Corinth.

Sidari, or *Sidero, Cape*, the N. extremity of the island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 19° 52′ E. Lat. 37° 53′ N.

Side, Ruins of, on a promontory upon the coast of Asia Minor. Here are considerable remains, the most remarkable of which are those of the theatre, one of the largest and best preserved of any in Asia Minor. Lon. 31° 30′ E. Lat. 36° 50′ N.

Sideling Hill, a range of hills in the N. W. part of Maryland, which extend between Alleghany and Washington counties.

Siders, t. Switz. in the Valais, on a rivulet, 8 m. E. Sion.

Sidili. See *Sdilles.*

Sidlaw, or *Sudlaw Hills*, ridge of hills in Scotland, which extends in a direction from west to east, through the counties of Perth and Angus, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin.

Sidlesham, v. Eng. in Sussex, with a quay. Pop. 865. 4½ m. from Chichester.

Sidmouth, t. Eng. in Devon, on the river Sid, which falls into a bay of the English channel. Pop. 1,688. 12 m. S. E. Exeter, 158 W. by S. London. Lon. 3° 14′ W. Lat. 50° 41′ N.

Sidney, t. of the island of Cape Breton, 20 m. N. Louisburg.

Sidney Cove. See *Sydney Cove.*

Sidney, t. Hastings co. Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Sidney, p-t. Cennebeck co. Maine, on Kennebeck river, 8 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,890.

Sidney, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 25 m. W. Delhi, 95 S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,107.

Sidney, t. and cap. Shelby co. Ohio.

Sidra, (an. *Syrtis,*) gulf, Tripoli, between Lon. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ E. and between 30° 30′ and 32° 30′ N.

Siedlce, t. Poland, cap. of Podlachia. Pop. 2,200. 55 m. E. Warsaw.

Sieg, r. Prussian Westphalia, which, falls into the Rhine, nearly opposite Bonn.

Siegen, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg. Pop. 4,000. 42 m. E. Bonn.

Siegeni, t. in the island of Malta. Pop. 2,300.

Siemiatyce, t. Russian Poland, 7 m. S. S. W. Belcz, 51 S. by W. Bialystok. Pop. 2,800. Here is a college.

Sienna, Territorio di Sienna, or *Siennese*, province of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa; 62 miles long, and of nearly an equal breadth. Extent, 3,100 sq. miles. It is divided into two districts, called Upper and Lower. Pop. estimated at 190,000.

Sienna, or *Siena*, city Tuscany, capital of the province of Sienna. Pop. 24,000. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style, inferior to none in Italy, except St. Peter's at Rome. Sienna is the seat of a university, and of several academies, among which those of physics and natural history have acquired some note. The Siennese reckon ameng their number a large proportion of gentry and literati, and lay claim to a reputation for politeness, and to a taste for learning and the arts, in particular for speaking Italian with great purity. It is the see of an archbishop, 30 m. S. by E. Florence. Lon. 11° 10′ 15″ E. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Sierads, t. Poland, on the Wartha, 29 m. E. S. E. Kalisch, 108 W. S. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,600.

Sierck, t. France, in Moselle, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,000. 25 m. N. by E. Metz.

Sierra, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word *Sierra* is a general name for mountain in Spain.

Sierra Leone, a country on the west coast of Africa, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat. A river of the same name passes through it nearly in the centre. The lands on this river, for a considerable distance, are very fertile, producing cotton, rice, sugar, and most of the tropical fruits. A colony was planted here by the British in 1791, for the purpose of cultivating the productions suited to the climate, and opening a trade with the interior. The first settlers were about 500 in number, principally blacks, who were increased in 1792, by 1,200 free negroes from Nova Scotia. The first colonists suffered from sickness, and in 1794, the settlement was destroyed by the French, but it was afterwards re-established, and in 1809, contained 1,500 persons; since which it has been very flourishing, and is now the most important English colony in Africa, except the Cape of Good Hope. The population in 1820, was 12,509; it consists principally of Africans, rescued from the holds of slave ships, and who, when they were introduced into the colony were at the lowest point of mental and moral depression. They now exhibit a very gratifying proof of the susceptibility of the African character for improvement and civilization. From savages and gross idolaters, many of them have been converted into enter-

prising traders, skilful mechanics, and industrious farmers, supporting themselves and their families in comfort, and performing respectably all the duties of citizens. They discharge the duties of jurors, constables, and other offices with much propriety, and are a fine example of a community of black-men living as freemen, enjoying the benefits of the British constitution, regularly attending public worship; and gradually improving by means of schools and other institutions in knowledge and civilization. This happy change has been effected by the blessing of God on the labours of English missionaries. The number of missionaries in the colony in 1819, was 17, and the number of children in the schools at the various settlements in 1821, was 1,959. The value of goods imported at the port of Freetown in 1821, was £105,060 sterling. The amount of the exports for the same year was 6,805 tons. The principal articles of export are timber, elephants' teeth and scrivelloes, palm oil, camwood, gum copal, hides, bees' wax, gold, rice, chillies, coffee and grains.

Sierra Madre, ridge of mountains in N. America, forming part of the Andes. It commences near Guadalaxara, and extends 450 miles in a northerly direction.

Sierra Nivada, chain of mountains, Spain, which is principally confined to the province of Granada, and terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean in various points, the most southern of which is the rock of Gibraltar. The highest single mountains of Spain are in the Sierra Nivada, the loftiest summit of which is 12,762 feet above the level of the sea.

Sierra Morena. See *Morena.*

Sievero Vostachnoi, cape on the N. coast of A. Russia. Lon. 101° 14′ E. Lat. 78° N.

Sievero Zapadnoi, cape on the N. coast of A. Russia. Lon. 94° 14′ E. Lat. 77° N.

Sievershausen, v. Hanover, 19 m. N. W. Gottingen.

Sigean, or *Sijean*, t. France, in Aude, on the Berre, 9 m. S. Narbonne. Pop. 1,800.

Sigeth, *Nagy*, or *Sigethbar*, t. Hungary, near the Almasch. Pop. 3,000. 44 m. S. E. Canischa. 160 S. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 48′ 48″ E. Lat. 46° 31′ 5″ N.

Sigeth, or *Szigeth*, t. Hungary, cap. of the county of Marmarosch, at the confluence of the Itza and the Theyss. Pop. 6,500. 48 m. N. by E. Nagy-Banya, 243 E. by N. Pest.

Sigg, or *Sikke*, r. Algiers, which unites with Habran, when their combined stream falls into the Mediterranean, near Oran.

Sigmaringen, t. Germany, on the Danube, the residence of the princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. 29 m. N. Constance.

Sigmaringen, (the principality.) See *Hohenzollern.*

Signes, t. France, in Var, on the Tay. Pop. 1,500. 11 m. N. Toulon.

Signy le Grand, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Vaux. Pop. 2,100. 14 m. N. W. Mezieres.

Sigri, *Cape*, the N. W. point of the island of Mitylene. Lat. 39° 26′ N.

Sigtuna, t. Sweden, in Upland, on a creek of the lake of Malar. 10 m. N. Stockholm.

Siguenza, (an. *Segontium*,) city, Spain, in Guadalaxara. Pop. 5,000. It is the see of a bishop. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents, 2 hospitals, a castle, and an arsenal. In the environs are salt springs. 75 m. N. E. Madrid, 95 S. S. E. Burgos. Lon. 2° 57′ W. Lat. 40° 58′ N.

Sihon, or *Sirr*, (an. *Jaxartes*,) r. Independent Tartary, rising on the western side of the mountains which separate that region from Cashgar, in Chinese Tartary. After a long course, chiefly to the N. W. it falls into the E. side of the Aral sea.

Sikaria, or *Sakaria*, r. Asia Minor, which falls into the gulf of Erekli, in the Black sea. Lon. 30° 45′ E Lat. 41° 10′ N.

Sikiang, or *West River*, r. China, which falls into the sea to the S. of Canton.

Sikino, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, between Polyandro and Nio. Lon. 25° 10′ E. Lat. 36° 43′ N.

Siklos, t. Hungary, 16 m. S. by E. Funfkirchen, 118 S. Pest.

Sil, r. Spain, which joins the Minho in Galicia.

Silading, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124° 25′ E. Lat. 1° 21′ N.

Silaro, r, Italy, in Ravenna, which falls into an arm of the Reno.

Silberberg, t. Prussian Silesia. Pop. 1,600, with a strong fortress capable of containing 5,000 men. 11 m. N. Glatz, 40 S. S. W. Breslau.

Silberstrasse, v. Saxony, on the Mulda, 4 m. S. S. E. Zwickau.

Silchester, v. Eng. in Hants, 7 m. from Basingstoke.

Silesia, province of the Prussian dominions, between Poland on the E. and Bohemia on the W. and extending from Lon. 14° 25′ to 18° 12′ E. and from Lat. 49° 40′ to 51° 59′ N. The county of Glatz, and a portion of Lusatia, are now annexed to it. Area, computed at 15,000 square miles. Pop. more than 2,000,000. The Sudetic chain of mountains divides Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia, and from Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. The country to the east of the Oder is not fertile, but the western or German side is the best portion of the Prussian territory, containing mines of coal and iron, and also of copper, vitriol, and cobalt. The annual value of the linen manufacture of Silesia, is estimated at £1,500,000 sterling; that of woollens, at more than £500,000. The number of Protestants and Catholics is about equal, and there are 12,000 Jews.

Silesia, *Austrian*, province of Austria. Area, 1,845 sq. miles. Pop. 350,000. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and is now incorporated with Moravia.

Silhet, district of Bengal, between 24° and 26° N. lat. on the E. side of the Bramapootra river. *Silhet*, properly *Sirihat*, the capital, is in lon. 91° 40′ E. lat. 24° 55′ N.

Silifrey. See *Jillifree.*

Silino, small isl. among the Philippines, near the N. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121° 40′ E. Lat. 9° 2′ N.

Silistria, or *Dristria*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the S. bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Missova. It is well fortified, and has several handsome mosques and baths. Pop. 20,000. It is the see of an archbishop. 155 m. N. N. E. Adrianople. Lon. 27° 6′ E. Lat. 44° 15′ N.

Silivri, or *Selivrea*, (an. *Selymbria*,) seaport, Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the sea of Marmora. Pop. 6,000, of whom 1,500 are Greeks, and 200 Jews. 32 m. W. Constantinople.

Siljan, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, 29 m. N. W. Fahlun.

Silla, t. Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the S.

bank of the Niger. Lon. 1° 34′ W. Lat. 14° 48′ N.

Silla de Caraccas, peak of the Andes, near the city of Caraccas, 8,420 feet high.

Sillabar, or *Cellabar*, seaport of Sumatra, with a good harbor. 30 m S. S. E. Bencoolen.

Sillah Mew, t. Birman empire, on the E. bank of the Irrawuddy. Lon. 94° 30′ E. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Sille le Guillaume, t. France, in Sarthe. Pop. 2,000.

Sillery, seignory, Quebec co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 3 m. S. W. Quebec.

Sillian, t Austria, in Tyrol, on the Drave, 60 m. E. S. E. Innspruck.

Silly, t. Netherlands, in Hainault. Pop. 2,200.

Silsoe, or *Silvishoe*, v. Eng. in Bedfordshire, 14½ N. N. W. London.

Silver bluff, in S.C. on Savannah river, about 30 feet high, extending about 2 miles on the river, and about 1 mile wide. Here are vestiges of antiquity.

Silver creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio below Clarksville. Copperas is found in large quantities on its banks.

Silver creek, t. Green co. Ohio. Pop. 1,048.

Silver lake, p-t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 456.

Silvermines, v. Ireland, in the vicinity of which are lead mines. 77 m. W. S. W. Dublin.

Silves, t. Portugal, in Algarva, on the river Silves, which is navigable as far as this town. Pop. 2,000. 24 m. E. N. E. Lagos, 45 W. N. W. Tivira.

Simancas, t. Spain, in Valladolid, at the entrance of the Pisuerga into the Douro, 15 m. S. W. Valladolid.

Simand, v. Hungary, in the Palatinate of Arad. 18 m. S. S. E. Guyla. Lon. 21° 24′ E. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Simbani, country of W. Africa, separating the kingdom of Woolly from that of Bondou.

Simbirsk, government of Eu. Russia, on both sides of the Wolga, between 52° and 57° N. lat., having the government of the Kasan on the N. and that of Saratov on the S. Extent, 30,000 sq. miles. Pop. 850,000.

Simbirsk, the capital of the above, is situated at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Wolga, 410 m. E. S. E. Moscow, 730 S. E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 11,000. It contains 10 churches or chapels, and its position is favorable to trade. Lon. 40° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 25′ N.

Simcoe Lake, lake of Upper Canada, communicating with Lake Huron, through the river Severn.

Simcoe, co. Home district, Up. Canada, extending from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron.

Simferopol, or *Akmetschet*, t. Eu. Russia, in the Crimea, and the seat of the government of Taurida, is on the Salgir. Pop. 1,600. 136 m. S. by E. Cherson. Lon. 24° 8′ E. Lat. 45° 12′ N.

Simi, or *Symi*, isl in the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Rhodes. Lon. 37° 34′ E. Lat. 36° 36′ N.

Simmenthal, valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, traversed by the small river Simme. It is 24 miles long, and is divided by the river into Upper and Lower Simmenthal, the latter sometimes called Wimmis.

Simmern, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1,560. 23 m. S. S. W. Coblentz.

Simmes, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 247.

Simmon's Island, small isl. on the coast of S. C. at the S. end of Johns island.

Simoga, t. India, i
Toom river. Lat. 7
Simon's Bay, bay
forming the head of
Simonytornya, or
the confluence of the
m. S. S. W. Buda.
Simorre, t. France,
S. E. Auch.
Simplon, or *Simpe*
separates the canton
montese territory, 1
the sea. The road o
ed 1805, at the join
kingdom of Italy, in
was a work of great
years. It is 36 miles
ses over 264 bridges,
galleries, or passage
pending rocks, the
nearly 6,000 feet.
Simpson, t. Buckin
St. Francis river, 30
Simpson, co. Ken
803. Engaged in ag
in manufactures 78.
Simpson's Island, i
from Carteret's islan
26′ S.
Simpsonville, p-v.
Simpsonville, p-v.
Simsbury, p-t. Ha
Hartford. It conta
gregationalists, and
1,954.
Sin, or *Bursin*, kin
ing about 10 leagues
taining a surface of a
about 60,000. The
and Faghioup.
Sinaab, t. Algiers,
the Shelliff, 72 m. S.
Sinai, a mountain
the Red sea, celebrat
spot whence the law
range to which Sinai
Jibbel Musa, and con
the vallies of which
gullies, between ru
the foot of the moun
St. Catherine. 150
Sanamari, r. Fren
the Atlantic, in lat. 5
Sinan, r. Algiers,
Mailah, about 5 m. f
Sinano, v. Greece
occupy the site of th
Sinaruco, r. New G
Llanos, which enter
Capanapa and the M
Sinay, v. Netherla
3,400. 16 m. N. E. C
Sincapore, or *Sin*
strait of the same na
lacca Lon. 103° 30′
Sindangan Bay, la
Mindanao. Lon. 12
Sinde, province, H
dus, between lat. 24°
depends on the prope
tion by means of can
The produce is sug

grain. Hyderabad is the capital. It exports rice, butter, pot-ash, hides, salt-petre; also horses, and camels. Sinde is divided into many principalities, subject chiefly to 3 Ameers or princes, who are Beloochees, and pay tribute to Cabul. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans of the Soony sect.

Sinde. See *Indus.*

Sinde, r. Hind. which falls into the Jumna, 7 m. below Calpie.

Sindelfingen, t. Wirtemberg, 9 m. S. W. Stutgard. Pop. 3,000.

Sindkera, t. Hind. in Khandeish, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 74° 40′ E. Lat. 21° 11′ N.

Sindoury, t. Hind. in Gunwaneh, belonging to the Nagpore rajah. Lon. 82° 40′ E. Lat. 22° 7′ N.

Sindwar. See *Sinjar.*

Sinepuxent, a long and narrow bay on the S. E. coast of Maryland, separated by a number of islands, from the Atlantic. Sinepuxent inlet is in lat. 38° 10′ 30″ N. 12 m. E. Snowhill.

Sines, seaport, Portugal, in Alentejo, the birthplace of the navigator Vasco de Gama. 40 m. S. Setubal. Lon. 8° 44′ 45″ W. Lat. 37° 57′ 30″ N.

Sineu, t. in the island of Majorca, 20 m. E. Palma. Pop. 5,500.

Sinew River, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, between 55° and 56° N. lat. and falls into Peace river, after a course of about 100 miles.

Sing, or *Sign*, t. Austrian Dalmatia, 18 m. N. Spalatro.

Singan, city, China, in Shan-si. It formed at one time the imperial residence, and is still very populous, and trades in mules, which are sent to Peking. Lon. 108° 29′ E. Lat. 35° 14′ N.

Singbhoom, t. Hind. in Orissa, and cap. of a district tributary to the Mahrattas. Lon. 85° 55′ E. Lat. 22° 37′ N.

Singen, v. Baden, 17 m. W. N. W. Constance.

Singepooram, t. Hind. in Orissa, tributary to the Nagpore Mahrattas. Lon. 83° 24′ E. Lat. 19° 35′ N.

Singhea, or *Singee*, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the E. bank of the Gunduck. Lon. 85° 15′ E. Lat. 25° 52′ N.

Singhericonda, t. India, in the Carnatic. Lon. 80° 2′ E. Lat. 15° 14′ N.

Singinging, isl. in the Eastern seas, near the E. coast of Nassau. Lon. 100° 2′ E. Lat. 3° 50′ S.

Singleton's, p-v. Southampton co. Va.

Singrowla, district, Hind. in Gundwaneh, situated about 24° N. lat. and bounded E. by Bahar. It is tributary to the Nagpore Mahrattas.

Sing-sing, v. in Mount Pleasant, N. Y. on the Hudson. The river is here 3 miles wide. Singsing has a good landing and some shipping, and is well situated for trade.

Singumnere, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, cap. of a district belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 40° 40′ E. Lat. 19° 46′ N.

Sinia, r. Siberia, which falls into the Obi, 52 m. N. Beresof.

Sinigaglia, t. Ecclesiastical State, dutchy of Urbino, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic. Pop. 6,200. 17 m. S. E. Pesaro. Lon. 13° 11′ 45″ E. Lat. 43° 43′ 16″ N.

Sinjar, insulated range of mountains in Diarbekir, A. Turkey, extending into Persia. They are occupied by the Yezedi.

Sinkel, t. on the W. coast of Sumatra, on a river of the same name, which falls into the sea, 40 m. below. Lon. 98° 2′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ N.

Sinking spring, or *Middletown*, p-v. Highland co. Ohio, 38 m. S. W. Chillicothe.

Sinope, seaport on the N. coast of Asia Minor, anciently the capital of Pontus. Pop. 50,000. It has an excellent road, with docks for the Turkish imperial marine. Lon. 35° E. Lat. 41° 6′ N.

Sinu, r. New Granada, which enters the Caribbean sea, in lat. 9° 29′ N.

Sinsheim, t. Baden. Pop. 2,200. 14 m. S. S. E. Heidelberg.

Sinsig, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 14 m. S. S. E. Bonn.

Sion, or *Sitten*, t. Switz. the chief place of the canton of the Valais, and the see of a bishop, on the Rhone. 60 m. E. Geneva, 50 S. by W. Bern. Lon. 7° 21′ 45″ E. Lat. 46° 14′ 15″ N.

Sion, t. and fort, Hind. on the island of Bombay, 9 m. from the city. Lon. 72° 40′ E. Lat. 19° 7′ N.

Sioule, r. France, in Puy de Dome, which joins the Allier, 2 m. N. St. Pourcain.

Siout. See *Siut.*

Sioux, Indians, the most powerful tribe in N. America. They consist of seven independent bands, each under its own chief: but they are united in a confederacy for the protection of their territories, and send deputies to a general council of chiefs and warriors, whenever the concerns of the nation require it. They inhabit with trifling exceptions all the country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, south of N. lat. 46°. Their country also includes large tracts south of the Missouri and east of the Mississippi. They are brave, spirited, and generous, with proud notions of their origin as a tribe, and their superiority as hunters and warriors, and with a predominant passion for war. Their number is stated by Pike at 21,675, of whom 3,800 were warriors.

Siphanto, or *Siphno*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, W. of Paros, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad. It produces maize and wheat; also mulberries, olives, vines, figs, and cotton. Pop. 4,000, all Greeks.

Si Porah, or *Good Fortune Island*, isl. of the Eastern seas, N. W. of the Poggy islands.

Sipsey, r. Alabama, which runs S. W. and joins the Tombigbee, 40 m. N. of the mouth of Alabama river.

Sir, or *Sirr.* See *Sihon.*

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific. Lon. 154° 6′ E. Lat. 4° 38′ S.

Sir Charles Hardy's Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific. Lon. 217° W. Lat. 11° 55′ S.

Sir Charles Saunder's Island, or *Tapooamanoo*, isl. in the S. Pacific, 6 miles long. Lon. 150° 40′ W. Lat. 17° 28′ S.

Sir Everard Home, Cape, cape on the W. side of Crocker's bay. Lon. 84° 5′ W. Lat. 74° 23′ N.

Sir Henry Martin's Island, isl. in the Pacific, about 16 miles in circuit. Lon. 220° 19′ E. Lat. 8° 51′ S.

Sir Isaac, Point, cape on the S. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 135° 10′ E. Lat. 34° 27′ S.

Sir Joseph Bank's Group, a cluster of islands in Spencer's gulf, on the S. coast of New Holland.

Sir Roger Curtis Isles, isl. on the S. coast of New Holland, 48 m. S. S. E. Huaheine.

Siradia. See *Sierads.*

Siraf, seaport, Laristan, in Persia, 30 m. S. W. Lar.

Siranеape, r. Mosambique, in E. Africa, with a

town of the same name at its mouth. Lat. 13° 4′ S.

Sire, province of Tigre, in Abyssinia, reaching from Axum to the Tacazze. Sire, the capital, is in lon. 38° 0′ 16″ E. lat. 14° 4′ 35″ N.

Sirgian. See *Kerman*.

Sirgoojah, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, cap. of a district which pays tribute to the rajah of Nagpore. Lon. 83° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 5′ N.

Sirhind, t. Hind. in Delhi, cap. of a district belonging to the Seiks. Lon. 75° 55′ E. Lat. 30° 40′ N.

Sirian, s-p. Pegu, 72 m. S. Pegu, 116 E. Persaim. Lon. 96° 50′ E. Lat. 16° 54′ N.

Sirius, isl. in the S. Pacific, 18 m. in circumference. Lon. 162° 30′ E. Lat. 10° 52′ S.

Sirning, t. Upper Austria, 4 m. W. Steyer, 15 S. Lintz.

Sirus. See *Seres*.

Sisal, port of Yucatan, in Mexico. Lon. 89° 59′ 30″ W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Sisibou, t. Nova Scotia, on the W. coast, 25 m. S. S. E. Annapolis.

Sissach, t. Swiss canton of Bale, on the Ergelz, Pop. 1,600. It has a seminary for training schoolmasters on Pestalozzi's plan. 13 m. S. E. Bale.

Sisseck, t. Austrian states, in Croatia, near the influx of the Kulpa into the Save, 38 m. E. Carlstadt.

Sissone, t. France, in Aisne, on the Souche. Pop. 1,100. 10 m. E. Laon.

Sissopoli, or *Sizeboli*, (an. *Appolonia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on a point of land which projects into the Black sea, with a good roadstead. The inhabitants are Greeks. 115 m. N. N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 27° 44′ E. Lat. 42° 30′ N.

Sisteron, t. France, capital of an arrondisement in Lower Alps, on the Durance. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 4,000. 45 m. N. E. Aix.

Sister Island, *Eastern*, *Middle*, and *Western*, 3 small islands in Lake Erie, near the mouth of Maumee bay, 18 m. S. E. by S. Amherstburg. The largest of them contains about 20 acres.

Sistersville, p-v. Tyler co. Va.

Siston, v. Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Avon. 6 m. E. by N. Bristol.

Sitova, *Szistow*, or *Schistab*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, with a citadel. Pop. 20,000. Its trade consists in leather and cotton. 25 m. E. Nicopoli. Lon. 24° 44′ E. Lat. 43° 45′ N.

Sissko, t. Prussian Poland, on the Wartha, 26 m. N. N. W. Posen. Pop. 1,700.

Sitala, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific. Lon. 101° 40′ W. Lat. 17° 38′ N.

Sitang, r. Pegu, which falls into the gulf of Martaban.

Sittard, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, on the small river Gheete. Pop. 3,300. 12 m. N. N. E. Maestricht.

Sittingbourne, t. Eng. in Kent. Pop. 1,362. 11 m. S. E. Rochester, 40 E. by S. London.

Sittivica, t. Ceylon, on a branch of the Malivaddy river. Lon. 80° 13′ E. Lat. 7° 2′ N.

Sitzendorf, t. Austria, 33 m. N. N. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

Sivana Samudra, isl. in the river Cavery, belonging to Coimbetoor, in India. It contains an extraordinary cataract, 150 feet perpendicular; also the remains of many Hindoo temples.

Sivas, (an. *Pontus*,) pachalic, A. Turkey, in Natolia, bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by Trebisond and Erzerum

Konieh, and W by

Sivas, or *Sivas*, c
above pachalic, is o
Lat. 38° 55′ N.

Sivry, t. Netherla
18 m. S. S. W. Cha

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proceed from Egyp
of Africa, to Senn
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20″ E. Lat. 27° 10′

Siwah, or *Siouah*
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Six Nations, a c
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10′ N.

Sizun, t. France,
m. S. E. Landerne

Skagen, or *Scage*
the Cattegat. Pop
Lon. 10° 33′ E. Lat

Skagen, cape on
in lon. 10° 31′ E. l
the sand bank call
great distance into
house.

Skalholt, or *Rein*
borhood of the
64° N.

Skalits, or *Skalol*
of the Morava, 48
Lon. 17° 11′ 45″ E.

Skanor, seaport,
E. Lund. Lon.
52′ N.

Skara, or *Scara*,
near the lake of W
has a college, with
tal, a medical scho
m. N. E. Gottenbu
24′ N.

Skaraborg, province, Sweden, which comprises the upper part of the old province of West Gothland between lakes Wenner and Wetter. Sq. miles, 3,190. Pop. 135,695.

Skawina, t. Austrian Poland, on the Skawa, which falls into the Vistula. 31 m. S. W. Cracow.

Skeen, or *Skien*, t. Norway, in Christiania. Pop. 1,800. It has productive mines of iron and copper. 38 m. S. S. W. Christiania.

Skelligs, 2 small islands on the S. W. coast of Ireland, 6 m. S. W. Bolus Head. Lon. 10° 23′ W. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Skelton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4 m. N. E. Gainsborough.

Skene, bay on the S. shore of Melville island.

Skeneateles, lake, principally in Onondaga co. N. Y. about 15 miles long and 1½ wide. It discharges its waters through an outlet 10 miles long into Seneca river.

Skeneateles, p-v. in Marcellus, Onondaga co. N. Y. at the outlet of Skeneateles lake, 7 m. E. Auburn, 163 W. Albany. It contains about 100 houses, and a handsome Presbyterian church, and is a flourishing place.

Skenesborough. See *Whitehall*.

Skenfreth Castle, fort, Eng. in Monmouth, on the Monnow, 3 m. from Newcastle.

Skeninge, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Skena, 20 m. W. by S. Soderkoping.

Skerries, or *Skerry Isles*, 3 small islands of Shetland, 20 m. from the Mainland.

Skerton, t. Eng. in Lancashire. Pop. 1,254.

Skiathi, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, opposite to Magnesia, near the entrance of the gulf of Volo, 30 miles in circuit.

Skibereen, t. Ireland, in Cork, on the Ilen, 34 m. S. W. Cork.

Skiddaw, mt. Eng. in Cumberland, 3,022 feet above the level of the sea. 6 m. from Cockermouth.

Skielskiör, or *Skielfiskor*, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the great Belt, with a capacious harbor. 62 m. W. S. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 55° 17′ N.

Skien. See *Skeen*.

Skillo, or *Damala*, cape, Greece, on the E. coast of the Morea. Lon. 23° 36′ E. Lat. 37° 26′ N.

Skinnersville, p-v. Washington co. N. C.

Skinosa, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 12 miles in circumference, 5 m. S. from Naxia. Lon. 25° 32′ E. Lat. 36° 55′ N.

Skioe, t. Denmark, in Jutland, 15 m. N. W. Wiborg.

Skipness, Point, cape, Scotland, on the E. coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5° 24′ W. Lat. 55° 49′ N.

Skippak, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,146.

Skipton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire. Pop. 2,868. 44 m. W. York, 220 N. by W. London. Lon. 2° 0′ W. Lat. 53° 57′ N.

Sklavo-Chori, (an. *Amyclæ*,) t. of the Morea, in Greece, on the Eurotas. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Skleno, or *Glaserhay*, v. Hungary, 90 m. N. E. Presburg.

Skopelos, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, on the coast of Magnesia. 30 miles in circumference. Pop. 12,000. *Skopelos*, the capital, is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5,000.

Skotschau, t. Moravia, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,500. 50 m. W. S. W. Cracow.

Skuppernong, r. N. C. connected by a canal with the lake in Dismal Swamp.

Skuttock Hills, in Hancock co. Maine, N. N. E. of Goldsborough harbour. They are 5 in number, appear round at a distance, and serve as landmarks in sailing into the harbour.

Skwira, t. Russia, in Kiew. Lon. 29° 39′ E. Lat. 49° 44′ N.

Skutsch, t. Bohemia. Pop. 2,500. 70 m. E. by S. Prague.

Skye, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, in Inverness, separated from the mainland of Scotland by a channel 3 leagues broad. It lies between 57° and 57° 38′ N. lat. and between 5° 33′ and 6° 40′ W. lon.; is 54 miles long, and on an average 13 broad, containing 342,400 acres, of which about 30,000 are arable. The surface is mountainous, and the island is deeply indented by bays. Pop. 18,000.

Skyro, *Skyros*, or *Schkiri*, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, 60 miles in circumference. Pop. 2,000. Lon. 24° 33′ E. Lat. 38° 52′ N.

Slabtown, v. Burlington co. N. J. 4 miles from Burlington.

Slagelse, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Pop. 1,800. 50 m. W. S. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 22′ 45″ E. Lat. 55° 27′ N.

Slaithwaite, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 5½ m. W. S. W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,277.

Slane, t. Ireland, in Meath, on the left bank of the Boyne. 3 m. W. Drogheda.

Slate-iron-works, p-v. Bath co. Ken.

Slave Coast. See *Guinea*.

Slave Lake, N. America, lying between lat. 60° 30′ and 63° N. and between lon. 110° and 119° W. It is 270 miles long and 1,000 in circumference. It receives the waters of Athapescow lake from the south through Slave river, and discharges itself at its N. W. extremity through M'Kenzie's river into the Frozen ocean.

Slave river, r. N. America, which forms the outlet of Athapescow lake, and running N. falls into Slave lake.

Slaughter creek, r. Md. on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake.

Sleaford, New, t. Eng. in Lincoln, on the Slea, which joins the Witham. Pop. 1,781. 16 m. S. of Lincoln, 116 N. London. Lon. 0° 13′ W. Lat. 53° 1′ N.

Sledge Island, isl. in the N. Pacific. Lon. 193° 57′ E. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

Sleswiek, or *Schleswig*, dutchy of the Danish dominions, which has Jutland to the N. and Holstein to the S. while on the E. and W. it is bounded by the sea; about 72 miles long, and from 30 to 56 broad. Area, 3,600 square miles. Pop. 340,000. The inhabitants are of mixed descent, particularly of Danish, Saxon, and Friesland origin.

Sleswick, the capital of the dutchy of the same name, is on the Sley, which falls into the Baltic. Pop. 7,000. Here are manufactures of refined sugar, earthenware, leather, and sail-cloth. Its commerce has been considerably improved since rendering the Sley navigable by the aid of a canal. 8 m. N. Kiel, 128 S. W. Copenhagen. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 54° 32′ N.

Sligo, county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded E. by Leitrim, S. by Roscommon, S. W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by the bay of Donegal. It contains 397,060 acres, or 620 sq. miles. Pop 60,000.

Sligo, seaport, Ireland, and cap. of the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gilly to Sligo bay. Vessels of 200 tons come up to the quays. Pop. 8,000. 105

m. N.W. Dublin, 66 N. N. E. Galway. Lon. 8° 20′ W. Lat. 54° 16′ N.

Slippery rock, r. Pa. which runs into Beaver creek.

Slippery rock, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 865.

Slippery rock, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,027.

Sloanesville, p-v. Schoharie co. N. Y.

Slobodskoi, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 4,700. 20 m. N. E. Viatka. Lon. 50° 44′ E. Lat. 58° 40′ N.

Slobodsk-Ukraine. See *Charkov*.

Slokum's Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. 5 miles in circuit.

Slonim, t. Russian Lithuania, in Grodno. Pop. 4,500. 44 m. S. S. W. Novogrodek. Lon. 25° 19′ E. Lat. 52° 50′ N.

Slough, v. Eng. in Buckinghamshire. 21 m. W. London.

Sluck, t. Russian Lithuania, in Minsk. 52 m. S. Minsk. Lon. 27° 50′ E. Lat. 52° 20′ N.

Sluys, or *Ecluse*, t. Netherlands, on an arm of the sea. Pop. 1,200. 10 m. N. Bruges, 20 N. E. Ostend. Lon. 3° 23′ 9″ E. Lat. 51° 18′ 35″ N.

Smaland, province, Sweden, now forming the governments of Jonkioping and Cronoberg, also part of that of Calmar. Extent 7,750 sq. miles. Pop. 315,000.

Smalcalden, district, Germany, belonging to Hesse-Cassel, and adjacent to Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Meinungen. Extent 115 sq. miles. Pop. 22,000, almost all Lutherans.

Smalcalden, the chief town of the above district, is situated on a river of the same name, not far from Werra. Pop. 4,700. Near it are mines of iron, and several salt-works. The Protestant princes formed here, in 1531, the famous league to defend the liberties of the empire against the encroachments of Charles V. and sanctioned the confession of faith drawn up by Luther. 56 m. S. W. Cassel, 9 N. Meinungen.

Smalls, The, rocks in the Irish sea, on which a light-house is erected. 15 m. S. W. St. David's Head. Lon. 5° 33′ W. Lat. 51° 44′ N.

Smarden, v. Eng. in Kent, on the Medway, 8 m. N. E. Carnbrook, 56 S. E. by E. London.

Smerwick, v. Ireland, in Kerry, which gives name to a place called Smerwick harbour. Lon. 10° 16′ W. Lat. 52° 11′ N.

Smethport, p-t. and cap. McKean co. Pa. 45 m. E. Warren.

Smith, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,848.

Smith, co. West Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Pop. 17,580. Slaves 3,564. Engaged in agriculture 3,745, in commerce 25, in manufactures 201. Chief town, Carthage.

Smith, t. Belmont co. Ohio, 8 m. S. St. Clairsville. Pop. 1,030.

Smithfield, p-t. Providence co. R. I. on Pawtucket river, 9 m. N. W. Providence. Pop. 4,678. It contains 4 churches, 2 of which belong to the Quakers, and 3 academies. Lime of an excellent quality is made here in abundance, and exported to the Southern States. Here are also 9 cotton factories, containing together 11,000 spindles; a gun factory and several other factories.

Smithfield, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. 29 m. W. S. W. Utica. Pop. 3,338. It contains the village of Peterborough.

Smithfield, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,084.

Smithfield, p-t. Fayette co. Pa. on the E. side of the Yioughhiogeny, over which is a good bridge. 32 m. from Brownsville.

Smithfield, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 695.

Smithfield, Lower, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 961.

Smithfield, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 106.

Smithfield, Middle, t. and cap. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 812.

Smithfield, Upper, t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 877.

Smithfield, p-t. Isle of Wight co. Va. on Pagan creek which empties into James river, and is navigable for vessels of 20 tons. 30 m. W. N. W. Norfolk, 85 S. E. Richmond.

Smithfield, p-t. and cap. Johnson co. N. C. in a beautiful plain, on the E. side of the Neuse. It contains a court-house and jail, and is a place of some trade. Near the centre of the town is an Indian burying place, originally 16 feet high and 30 in diameter. 25 m. S. E. Raleigh, 100 N.W. Newbern.

Smithfield, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 15 m. E. Cambridge.

Smithfield, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 12 m. S. W. Steubenville. Pop. in 1815, 500. Here is a bank.

Smithland, p-t. Livingston co. Ken. on the Ohio. 3 m. below the mouth of Cumberland river.

Smith's Inlet, bay on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 232° 12′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Smith's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, off the Eastern shore of Virginia. It is 2 miles from the main land, with a channel of 2 or 3 fathoms depth between.

Smith's Island, small isl. off the coast of N. C. at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

Smith's borough, p-v. Tioga co. N. Y.

Smith's ferry, p-v. Ohio co. Ken.

Smith's point, the S. cape at the mouth of Potomac river.

Smith's river, r. N. H. which runs into the Pemigewasset in New-Chester.

Smith's river. See *Staunton river*, Va.

Smith's store, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.

Smithtown, p-t. Suffolk co. Long-Island, N. Y. It is situated on the Sound, 53 m. E. New-York. It has some shipping, employed chiefly in trading with New-York. Pop. 1,907.

Smithtown, t. Howard co. Missouri.

Smithville, t. Chenango co. N. Y. 13 m. S. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,553.

Smithville, p-t. Brunswick co. N. C. near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 30 m. below Wilmington. It has a convenient harbour with a good depth of water. Here is an academy.

Smoaky Cape, cape on the E. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 153° 4′ E. Lat. 30° 55′ S.

Smockville, p-v. Jefferson co. Indiana.

Smoky mountains, an elevated ridge, N.W. Territory, 40 m. S. of the portage between Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

Smolensko, government of Russia. Extent 21,400 sq. miles. Pop. 1,050,000, mostly Russians.

Smolensko, t. Eu. Russia, cap. of the above government, on the Dnieper, here a navigable stream. The part to the S. of the river is surrounded with a wall 30 feet in height, 15 thick, and a mile and three quarters in circuit. An obstinate conflict took place here on the 16th and 17th August 1812, between the Russians and the French, in which the Russians were compelled to fall back. Pop. 12,600. It has an active trade in corn and hemp; also wood, honey, wax, and furs. 235 m. W. S. W. Moscow, 350 S. by E. St. Petersburg. Lon. 31° 56′ 36″ E. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Smyrna, city of Asia Minor, and the emporium of the Levant, is situated at the head of a gulf of the Grecian archipelago. It is built in the form

of an amphitheatre around a small bay, and is defended by 3 castles. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill paved. The chief inconvenience in the situation of Smyrna is its being liable to earthquakes and to the plague. In 1814 the number of victims to the plague was estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. Pop. usually reckoned at 100,000, of whom Mr. Turner supposes the Turks to amount to between 50,000 and 60,000, the Greeks to 30,000, the Armenians to 8,000, and the Franks or Europeans to 2,000 or 3,000. The export trade of Smyrna consists chiefly of raw silk, Turkey carpets, unwrought cotton, and the beautiful goats hair or mohair of Angora, also raisins, muscadine wine and a variety of drugs. The imports are chiefly woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, and wrought silks. Lon. 27° 4′ 45″ E. Lat. 38° 29′ N.

Smyrna, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y. 10 m. N. Norwich, 105 W. Albany. Pop. 1,390.

Smyrna, formerly *Duck creek*, or *Salisbury*, p-t. Kent co. Del. on Duck creek, 10 miles above its mouth, and 12 N. W. Dover. It contains a bank and an academy.

Smythsborough, p-v. Somerset co. Pa.

Snaith, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the S. bank of the Aire. Pop. 5,095. 22 m. S. by E. York, 174 N. by W. London.

Snares, cluster of 7 islands in the S. Pacific, the largest of which is Knight's island, about 9 miles in circuit. Lon. 166° 20′ E. Lat. 48° 3′ S.

Snead's tavern, p-v. Fluvanna co. Va.

Sneeck, or *Snits*, t. Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 5,000. 13 m. S. Leeuwarden.

Sneedsborough, p-v. Richmond co. S. C.

Sneehatta, the highest mountain of Norway, in the Doffrefield chain, about lat. 62° 18′ N. 8,000 feet high.

Snettisham, Port, harbour on the N. W. coast of America, in Stephens' Passage. Lon. 226° 22′ E. Lat. 57° 53′ N.

Sneuwberg, or *Snow Mountain*, an extensive range, stretching through the district of Graaf Reynet, in the Cape of Good Hope. It is also the name of one of the divisions into which this district is divided.

Sniabar, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Sniatyn, t. Austrian Galicia, near the Pruth. Pop. 4,000. 120 m. S. E. of Lemberg. Lon. 22° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 39′ N.

Snicker' ferry, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

Snicker's gap, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Snowdon Mountain, mt. Wales, in Caernarvon, the highest mountain of Wales, 3,571 feet above the level of the sea.

Snowhill, p-t. and cap. Worcester co. Md. at the head waters of the Pokomoke, 20 m. E. Princess Ann. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a bank, an academy, and 3 churches, 1 each for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians. It is a place of considerable trade. Amount of shipping in 1816, 7,364 tons. Here is a large steam factory which is in successful operation.

Snowhill, p-v. Greene co. N. C.

Snug Corner Cove, bay on the N. W. coast of America, in Prince William Sound. Lon. 213° 48′ E. Lat. 60° 45′ N.

Snyte, r. Eng. which runs into the Dean at Shilton.

Soaghun, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 74° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 12′ N.

Soane, r. Hind. which rises in Gundwaneh, runs N. and then E. and joins the Ganges 29 miles above the city of Patna, after a course of about 500 miles.

Soangur, t. Hind. in Gujerat, on the S. bank of the Taptee. Lon. 73° 33′ E. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

Soar, or *Sour*, (an. *Leire*,) r. Eng. which runs into the Trent 3 m. N. N. E. Kegworth.

Soave, t. Austrian Italy, 10 m. E. Verona.

Society hill, p-v. Darlington district, S. C.

Society Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific. They are Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Huaheine, Tubai, and Maurua; the two last are very small. They are situated between lat. 16° 10′ and 16° 55′ S. and between lon. 150° 57′ and 152° W. The inhabitants, climate, and produce, are similar, in many respects, to those of Otaheite, from which island they are not above 50 leagues distant towards the N. W. For an account of the abolition of idolatry and introduction of Christianity in these islands, see *Otaheite*.

Society land, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 22 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 153.

Sockna, t. Fezzan, in Africa. Pop. 2,000.

Soconey, p-v. Pendleton district, S. C.

Soconusco, province of Guatimala, bounded N. by Vera Paz, Chiapa, Guaxaca, and Honduras, S. by the Pacific, E. by Nicaragua, and W. by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean. Soconusco, the capital, is on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean, lon. 120° 40′ W. lat. 15° 30′ N. 460 m. S. E. Mexico.

Socorro, one of the Revillagigedo islands, in the N. Pacific, about 20 miles broad. Lon. 110° 9′ W. Lat. 18° 48′ N.

Socorro, t. New Granada, in Santa Fe, on the Suarez. Pop. 3,500. 123 m. N. N. E. Santa Fe.

Socosta, isl. near the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 29° 45′ S.

Socotara, island of the Indian ocean, about 40 leagues to the E. of Cape Guardafui. It is 27 leagues long, and 7 broad. The chief commodity for which the island is resorted to, is aloes. Lon. 53° 33′ E. Lat. 12° 39′ N.

Soderah, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the E. side of the Chinaub. Lon. 73° 30′ E. Lat. 32° 27′ N.

Soderfors, t. Sweden, in Upsal, with a forge for anchors.

Soderham, t. Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000. 20 m. N. Gefle. Lon. 17° 0′ 30″ E. Lat. 61° 17′ 47″ N.

Sodertelge, t. Sweden, 16 m. W. S. W. Stockholm. Pop. 1,000. Lon. 17° 39′ E. Lat. 59° 12′ 30″ N.

Sodus, bay, N. Y. in Lake Ontario. It is the best harbor on the S. shore of the lake. It is 6 or 7 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide, and of sufficient depth for vessels of great burden. The entrance is ¼ of a mile wide, and at present is obstructed by a bar with only 7 feet water. It is calculated however that the bar can be removed with a small expense. Little Sodus bay is 12 m. E. of this bay.

Sodus, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 25 m. N. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,013. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Baptists.

Soest, t. Prussian Westphalia, 33 m. S. E. Munster. It was formerly a Hanse town. Pop. 5,400. Lon. 8° 5′ 20″ E. Lat. 51° 34′ 51″ N.

Sofala, country of E. Africa, at the mouth of a considerable river of the same name. It extends from lat. 19° to 23° 48′ S. It was once a place of great commercial importance, but since Mosambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, it has declined. According to many

learned inquirers, Sofala is the *Ophir* of Solomon, whither the fleets of that monarch made regular voyages in search of gold.

Sofia, or *Sophia*, city, Eu. Turkey, cap. of Bulgaria, on the Bogana. Pop. 50,000. It carries on an extensive trade, which is for the most part in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. It is the see of a Greek metropolitan and of a catholic bishop. 280 m. W. N. W. Constantinople, 160 W. N. W. Adrianople. Lon. 23° 14′ E. Lat. 42° 56′ N.

Sogamoso, t. New Granada, 28 m. N. E. Tunja.

Sogd, r. Asia, which rises 100 m. N. E. Samarcand, and loses itself in a lake, 30 m. S. W. Bukhara.

Sohajepore, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, cap. of a district. Lon. 81° 45′ E. Lat. 23° 29′ N.

Soham, or *Monk's Soham*, t. Eng. in Cambridge, on the E. side of the Cam. Pop. 2,336. 5 m. S. E. Ely, 7 N. Newmarket.

Sohar, city of Ommon, in Arabia. Lat. 24° 17′ N.

Sohaul, t. Hind. in Allahabad, subject to the British. Lon. 80° 52′ E. Lat. 24° 40′ N.

Sohl, or *Zolyom Varmegye*, palatinate of Hungary, lying on both sides of the Gran. Extent 1,060 sq. miles. Pop. above 76,000. Chief town, Neu Sohl.

Sohl. See *Altsohl and Neusohl*.

Sohnpoor, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh, on the S. side of the Mahanuddy. Lon. 83° 45′ E. Lat. 20° 47′ N.

Soignies, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Senne. Pop. 4,700. 7 m. N. E. Mons, 25 S. W. Brussels.

Soissons, t. France, in Aisne, on the Aisne. Pop. 7,500. The trade consists chiefly in corn, and its manufactures are of coarse linen, stockings, thread, leather, and ropes. 65 m. S. E. Amiens, 70 N. E. Paris. Lon. 3° 19′ 37″ E. Lat. 49° 22′ 52″ N.

Sokolka, t. Russian Lithuania, 21 m. N. N. E. Bialystok. Pop. 1,100.

Solan, country of Central Africa, on the N. bank of the Niger, between Tombuctoo and Cassina.

Solander's Island, isl. near the S. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 192° 49′ W. Lat. 46° 31′ S.

Solano, t. Spain, in La Mancha, on the Azuer. Pop. 1,300. 103 m. S. by E. Madrid.

Solat. See *Levkopol*.

Soldau, t. East Prussia, on a river of the same name, 100 m. S. by W. Konigsberg. Pop. 1,700. Lon. 20° 11′ E. Lat. 53° 13′ N.

Soldier's River, r. Missouri ter. which flows into the Missouri, 689 m. from the Mississippi. It is about 40 yards wide at its mouth.

Soldin, t. Prussian States, formerly cap. of the New Mark of Brandenburg. Pop. 3,200. 70 m. E. N. E. Berlin.

Solebury, t. Berks co. Pa. on the Delaware, opposite Amwell, N. J. Pop. in 1810, 1,669.

Solec, t. Poland, on the Vistula, 35 m. N. Sendomir. Pop. 1,300.

Solesmes, t. France, in North. Pop. 3,200. 9 m. E. N. E. Cambray.

Soleure, canton of Switzerland, lying chiefly between the river Aar and the Jura mountains. Extent 275 sq. miles. Pop. 50,000. In religion this canton is Catholic.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, t. Switz. cap. of the above canton, stands on the Aar, which divides it into two parts. It is fortified with walls and bastions. Pop. 4,200. 18 m. N. by E. Bern, 26 S. Bale.

Solfarino, t. Austrian Italy, 17 m. N. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,500.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, (an. Lacus Albulus) lake, Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli. From the lake issues a whitish stream, which emits a sulphureous vapour. The water of this rivulet has a petrifying quality.

Solfatara, mt. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, furnishing sulphur.

Solgalitshja, t. Eu. Russia, in Kostroma. Pop 2,300. 103 m. N. N. W. Macariev.

Solianoi, fort, A. Turkey, in Kolivan, on the Irtysch. Lon. 75° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 20′ N.

Solikamsk, t. Eu. Russia, in Perm. Pop. 3,800. 130 m. N. Perm.

Soliman, seaport, on the S. E. coast of the bay of Tunis. 20 m. E. S. E. Tunis.

Solimana, district, Africa, on the sources both of the Gambia and Senegal. It has Jallonkadoo on the N. and Foota Jallo on the W. and S.

Solingen, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Wipper. Pop. 4,100. 16 m. E. S. E. Dusseldorf, 39 E. N. E. Cologne.

Solitaire Island, isl. in the S. Pacific. 25 m. S. Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68° 6′ E. Lat. 49° 49′ S.

Solitary Island, isl. in the S. Pacific. Lon. 176° 20′ W. Lat. 10° 4′ S.

Solliès le Pont, t. France, in Var. Pop. 2,900. 9 m. N. E. Toulon.

Solms, district of Germany, in Wetteravia, subject in part to Hesse-Darmstadt, in part to Prussia. Pop. 36,000.

Solopra, t. Naples, in the Principatro Ultra. Pop. 6,100.

Solola, province of Guatimala, mostly inhabited by Indians, is bounded N. by Quesaltenango and Totanicapan, S. by the sea, W. by Suchitepeque, and E. by the valley of Guatimala. The capital of the same name, contains, according to Alcedo, 4,700 Indians.

Solombo, isl. in the Eastern seas. Lon. 114° 45′ E. Lat. 5° 36′ S.

Solomon's Islands, or *Arsacides*, group in the S. Pacific, between Lon. 155° and 160° E. Lat. 5° and 12° S. The largest are Ysabel, Guadalcanar, San Cristoval and New Georgia.

Solomonstown, Indian village, Ohio, on the Miami, 17 m. S. Fort Mc Arthur.

Solon, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the E. bank of Kennebeck river, 18 m. N. Norridgewock, 44 W. by N. Hallowell. Pop. 468.

Solon, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y. 10 m. E. Homer, 132 W. Albany. Pop. 1,262.

Solor, isl. 70 miles in circumference, separated from the E. coast of the island of Flores, by the straits of Flores. Lon. 123° 17′ E. Lat. 8° 33′ S.

Solovetskoi, isl. in the White sea, belonging to Archangel, in Eu. Russia. Lon. 30° 14′ E. Lat. 64° 55′ N.

Solre le Chateau, t. French Flanders. Pop. 1,600. 7 m. S. E. Maubeuge.

Solsona, or *Salsona*, t. Spain, in Catalonia. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3,000. 51 m. N. N. W. Barcelona.

Solway Frith, or *Boonest Wath*, a navigable arm of the sea, which extends eastward from the Irish sea, forming the boundary between England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden within six miles of its extremity.

Solymania, t. Kurdistan, the residence of the pacha. Pop. 6,000. 54 m. E. Kerkook.

Somalpet, t. Hind. in Berar. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 19° 49′ N.

Somaulies, or *Samaulies*, people of Africa, inhabiting the territory that extends W. from Cape

Guardafui, opposite the S. coast of Arabia. The country is productive in gums, myrrh, and frankincense. The principal place is Berbera.

Sombrerete, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas, 80 m. N. W. Zacatecas.

Sombrero, r. Benin, W. Africa, which falls into the sea, in Lon. 5° 52′ E. Lat. 4° 40′ N.

Sombrero, isl. in the West Indies, about 3 miles long. Lon. 63° 28′ 30″ W. Lat. 18° 37′ 40″ N.

Sombrero, r. Buenos Ayres, which enters the Plata near Corrientes.

Someren, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 2,500. 12 m. E. S. E. Eindhoven.

Somerhill, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 517.

Somers, p-t. Tolland co. Ct. 22 m. N. E. Hartford, 12 S. E. Springfield. Pop. 1,306.

Somers, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 50 m. N. E. New-York. Pop. 1,841. It contains a pleasant village, which is the principal cattle market for the city of New-York.

Somers, t. Preble co. Ohio.

Somers Islands. See *Bermudas*.

Somerset, maritime county Eng. bounded N. W. by the Bristol channel N. by Gloucestershire and Bristol; E. and S. E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and S. and W. by Devonshire. Extent, 1,549 sq. miles, or 990,000 acres. Pop. 303,180. Families employed in agriculture 27,472. In trade and manufactures 23,732. Other families 11,739.

Somerset, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 40 m. S. by W. Quebec.

Somerset, co. Maine, on both sides of the Penobscot, bounded E. by Penobscot co. S. by Kennebeck co. and W. by Oxford co. Pop. 21,787. Engaged in agriculture 5,907, in commerce 16, in manufactures 478. Chief town, Norridgewock.

Somerset, t. Windham co. Vt. 42 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 173.

Somerset, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton river, 13 m. S. Taunton, 42 S. Boston. Pop. 1,116.

Somerset, co. N. J. on Raritan river, bounded N. by Morris co. E. by Essex and Middlesex cos. S. by Middlesex co. and W. by Hunterdon co. Pop. 16,506. Engaged in agriculture 536, in commerce 44, in manufactures 841. Chief town, Boundbrook.

Somerset, co. in the S. part of Pa. Pop. 13,974. Engaged in agriculture 2,692, in commerce 36, in manufactures 545.

Somerset, p-t. borough, and cap. Somerset co. Pa. 35 m. W. Bedford, 60 S. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,396.

Somerset, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,540.

Somerset, co. Md. bounded N. by Delaware, E. by Worcester co. S. and W. by the waters of Chesapeake bay, and N. W. by Dorchester co. Pop. 19,579. Slaves 7,241. Engaged in agriculture 4,231, in commerce 415, in manufactures 499. Chief town, Princess Ann.

Somerset, p-t. and cap. Pulaski co. Ken. 12 m. S. S. E. Stanford. Here is a bank.

Somerset, p-t. and cap. Perry co. Ohio, 18 m. S. W. Zanesville. Pop. 344.

Somerset, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 863.

Somerset, t. Jefferson co. Ohio.

Somersworth, t. Strafford co. N. H. on the Piscataqua, over which is a bridge. Here are an extensive woollen factory, and saw, grist, oil, and fulling mills. 11 m. N. Portsmouth, 45 from Concord. Pop. 841.

Somerton, t. and borough Eng. in Somerset, on a branch of the Parret. Pop. 1,478. 13 m. S. by W. of Wells, 123 W. by S. London. Lon. 2° 42′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N.

Somerville, p-v. Somerset co. N. J.

Somerville, p-v. Faquier co. Va.

Somerville, t. and cap. Clarke co. Alabama.

Somerville, isl. in the Polar sea. Lon. 96° 25′ W. Lat. 74° 41′ N.

Somma, t. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 25 m. N. W. Milan.

Somma, t. Italy. Pop. 6,800. 12 m. E. Naples.

Sommariva del Bosco, t. Piedmont. Pop. 5,100. 5 m. S. E. Carmagnola.

Somme, r. France, which rises in Aisne, has a W. course of about 120 miles, and falls into the English channel between Crotoy and St. Vallery. It is navigable to Bray.

Somme, department of France, bounded W. by the English channel, on the N. by Pas de Calais. Area 2,380 sq. miles. Pop. 495,000. Amiens is the capital.

Somneany, seaport, Persia, in Mekran, at the mouth of the Pooralee.

Sommerda, t. Prussian Saxony, 15 m. N. N. W. Weimar. Pop. 1,900.

Sommerein, or *Szamarja*, t. Hungary, 11 m. S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17° 17′ 15″ E. Lat. 48° 1′ 30″ N. Pop. 2,700.

Sommergem, or *Somerghem*, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 6,400. 8 m. N. W. Ghent.

Sommevoir, t. France, in Upper Marne. Pop. 1,200. 9 m. S. W. Vassy.

Sommieres, t. France, in Gard, on the Vidourle. Pop. 3,400. 22 m. S. Potiers.

Somorrostro, t. Spain, in Biscay. Here is an iron mine, one of the oldest and most productive in the world. 13 m. N. W. Bilboa.

Somosierra, t. Spain, 52 m. N. Madrid.

Soncino, t. Austrian Italy, in Milan, on the Oglio. Pop. 3,900. 20 m. N. Cremona.

Sonderborg, t. Denmark, in the island of Alsen. Pop. 2,700. 21 m. W. S. W. Faaborg.

Sondershausen, t. Upper Saxony, on the Wipper. Pop. 3,100. 27 m. N. Erfurt. Lon. 10° 45′ 21″ E. Lat. 51° 22′ 33′ N.

Sondre Grund, or *Bottomless*, isl. in the S. Pacific, 20 leagues in circumference. Lon. 148° W. Lat. 15° S.

Sondrio, t. Austrian Italy, cap. of a province of the same name. Pop. 3,500. 16 m. S. E. Chiavenna.

Soneguero, t. Honduras, 32 m. N. St. Jorge de Olancho. Lon. 86° 5′ W. Lat. 15° 5′ N.

Sonehut, t. Hind. in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82° 33′ E. Lat. 23° 33′ N.

Sonepour, t. Hind. in Orissa, on the W. bank of the Mahanuddy. Lon. 83° 30′ E. Lat. 20° 47′ N.

Songeons, t. France, in Oise. Pop. 1,000. 12 m. N. W. Beauvais.

Songkiang, city, China, in Kiangnan, on the great canal. 560 m. S. Peking. Lon. 120° 44′ E. Lat. 31° N.

Songoa, isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 100° 30′ E. Lat. 2° 18′ N.

Sonho, the Portuguese name for Congo in Africa.

Sonneburg, t. Prussian states, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 11 m. E. S. E. Custrin. Pop. 1,700.

Sonnenberg, t. Saxe-Meinungen. Pop. 1,900. 12 m. N. N. E. Coburg, 40 S. Weimar.

Sonora, intendancy of Mexico, which extends

along the gulf of California for more than 280 leagues, from the bay of Bayona to the mouth of the Rio Colorado; bounded W. by the sea, S. by Guadalaxara, E. by New Biscay. Pop. 121,000. Extent, 19,143 square leagues.

Sonora, t. Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, 35 m. S. Arispe. Pop. 6,400.

Sonsonate, or *Trinidad*, t. and cap. of a district in Guatimala, on the coast of the Pacific. Pop. 1,900. Lon. 89° 45′ W. Lat. 13° 46′ N.

Sonthofen, t. Bavaria, on the Iller, 4 m. E. S. E. Immenstadt. Pop. 2,500.

Sontra, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Gunter, 24 m. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 1,400.

Sooloo Isles, chain of islands, about 60 in number, which extend in a N.E. and S.W. direction, between 4° and 7° N. lat. The island of Sooloo which gives name to the group, is in lon. 119° E. Lat. 6° N. It is 30 miles long, 12 broad, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. It produces rice, sweet potatoes, yams and a great variety of tropical fruits. The Portuguese formerly had a considerable trade with these islands, but they abandoned it, and it is now in the hands of the Chinese, many of whom are settled among the Sooloos. Here is a famous pearl fishery. The Sooloos carry on an unceasing warfare with the Spanish colonies in the Philippines.

Soonda, t. Hind. in North Canara, cap. of a district. Lon. 74° 58′ E. Lat. 14° 34′ N.

Soondia, t. of Hind. in Sinde, on the E. side of the Indus. Lon. not ascertained. Lat. 24° 58′ N.

Soonergong, t. Bengal. Lon. 90° 43′ E. Lat. 23° 39′ N.

Soonput, t. Hind. in Delhi. Lon. 76° 53′ E. Lat. 29° N.

Soonul, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 76° 5′ E. Lat. 24° 21′ N.

Soopoor, t. Hind. in Ajmeer. Lon. 76° 45′ E. Lat. 25° 43′ N.

Soorootoo, isl. off the W. coast of Borneo, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 108° 40′ E. Lat. 1° 45′ S.

Sooropoor, t. Hind. in Bejapore, on the N. side of the Kistnah. Lon. 77° E. Lat. 16° 15′ N.

Soothill, or *Southill*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 6 m. N. W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,609.

Sooty, t. Bengal, near the head of the Bhagarutty. Lon. 88° 2′ E. Lat. 24° 26′ N.

Sophia, t. Russia, 15 m. S. St. Petersburg.

Sora, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Gorigliano. Pop. 7,200. It is the see of a bishop. 60 m. N. W. Naples. Long. 13° 36′ E. Lat. 41° 47′ N.

Soragna, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, on the Strone, 13 m. N. N. W. Parma.

Sorau, or *Zarowe*, t. Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, 49 m. S. S. E. Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 3,800.

Sorcy, t. France, in Meuse. Pop. 1,800. 4 m. S. E. Commercy.

Sorde, t. France, in Landes. Pop. 1,300. 11 m. S. Dax.

Sorecaba, r. Brazil, which empties itself, in Lat. 23° 31′ S. into the Tiete, a water of the Parana.

Sorel, seignory, Richelieu and Surrey counties, Lower Canada, at the confluence of the river Sorel with the St. Lawrence, 40 m. N. E. Montreal. The town of Sorel, or William Henry, is regularly laid out; the streets intersect each other at right angles, leaving a central square of more than 500 feet on each side. Pop. 1,500. Lon. 72° 55′ W. Lat. 46° 5′ N.

Sorel, Richelieu, or *Chambly*, r. Lower Canada, forming the outlet of Lake Champlain. It flows north, and joins the St. Lawrence at Sorel, 40 miles below Montreal. It is remarkable for being narrower at its mouth than at its source. At its mouth it is 250 yards wide, which it preserves up to the basin of Chambly; from Chambly to the isle du Portage it is 500 yards wide; beyond this it spreads to double that width, and continues to widen still more up to St. John's, whence there is a ship navigation to the towns on lake Champlain. From Lake Champlain to the basin the current is strong, and in some places broken by rapids, and the ascent is laborious. From the basin to the St. Lawrence, the current is regular and gentle. Numerous boats and rafts, loaded with pot and pearl ashes, and flour, are continually descending this river in summer.

Soreze, t. France, in Tarn. Pop. 2,700. 33 m. S. Albi.

Sorgues, r. France, which falls into the Rhone near Avignon.

Sorgues, t. France, in Vaucluse, at the junction of the Sorgues and the Louveze. 6 m. N. E. Avignon. Pop. 1,400.

Soria, province Spain, to the W. of Navarre and Arragon. Area, 4,300 sq. miles. Pop. about 200,000.

Soria, the chief town of the above district, is on the Douro. Pop. 6,000. 110 m. N. E. Madrid, and 49 W. N. W. of Calatayud. Lon. 2° 25′ W. Lat. 41° 47′ N.

Soriano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 3,600. 6 m. E. S. E. Mileto.

Sornac, t. France, in Correze. Pop. 1,500. 36 m. N. E. Tulle.

Sorrento, t. Italy, on a peninsula, on the S. side of the gulf of Naples. Pop. 4,200. It is the see of an archbishop. 15 m. S. S. E. Naples.

Sospello, district of the Sardinian states, formed of a part of the county of Nice. Pop. 40,000.

Sospello, t. Piedmont. Pop. 3,200. 10 m. N. E. Nice. Lon. 3° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 41′ N.

Soste, r. Westphalia, which falls into the Ems near Leer.

Sosva, r. Tobolsk, in A. Russia, which falls into the Obi, near Beresof, after a course of about 160 miles. It receives the Little Sosva, after which it takes the name of Tauda.

Solteghem, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 1,700. 9 m. E. Audenarde.

Souakin. See *Suakem*.

Sovana, or *Soana*, t. Tuscany, the see of a bishop. 43 m. N. N. W. Rome.

Sovar. See *Salzburg*.

Soudan, country of N. Africa, on the Niger. The Moors maintain a commercial intercourse with it, carrying into Soudan the manufactures of Europe and of the East Indies, and bringing in return gold, ivory, and slaves. It is among the most imperfectly known of any of the countries in Africa.

Souillac, t. France, in Lot, on the Dordogne. Pop. 1,300. Lon. 1° 34′ E. Lat. 44° 53′ N.

Soucook, r. N. H. which rises in Gilmanton and flows into the Merrimack, in Pembroke.

Soulaines, t. France, in Aube, 27 m. E. Troyes.

Soultzmatt, v. France, in Upper Rhine, on the Ombach. Pop. 2,100. 9 m. S. Colmar.

Soumensac, t. France, in Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1,500. 16 m. N. E. Marmande.

Sound, or *Oresound*, the strait between the island of Zealand in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North sea into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles across, and the Danes exact a toll on all ships that pass through the strait. The English, Dutch, French, and Swedes, pay one per cent.; all other nations one and a quarter. See *Elsineur*.

Sourabaya, t. Java, on the N. E. coast, at the mouth of a navigable river 1½ m. from the sea. It is defended by Fort Calimas, on the E. side of the river. The ships destined for the Philippine islands and China usually touch here for refreshments. Lon. 112° 55′ E. Lat. 7° 14½′ S.

Sourdeval de la Barre, t. France, in La Manche. Pop. 4,000. 6 m. N. Mortain.

Sournai, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees. Pop. 800. 21 m. W. Perpignan.

Sousa, t. Portugal, in Beira, 16 m. W. Oporto. Pop. 4,000.

Souston, t. France, in Landes, 14 m. N. W. Dax.

Soutcheoufou, city, China, in Kiangnan, on the great canal. Lon. 120° E. Lat. 31° 22′ N.

Souter, r. Missouri, which runs into the N. side of Missouri river.

Souterraine, t. France in La Creuse. Pop. 2,900. 19 m. N. W. Gueret.

Southaker Ledge, reef of rocks, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 50° 5′ N.

Southam, t. Eng. in Warwick. Pop. 1,007. 82 m. N. W. London.

South Amboy, t. Middlesex co. N. J. at the mouth of Raritan river, opposite Amboy. Pop. 3,071.

Southampton, t. Eng. and a county of itself, is situated on the large estuary called Southampton water. Here is a military asylum for the orphans of soldiers, on the same plan as the institution at Chelsea. Southampton carries on a considerable trade in wine, corn, and timber. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 9,617. 12 m. S. S. W. Winchester, 75 W. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 24′ W. Lat. 50° 54′ N.

Southampton, t. Rockingham co. N. H. 16 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 416.

Southampton, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 m. S. W. Northampton. In this town there is a lead mine, the ore of which is rich, yielding from 50 to 60 per cent of pure metal. Pop. 1,160.

Southampton, p-t. Suffolk co. on Long Island, N. Y. 98 m. E. New-York. It is divided into 4 parishes, Westhampton, Southampton, Bridgehampton, and Sag harbor, in each of which is a post office. Pop. 4,318.

Southampton, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,088.

Southampton, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,348.

Southampton, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,158.

Southampton, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 907.

Southampton, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 540.

Southampton, co. in the S. E. part of Va. inclosed by N. Carolina, and the counties of Sussex, Surry, Isle-of-Wight, Nansemond, and Greensville. Pop. 14,170. Slaves 6,737. Engaged in agriculture 4,427, in commerce 24, in manufactures 183. Chief town, Jerusalem.

South Bay, an arm of lake Champlain, which extends from the S. end of the lake in a S. W. direction.

South Bay, bay on the S. coast of Long Island, between Hempstead and Southampton.

South Berwick. See *Berwick, South*.

Southborough, t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. E. Worcester, 28 W. Boston. Pop. 1,030.

Southbridge, t. Worcester co. Mass. on the Quinebaug. A company has been recently incorporated here for the manufacture of broadcloths and kerseymeres, with a capital of $150,000. The manufactory has 40 looms and employs 100 persons; the quantity of cloth manufactured annually is 18,000 yds. broadcloth, and 30,000 yds. kerseymere. Pop. 1,066. 18 m. S. S. W. Worcester, 58 S. S. W. Boston.

South Brimfield, p-t. Hampden co. Mass. 19 m. E. Springfield. Pop. 683.

Southbury, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. on the E. side of the Housatonnuc, 40 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,662. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists.

South Cape, cape at the S. extremity of New Holland. Lon. 146° 56′ E. Lat. 43° 47′ S.

South Dennis, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.

South East, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y. 18 m. E. West Point. Pop. 1,909.

Southend, hamlet, Eng. in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness.

Southern States, the part of the United States which lies on the Atlantic, S. of Potomac river: viz. the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

South Farms, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct.

Southfield, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 26 m. S. E. Lenox. Pop. in 1810, 147. Sandisfield is now united with it.

Southfield, t. and cap. Richmond co. N. Y. on the S. side of Staten Island, 12 m. S. New York. Pop. 1,012. In this town are the fortifications for the defence of New-York. It contains also the village of Richmond, the cap. of the county.

South Frankfort. See *Frankfort*, Kentucky.

South Gasconade, t. Franklin co. Missouri.

South-Hadley, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 5 m. S. E. Northampton, 12 N. Springfield. Pop. 1,047. The obstructions to the navigation of the Connecticut at this place, have been surmounted by a wooden dam across the river, 1,100 feet long, and 4½ feet high, and a canal 712 perches long, and 17 feet wide at the bottom, with 5 locks near the lower end, overcoming a fall of nearly 50 feet. About one third of the whole length of the canal is cut through a solid rock ten feet deep, and near the locks for a distance of 300 feet, to the depth of 40 feet.

South Head, cape on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 108° 17′ W. Lat. 24° 2′ S.

South Hero, p-t. Grand Isle co. Vt. on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain, 12 m. N. W. Burlington. Pop. 842.

South Hill, p-v. Muhlenburg co. Va.

Southington, p-v. Hartford co. Ct. 18 m. S. W. Hartford, 21 N. New-Haven. Pop. 1,875. It contains 3 churches, 1 each for Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and Baptists.

Southington, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 9 m. N. W. Warren. Pop. 182.

Southill, parish, Eng. in Bedford. Pop. 1,024. 43 m. N. London.

South Island, isl. in the strait of Saleyer, near the S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120° 51′ E. Lat. 5° 42′ S.

South Island, isl. Eastern seas, near the S. W. coast of Boutton. Lon. 122° 50′ E. Lat. 5° 42′ S.

South Island, isl. near the E. coat of Madagascar. Lon. 50° 20′ E. Lat. 17° S.

South of India, a division of Hindostan, com-

prising Adoni, Baramahal, Bednore, Carnatic Upper and Lower, Cochin, Coimbetoor, Cuddapah, Dindigul, Guntoor, Harponelly, Madura, Malabar, Mysore, Rachore, Shahnoor, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Travancore.

South Kingston, p-t. and cap. Washington co. R. I. on the sea-coast, at the entrance of Narraganset bay, 30 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 3,723. In this town is the village of Little Rest.

South Moulton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the W. side of the Moule. Pop. 2,739. 12½ m. W. Barnstable, 176 W. London.

South Mountain. See *Blue Ridge*.

Southold, t. Middlesex co. Upper Canada, on lake Erie.

Southold, p-t. Suffolk co. on Long-Island, N. Y. 100 m. E. New York. It includes the islands, Plumb, Great and Little Gull, Fisher's, Rom, and Robbin's. It is divided into three parishes, Cutchoque, Southold and Oyster Ponds. Pop. 2,954.

South Point, cape at the S. extremity of Barbadoes. Lon. 58° 23′ W. Lat. 13° N.

South Quay, p-v. and port of entry, Nansemond co. Va. Amount of shipping in 1816, 90 tons.

South River, r. Md. which runs into Chesapeake bay, 6 m. S. Annapolis.

South Rutland, p-v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

South Salem, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 50 m. N. by E. New York. Pop. 1,429.

South Sea, name given to the Pacific ocean.

Southwark, t. Eng. cap. of Surrey, forms a suburb of the city of London. It is commonly called the Borough. See *London*.

Southwark, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 14,713.

Southweald, v. Eng. in Essex, 16 m. E. N. E. London. Pop. 1,010.

Southwell, t. Eng. in Nottingham, on the Greet. Pop. 2,674. 14 m. N. E. Nottingham, 132 N. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 58′ W. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

South-West Isles, 7 small islands, of which Kisaier is the chief, dependent on the Banda islands.

South West Point. See *Kingston*, Tennessee.

outhwick, r. Scotland, which falls into the Solway frith.

Southwold, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the coast of the German ocean, at the mouth of the Blyth. It has a considerable trade in the herring and sprat fishery, and also in salt and old beer. Southwold bay, or Sole bay, is noted as the scene of a famous sea fight in 1666, between the English fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, when the latter were defeated. Pop. 1,369. 20 m. S. Yarmouth, 104 N. E. London. Lon. 1° 39′ E. Lat. 52° 20′ N.

Southwold, t. Middlesex co. Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

South Yarmouth, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.

Souvigny, t. France, in Allier, on the Quesnes. Pop. 2,700. 6 m. W. Moulins.

Souza, r. Portugal, which joins the Douro, 9 m. from its mouth.

Souzel, t. Portugal in Alentejo, 6 m. N. N. W. Estremos. Pop. 2,000.

Sowerby, or *Sowerby Bridge*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Calder, 4 m. W. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 5,177.

Sowhegan, r. N. H. which joins the Merrimack, in the town of Merrimack.

Spa, t. Netherlands, in Liege. Pop. 3,000. It is famed for its medicinal springs and baths. They are 6 or 7 in number, and are all chalybeates. 20 m. S. E. Liege, 210 N. E. Paris.

Spachendorf, t. Austrian Silesia, 18 m. S. W. Troppau.

Spadre bluff, settlement, Arkansas ter. on the Arkansas, 140 m. above the town of Arkansas.

Spafford, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Skeneateles lake, 13 m. S. Onondaga. Pop. 1,294.

Spaichingen, t. Wirtemberg, 8 m. S. E. Rothwell. Pop. 2,000.

Spain, country of Europe, bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France. It extends from Lon. 9° 13′ W. to 3° 15′ E. and from lat. 36° to 43° 46′ N. Its length from E. to W. is 650 miles; its breadth 550. Area, 176,627 sq. miles. Pop. 10,352,200. Spain possesses several islands in the Mediterranean; on the coast of Africa the small islands called Presidios; in Asia the Philippines; in America Cuba, and Porto Rico; but her vast continental possessions may now be considered as finally separated from her empire.

Chains of mountains intersect the country in all directions. The tracts included between the different ranges consist generally of plains, some of which are elevated, particularly in the two Castiles where they form an extensive table land several thousand feet above the level of the ocean. The soil is generally light, and where well watered very fertile, but when water fails it is dry and barren. The most fertile districts are Asturia, Estremadura, and the Mediterranean provinces, especially Andalusia and Valencia. The productions are grain, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa; also vines, olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces the pomegranate and the palm. Silk is a staple production of Spain. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, tin and quicksilver, all in abundance; also coal and salt. Great care is bestowed on sheep, and the Spanish wool has in consequence long been famous as the finest in the world. The number of sheep in Spain is estimated at 13,000,000, of which 5,000,000 are Merinos or wandering sheep. The government of Spain was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes; but after the union in the 15th century of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of the power in the executive branch enabled the latter to dispense with the Cortes, and to encroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the house of Bourbon in 1700, there remained hardly any vestige of independence, except in Biscay. The dissatisfaction of the people excited by the conduct of the present king, led, in 1820, to open insubordination in the army, and has produced a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, on an improved plan, is restored, and such salutary restraints have been imposed on the power of the crown as seem best calculated for securing the rights of the people. Ecclesiastical abuses have also been reformed, and the privilege of entailing estates abolished. The Catholic was, till 1820, the only religion tolerated in Spain. The inquisition, which was abolished by Bonaparte, was restored by the present king in 1814; but in 1820 was again abolished, it is hoped forever. The clergy are excessively numerous, consisting of 8 archbishops, 61 bishops, and 40,000 minor clergy; besides 50,000 monks. Part of the monasteries however are now abol-

ished. The army consists of about 50,000 men. The revenue in 1817 was about £6,000,000; the expenditure has for several years exceeded it by more than a million pounds. The exports are wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive oil, silk, and salt. The imports are woollen cloth, hardware and cottons from England, linen from Germany and Ireland, woollens, jewellery, and paper from France, naval stores from the Baltic, corn from the Black sea and the Baltic, and salt from Newfoundland. The most important branch of Spanish commerce, the trade with the colonies, is now fast going into the hands of the English.

Spailla, t. Tunis, (an. *Suffetula*,) with remains of ancient architecture, 110 m. S. W. Tunis. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 35° 10′ N.

Spalatro, seaport, Austrian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, and the see of an archbishop. The harbor is spacious and deep. Here are manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather, and considerable shipping business. 110 m. N. W. Ragusa, 30 S. E. Sebenico. Pop. 7,500. Lon. 16° 45′ E. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

Spalding, t. Eng. in Lincoln, on the Welland. Pop. 4,330. 8 m. W. Holbeach, 100 N. London. Lon. 0° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 47′ N.

Spalt, t. Bavarian Franconia, on the Retzat, 20 m. E. S. E. Anspach, 48 W. by N. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,200.

Spandau, t. Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree. Pop. 5,000. It contains a manufactory of arms. 11 m. N. N. E. Potsdam, and 8 W. of Berlin. Lon. 13° 11′ E. Lat. 52° 33′ N.

Spangenberg, t. Hesse-Cassel, 17 m. S. E. Cassel.

Spaniard's Bay, on the E. coast of Cape Breton island. Lon. 58° 29′ W. Lat. 46° 20′ N.

Spanish Groves, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Spanish Main, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the north part of S. America, from the Leeward islands to the isthmus of Darien. The term is also applied to the coast.

Spanish Point, cape on the N. E. coast of St. Vincent. Lon. 61° 12′ W. Lat. 13° 24′ N.

Spanish Town, or *St. Jago de la Vega*, seaport of Jamaica, cap. of the island. Pop. 5,000. Lon. 76° 44′ W. Lat. 18° 1′ N.

Spark's Island, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, at the mouth of the river Roman. Lon. 86° 5′ W. Lat. 15° 54′ N.

Sparta. See *Misitra*.

Sparta, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. 25 m. S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,154.

Sparta, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.

Sparta, p-t. and cap. Hancock co. Geo. 25 m. N. E. Milledgeville, 64 S. W. Augusta. Pop. in 1810, 314. It contains a court-house and jail, a Methodist church, and academy.

Sparta, p-t. and cap. White co. West Tennessee.

Spartanburg, district, S. C. Pop. 16,989 Slaves 3,308. Engaged in agriculture 3,983, in commerce 49, in manufactures 351. Chief town, Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, p-t. and cap. Spartanburg district, S. C. 25 m. E. Greenville.

Spartel, Cape, (an. *Ampelusia*,) Africa, the S. cape at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. 5 m. W. of Tangier. Lon. 5° 57′ W. Lat. 35° 46′ N.

Spartirento, Cape, (an. *Herculis Promontorium*) the S. promontory of Italy, on the E. extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lon. 16° 28′ E. Lat. 37° 50′ N.

Spask, t. Eu. Russia, in Riazán, on the Oka, 46 m. E. S. E. Riazan.

Spask, t. Eu. Russia, in Tambov, on the Studenez, 105 m. N. N. E. Tambov. Pop. 3,000.

Spask, t. Eu. Russia, in Kasan, near the Wolga, 60 m. S. Kasan.

Spear, Cape, cape on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 13′ E. Lat. 47° 34′ N.

Speccia. See *Spezzia*.

Speedsville, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.

Speedwell mills, p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.

Speene, or *Speenhamland*, v. Eng. in Berks. Pop. 2,006.

Speight's Town, seaport, of Barbadoes, on the W. coast. Lon. 58° 31′ W. Lat. 13° 15′ N.

Spencer, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 12 m. W. Worcester, 51 W. Boston. Pop. 1,548.

Spencer, p-t. and cap. Tioga co. N. Y. 50 m. S. E. Bath, 45 W. Chenango, 190 W. by S. Albany. Pop. 1,252.

Spencer, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Spencer, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,882. Engaged in agriculture 488, in commerce 3. At the court-house is a post-office.

Spencer, t. Pike co. Missouri.

Spencertown, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.

Spencer, Cape, the E. point of entrance into Spencer's gulf. Lon. 136° 55′ E. Lat. 35° 18′ S.

Spencer, Cape, promontory on the N. W. coast of America, the W. point of entrance into Cross Sound. Lon. 223° 36′ E. Lat. 58° 13′ N.

Spencer's Gulf, large gulf on the S. coast of New Holland, which extends 185 miles into the interior of the country, in a direction N. N. E. between Cape Catastrophe on the W. and Cape Spencer on the E. 48 miles apart.

Sperlinga, t. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 3 m. W. Nicosia.

Sperlonga, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. 10 m. N. W. Gaeta. Pop. 1,200.

Spessart, a forest of Bavaria, partly in Franconia, partly in the circle of the Upper Rhine, comprising 200,000 acres.

Spey, r. Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which has its rise from Loch Spey, and after a N. E. course of 96 miles, falls into the sea, 8 m. E. of Elgin.

Spezia, or *Speccia*, t. Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, at the bottom of the gulf of Spezia. Pop. 4,000. 8 m. W. N. W. Sarzana, 40 S. E. Genoa. Lon. 9° 52′ E. Lat. 44° 4′ 10″ N.

Spezzia, isl. of Greece, in the gulf of Napoli, 20 m. from Napoli di Romania.

S hacteria, or *Spagia*, isl. on the W. coast of the Morea, 12 m. N. Modon.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*.

Speigelberg, county, in Hanover, which belongs as a fief to the king of the Netherlands. Pop. 2,200.

Spiets, t. Switz. 21 m. S. S. E. Bern.

Spigno, t. Sardinian states, in Montferrat, on the Bormida. Pop. 2,200. 8 m. W. N. W. Novi, 9 N. N. E. Acqui.

Spigno, t. Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 25 m. E. Terracina.

Spiker-oog, isl. of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland. Lon. 7° 42′ 14″ E. Lat. 53° 46′ 1″ N.

Spilamberto, t. Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, on the Panaro, 8 m. S. E. Modena.

on all vessels sailing on the Elbe. 22 m. W. by N. Hamburgh, 85 N. Hanover. Lon. 9° 23′ 30″ E. Lat. 55° 36′ 5″ N.

Staden, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Nidda, 18 m. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Stadt am Hof, t. Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Ratisbon.

Stadtberg, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel. Pop. 2,300. 19 m. S. Paderborn. Lon. 8° 49′ 33″ E. Lat. 51° 27′ 39″ N.

Stadthagen, t. Westphalia, cap. of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Dymel, 9 m. E. Minden. Pop. 1,500.

Staffa, isl. of the Hebrides, in which is the celebrated natural cavern, called the cave of Fingal.

Staffelstein, t. Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 19 m. E Culmbach. Pop. 1,200.

Staffora, r. Austrian Italy, which joins the Po, 8 m. W. S. W. Pavia.

Stafford, county, Eng. bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire; S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. Area 1,196 sq. miles, or 765,000 acres. Pop. 295,153. Families employed in trade and manufactures 34,011, in agriculture 18,361, other families 10,165.

Stafford, t. and borough, Eng. cap. of the county of Stafford, on the N. bank of the Sow, 3 miles from its junction with the Trent. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4,868. 16 m. N.W. Lichfield, 135 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 7′ W. Lat. 52° 48′ N.

Stafford, p-t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,921.

Stafford, p-t. Tolland co. Conn. 26 m. N. E. Hartford, 74 W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,369. It has 5 religious societies, 2 of Congregationalists, 1 of Baptists, 1 of Methodists, and 1 of Universalists. The town is celebrated for its iron manufactures. Here are 2 furnaces, each of which yields annually about 100 tons of hollow ware and other castings. There are also 2 cotton factories and a manufactory of clocks. The mineral springs in this place are found useful in the dropsy, gout, rheumatism, piles, ulcers, scorbutic, scrofulous, and cancerous complaints. The accommodations for visitors are convenient and extensive, and it is estimated that from 600 to 900 persons annually resort hither.

Stafford, p-t. Genesee co. N.Y. Pop. 2,069.

Stafford, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 1,428.

Stafford, co. Va. bounded N. by Prince William co. E. by the Potomac and Prince George co. S. by the Rappahannock, and W. by Culpeper and Faquier counties. Pop. 9,517. Slaves 4,368. Engaged in agriculture 4,070, in commerce 47, in manufactures 193. Chief town, Falmouth. At the court-house is a post-office.

Stagira, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedon, remarkable as the birthplace of Aristotle, is on the gulf of Contessa, 16 m. W. N. W. of Contessa, 46 E. S. E. Salonica.

Stagno, t. Austrian Dalmatia, on the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Sabioncello with the Continent. It is a bishop's see. 30 m. N.W. Ragusa.

Staindrop, t. England, in Durham, 5 m. Barnard Castle.

Staines, t. Eng. in Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge. Pop. 2,042. 16 m. from Hyde Park corner.

Stainforth, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Don 3½ m. W. N. W. Thorne.

Stainland, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by W. Halifax. Pop. 2,077.

Stainville, t. France, in Meuse, on the Saux, 22 m. N. W. Vaucouleurs.

Stalbridge, t. Eng. in Dorset, on the Stour. Pop. 890. 9 m. E. Sherbourne, 113 W. S. W. London.

Stalimene. See *Lemnos*.

Stalluponen, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen. Pop. 2,300. 40 m. S. E. Tilsit. Lon. 22° 36′ 18″ E. Lat. 54° 37′ 7″ N.

Stalowiczi, t. Russia, in Minsk, 10 miles from Pinsk.

Stamford, or *Stanford*, borough, Eng. in Lincoln, on the Welland. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 4,582. 46 m. S. E. Lincoln, 90 N. London. Lon. 0° 29′ W. Lat. 52° 40 N.

Stamford, district, Upper Canada, opposite the Falls of Niagara. Here was fought the battle of Lundy's lane between the British and Americans, July 5th, 1814.

Stamford, t. Bennington co. Vt. 9 m. S. E. Bennington. Pop. 490.

Stamford, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. on Long Island Sound, 42 m. S. W. New Haven, 43 N. E. New York. Pop. 3,284. It has a harbor with 8 feet water, and owns some shipping. It contains 7 churches. The village of Stamford is pleasantly situated on Mill river, and contains about 60 houses, some of which are large and elegant.

Stamford, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 15 m. E. Delhi, 50 W. Catskill. Pop. 1,495. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Scotch Seceders, and 1 for Episcopalians, and numerous mills and manufactures.

Stampalia, (an. *Astypalaea*,) isl. of the Grecian archipelago, 60 m. W. N. W Rhodes. Lon. 26° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 40′ N. It is 14 miles long.

Stampfen, or *Stupawa*, t. Hungary, 10 m. N. by W. Presburg.

Stamping grounds, p-v. Scott co. Ken.

Stanardsville, p-v. Orange co. Va.

Stanbridge, t. Bedford co. Lower Canada, S. E. Montreal.

Stanco, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, (ancient *Cos*,) celebrated as the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles. It is about 70 miles in circumference, and 12 m. from the continent. Lon. 28° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

Standia, or *Dia*, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, 10 m. N. Candia. Lon. 25° 9′ E. Lat. 35° 36′ N.

Standish, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on Saco river, 21 m. N. W. Portland. Pop. 1,619.

Standon, or *Stanelow*, t. Eng. in Hertford. Pop. 1,889. 26 m. N. N. E. London.

Stanfold, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 30 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Stanford, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 18 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,518. It contains 3 churches, 1 each for Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists.

Stanford, p-t. and cap Lincoln co. Ken. on a handsome plain, 10 m. S. S. E. Danville. It contains a court-house and jail, and about 100 houses.

Stanford, v. Eng. in Worcester. 11 miles from Worcester.

Stanhope, t. Eng. on the banks of the Weare, Durham, 21½ m. W. by N. Durham.

Stanislawow, circle of Austrian Galicia, adjacent to Hungary. Extent 1,965 sq. miles. Pop. 179,000.

Stanislawow, t. Austrian Poland, cap. of the preceding circle. Pop. 6,200. 80 m. S. by E. Lemberg, 172 N. W. Jassy. Lon. 24° 43′ E. Lat. 48° 56′ N.

Stanits, t. Moravia, 21 m. E. S. E. Brunn.

Stanley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near Wakefield. Pop. 3,769.

Stanmore Great, v. Eng. in Middlesex, 10 m. N. W. London.

Stannern, t. Moravia, 6 m. S. by E. Iglau.

Stanovoy, mountains, A. Russia, part of the great northern chain which crosses the breadth of that continent. It runs parallel to the gulf of Okhotsk.

Stanstead, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, on the E. side of lake Memphramagog, S. E. of Montreal. Pop. 2,500.

Stanton, t. Eng. in Derbyshire. Pop. 946. 12½ m. S. W. Derby.

Stanton, small village, Del. 6 m. from Wilmington, with several manufactories.

Stanton Harcourt, v. Eng. in Oxford, on the Thames, 6 m. W. of Oxford.

Stantonsburg, p-v. Newcombe co. N. C.

Stanz, t. Switz. chief place of the canton of Underwalden, 8 m. S. E. of Lucerne, 42 E. Bern. Pop. 2,000.

Stanwardsville, t. Orange co. Va. 23 m. N. by W. Charlottesville, 95 N. W. Richmond.

Staphorst, v. Netherlands, in Overyssel. Pop. 2,600. 10 m. N. N. E. Zwoll.

Stara Crim. See *Levkopol*.

Staraja Russa, t. Eu. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Polista. Pop. 5,300. 34 m. S. Novgorod, 137 S. by E. Petersburg.

Stasasol, t. Austrian Poland, 10 m. W. by S. Sambor.

Stargard, t. Pomerania, on the Ihna, which falls, at the distance of 20 miles, into the Oder. Pop. 8,600. Here is a school for teaching mechanical arts. 21 m. E. by S. Stettin.

Stargard, lordship of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Extent 6,350 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

Stargard, or *Starograd*, t. West Prussia, on the Fers, 27 m. S. Dantzic. Pop. 2,800.

Staritza, t. Eu. Russia, in Tver, on the Wolga. Pop. 3,400. 56 m. S. W. Tver.

Stark, co. Ohio, on the W. side of Columbiana county. Pop. 12,406. Engaged in agriculture 2,053, in commerce 20, in manufactures 402. Chief town, Canton.

Starkenbach, or *Gilemnice*, t. Bohemia, 59 m. N. E. Prague. Pop. 1,200.

Starkenburg, one of the 3 provinces of Hesse-Darmstadt, between the Rhine and the Maine. Extent 1,060 square miles. Pop. 200,000. Chief town, Darmstadt.

Starks, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck, 7 m. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 1,043.

Starksborough, p-t. Addison co. Vt. 28 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 914.

Starodub, t. Eu. Russia, in Czernigov. Pop. 4,000. 53 m. N. N. W. Novgorod-Sieverskoe.

Staroi Buckow, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dnieper, 17 m. S. by W. Mohilev.

Starr, t. Athens co. Ohio.

Starr, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 267.

Start Point, cape, Eng. on the S. E. coast of Devon. Lon. 3° 38′ W. Lat. 50° 11′ N.

Stassfurt, t. Prussian Saxony, 20 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,600.

Stassow, t. Poland, 25 m. N. E. Cracow.

Staten Island, isl. N. Y. constituting the county of Richmond. It is 14 miles long, 8 wide, and lies 9 miles S. W. New York city. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from the Jersey shore by a narrow strait called Staten Island Sound. The Quarantine Ground for vessels entering the port of New York, is on this island. A charter has been granted for a college to be established on this island, but the Institution is not yet organized. Pop. 6,135. See *Richmond co.*

Staten Land. See *New Zealand*.

State of the Church, or *Ecclesiaitical State*, country of Italy, forming the temporal dominion of the pope. It is 240 miles long from N. to S. and from 20 or 30 to 100 broad, bounded N. by the Po, which separates it from the Austrian dominions; W. by the grand dutchy of Tuscany, E. by the Adriatic, and S. by the kingdom of Naples. Extent 17,000 sq. miles. Pop. 2,425,223. The Appenines divide it into two unequal parts, and serve to moderate the violent heats of summer, and give rise to a number of streams, the only one of which possessed of any interest is the Tiber. On the S. W. coast are the Pontine marshes, which corrupt the atmosphere for many miles round. Several canals have been dug for draining off these noxious waters, but hitherto without complete success. The soil here is naturally rich though not a twentieth part of it is in any tolerable state of cultivation. The rest of the territory is generally fertile, producing corn, wine, fruit, &c. The pope is invested with absolute power, both spiritual and temporal. The candidates for the papacy are necessarily members of the college of cardinals, and to them belongs the election of the pope. Their number is nominally 70, but is seldom complete. All the cities are governed by prelates appointed by the pope. The revenue is about £600,000 a year. The army does not exceed 6,000 or 7,000 men. His present holiness, Pius VII. was elected to the Papal chair in 1800.

Statesborough, t. and cap. Bulloch co. Geo.

Statesburg, p-t. and cap. Claremont co. S. C. on the E. side of Beach creek, a tributary of the Wateree. It contains a court-house and jail, and 30 houses. 30 m. S. Camden.

Statesville, p-t. and cap. Tredell co. N. C. It contains a court-house and jail, an academy, a church, and about 50 houses. 24 m. S. W. Salisbury.

Stavanger, t. Norway, on the coast. Pop. 2,500. 85 m. N. W. Christiansand. Lon. 5° 56′ 45″ E. Lat. 58° 58′ 20″ N.

Staveren, t. Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyderzee, formerly one of the Hanse towns. Pop. 1,100. 14 m. N. N. E. Enkhuysen. Lon. 5° 13′ E. Lat. 52° 54′ N.

Staufen, t. Baden, 24 m. N. Bale.

Staufenberg, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn, 5 m. N. N. E. Giessen.

Staunton, r. Virginia, one of the principal branches of the Roanoke. It rises on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and here has the name of Roanoke, but after its passage through the Ridge, it takes the name of the Staunton, which it preserves till its confluence with the Dan, near the southern boundary of Virginia, where it resumes the name of Roanoke. It is navigable for some distance for boats of 5 tons.

Staunton, p-t. and cap. Augusta co. Virginia, 95 m. S. W. Winchester, 183 W. S. W. Washington,

120 N. W. Richmond. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, 3 churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

Staunton, t. Miami co. Ohio, on Miami river, 1 m. E. Troy. Pop. 774.

Stavropol, t. Eu. Russia, on a branch of the Wolga, in Simbirsk. Pop. 2,400.

Steadmansville, p-t. Athens co. Ohio.

Steenbergen, t. Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 4,200. 7 m. N. Bergen-op-Zoom, 25 N. N. W. Antwerp.

Steenderen, t. Netherlands, in Gelderland. Pop. 2,000. 6 m. S. Zutphen.

Steenkerke, t. Netherlands, in Hainault, 13 m. N. Mons.

Steenworde, t. French Flanders. Pop. 3,200. 22 m. N. W. Lille.

Steenwyk, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Aa, 20 m. N. Zwoll. Pop. 1,800.

Steepholmes, isl. Eng. in the Bristol channel. Lon. 3° 7′ W. Lat. 51° 19′ N.

Steft, t. Bavarian Franconia, 12 m. E. S. E. Wurzburg.

Stegeborg, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, with a harbor, 9 m. N. Calmar, 20 E. Nordkioping.

Steigerberg, t. Hanover, on the Weser, 31 m. W. N. W. Hanover.

Stein, t. Switz. in Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Zell. Pop. 1,800. 13 m. W. Constance.

Stein, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 37 m. W. N. W. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Stein am Anger, or *Szombathely*, t. Hungary, on the Guntz, 68 m. S. S. E. Vienna, 65 S. S. W. Presburg. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2,200. Lon. 16° 38′ E. Lat. 47° 13′ 30″ N.

Stein am Ritten, v. Tyrol, 18 m. N. Brixen.

Steinach, two small rivers of Germany, one in Coburg, falls into the Saale; the other in Wirtemberg, joins the Neckar.

Steinach, *Markt*, t. Bavarian Franconia, 5 m. E. N. E. Schweinfurt. Pop. 1,200.

Steinach, *Stadt*, t. Bavarian Franconia, 35 N.E. Bamberg.

Steinau, t. Prussian Silesia, near the Oder. Pop. 2,000. 23 m. S. E. Gros Glogau, 34 N. W. Breslau.

Steinau an der Strass, t. Hesse-Cassel. Pop. 1,100. 16 m. S. W. Fulda.

Steinbach, t. Hesse-Cassel, 5 m. E. Smalcalden.

Steinbach, t. Germany, 9 m. S. W. Baden.

Steinbach, v. Upper Austria, 6 m. S. Steyer.

Steinfurt, or *Burg-Steinfurt*, t. Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa. Pop. 1,300. 17 m. N. Munster.

Steinfurt, t. Prussian Westphalia, 11 m. S. S. E. Munster.

Steinhagen, t. Prussian Westphalia, 25 m. N. W. Paderborn.

Steinheim, t. Prussian Westphalia, 13 m. N. N. E. Paderborn.

Steinheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 11 m. E. Frankfort.

Steinheim on the Mur, t. Wirtemberg, 14 m. N. by E. Stutgard.

Steinkopff, a Missionary station of the London Society in South Africa, in Little Namaqualand, formerly called Byzondermeid.

Stekene, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the canal leading from Ghent to Hulst, 17 m. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 3,700.

Stella, r. Austrian Italy, in Friuli, which falls into the gulf of Venice.

Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, district of the Cape of Good Hope, including the whole extent from Cape Agulhas, the S. point of Africa, to the river Koussic. It is 380 miles long and 150 broad. Area about 55,000 square miles. Pop. 22,959; of whom the Christians are 7,256; slaves 10,703; Hottentots 5,000.

Stellenbosch, v. 26 m. E. of Cape Town, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains. It contains 70 habitations, and is one of the stations of the London Missionary Society.

Stenay, t. France, on the Meuse. Pop. 2,300. 21 m. N. N. W. Verdun.

Stendal, or *Stendel*, t. Prussian states, in Magdeburg, on the Ucht. Pop. 5,000. Here are manufactures, particularly woollen and leather, 31 m. N. N. W. Brandenburg, 62 W. Berlin.

Stepan, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 3,700. 46 m. N. Rovno.

Stepenitz, r. Prussia, joins the Elbe at Wittenberg.

Stepenitz, r. Germany, in Mecklenburg, which joins the Trave, near its mouth.

Stephaneste, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth and the Baszeu, 40 m. N. Jassy.

Stephens, *Cape*, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 197° 41′ E. Lat. 63° 33′ N.

Stephen's Island, isl. on the N.W. coast of America, about 30 miles long, 10 m. N. of Pitt's archipelago. Lon. 229° 30′ E. Lat. 54° 11′ N.

Stephen's Island, isl. in Cook's straits, in New Zealand. Lon. 185° 6′ W. Lat. 40° 36′ N.

Stephen's Island, in Torres strait. Lon. 143° E. Lat. 9° S.

Stepheu's Islands, 2 small islands in the Eastern seas. Lon. 138° 39′ E. Lat. 0° 22′ S.

Stephen's Passage, the strait which divides Admiralty island from the N. W. coast of America. It extends N. about 70 miles. Lon. 226° 35′ E. Lat. 57° 29′ N.

Stephentown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. 22 m. S. E. Albany. Pop. 2,592.

Sterling, t. Franklin co. Vt. 24 m. E. Burlington. Pop. 131.

Sterling, t. Worcester co. Mass. 12 m. N. Worcester, 44 W. Boston. Pop. 1,710.

Sterling, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 44 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,200. Here is an academy, and one of the largest cotton factories in the State, containing 1,600 spindles.

Sterling, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. 792.

Sterling, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 384.

Sterlingville, p-v. Granville co. N. C.

Stepney, v. and parish, England, in Middlesex, a suburb of the city of London. Pop. 35,199.

Sterlitamak, t. Russia, in Orenbourg, at the confluence of the rivers Sterla and Belaja. 75 m. S. by E. Ufa.

Sternberg, t. Moravia, 13 m. N. N. E. Olmutz Pop. 8,000. Lon. 17° 13′ E. Lat. 49° 40′ N.

Sternberg, t. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. S. E. Wismar. Pop. 1,300.

Sternberg, t. Prussian province of Brandenburg, 23 m. S. E. Custrin.

Stersingen, t. Tyrol, 10 m. N.W. Brixen.

Stettin, t. Prussian states, the capital of Pomerania, is on the left bank of the Oder, 60 m. from the Baltic. Including its three suburbs it contains 21,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Lutherans. The manufactures comprise woollens, linens, cotton, leather, soap, and tobacco; but above all, ships' anchors, of which, as of ships and

boats built here, there is a large export. Stettin is the great outlet for the manufactures of Silesia, and the import of colonial goods and foreign fabrics. Vessels drawing more than 7 feet water are obliged to stop at Swinemunde, at the mouth of the river. It is a place of strength. 80 m. N. N. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 45′ 45″ E. Lat. 53° 25′ 36″ N.

Stettin, government of the Prussian states, comprising the middle part of Pomerania. Area 6,625 sq. miles. Pop. 300,000. It is divided into the following 13 circles, viz. Randow, Anclam, Demmin, Usedom, Wollin, Greifenhagen, Pyritz, Saatzig, Naugard-Daber, Flemming, Greifenberg, Osten-Blucher, and Bork.

Stettin, New, t. Pomerania. Pop. 1,880. 41 m. S. by E. Coslin.

Steuben, p-t. Washington co. Maine, 35 m. W. Machias. Pop. 780.

Steuben, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Ontario co. E. by Tompkins and Tioga cos. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Alleghany co. Pop. 21,989. Engaged in agriculture 4,147, in commerce 25, in manufactures 832. Chief town, Bath.

Steuben, t. Oneida co. N. Y. 20 m. N. Utica. Pop. 1,461 The principal part of this town was granted to the Baron Steuben for his services in the Revolutionary war, and here his remains are interred.

Steubenville, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ohio, is on the W. bank of Ohio river, in the midst of a fertile and populous country, abounding also with coal and iron ore. It was regularly laid out in 1798, and has very rapidly increased. In 1810, it contained 800 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2,479, with 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 printing offices, an academy, a spacious market-house, also a woollen factory, cotton factory, an air foundery, paper mill, and several other mills and manufacturing establishments, all of which are moved by steam. 38 m. W. Pittsburg, 25 N. E. St. Clairsville, 150 E. N. E. Columbus. Lon. 80° 42′ W. Lat. 40° 25′ N.

Stevensburg. See *Newtown*, Va.

Stevensburg, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Stevenage, v. Eng. in Hertford. Pop. 1,302. 12½ m. N. Hertford, 31½ N. W. London.

Stevenston, v. Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 1,777. 1 m. E. Saltcoats.

Stevensville, p-v. King-and-Queen co. Va.

Stevenswaert, or *Fort St. Etienne*, v. and fort, Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Maese, 19 m. N. E. Maestricht.

Stewart, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 8,397. Slaves 1,352. Engaged in agriculture 2,238, in commerce 15, in manufactures 135. Chief town, Dover.

Stewart's Islands, 5 small islands in the S. Pacific. Lon. 163° 18′ E. Lat. 8° 26′ S.

Stewart, Port, harbour on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 228° 24′ E. Lat. 55° 38′ N.

Stewartstown, p-t. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 160 m. N. Concord. Pop. 363.

Stewartown, t. Scotland, on the Annock water, in Ayrshire. Pop. 1,800. 4 m. N. by W. Kilmarnock.

Steyer, t. Upper Austria, cap. of the circle of the Traun, at the confluence of the Steyer and Enns. Pop. 10,000. It has manufactures of iron, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men in the town and neighbourhood. The largest establishment is a manufactory of fire arms, for account of government. 92 m. W. by S. Vienna, 16 S. S. E. Lintz. Lon. 14° 20′ 5″ E. Lat. 48° 4′ 45″ N.

Steyer, r. Upper Austria, which rises among the mountains of Styria, receives the Enns, and 15 m. below Steyer, falls into the Danube.

Steyl, t. Prussian Westphalia, 2 m. S. E. Essen.

Steyning, t. and borough, Eng. in Sussex. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 1,210. 15 m. W. Lewes, 51 S. by W. London.

Stiechowits, t. Bohemia, on the Moldau, 15 m. S. Prague.

Stiege, t. Brunswick, 9 m. S. Blankenburg.

Stiens, v. Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 m. N. N. W. Leeuwarden.

Stigliano, t. Naples, in Basilicata. Pop. 3,500. 16 m. S. Tricarico.

Stillfried, t. Lower Austria, on the March, 7 m. N. E. Weikersdorf.

Still valley, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.

Still water, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 12 m. E. Ballston, 22 N. Albany. Pop. 2,821. At this place a battle was fought, 7th Oct. 1777, between the British under Gen. Burgoyne, and the Americans under Gen. Gates, in which the British were defeated.

Still water, p-v. Sussex co. N. Y.

Still water, r. Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 8 m. below New Philadelphia.

Still water, p-v. Montgomery co. Missouri.

Stilo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop 1,800. 22 m. S. E. Mileto.

Stilo, cape, Italy, on the E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16° 52′ E. Lat. 38° 27′ N.

Stilton, v. England, in Huntingdon, noted for its excellent cheese. 75 m. N. London.

Stinchar, r. Scotland, in Ayr, which falls into the sea at Balantrae.

Stirling, county of Scotland, bounded N. by the shires of Perth and Clackmannan, from which it is separated by the Forth; E. by the frith of Forth and Linlithgowshire; S. and W by the shires of Lanark and Dumbarton. Area 560 sq. miles, or 237,200 English acres. Pop. 55,000.

Stirling, or *Stireling*, t. cap. of the above county, is on the Forth It has a considerable inland trade, and some foreign, chiefly to the Baltic. Vessels of 60 and 70 tons burden come up to the quay. Cotton and woollen are the principal manufactures, particularly carpets. The castle is situated at the western extremity of the rock on which the town is built, and was often the residence of the kings of Scotland. Pop. 5,820. 35 m. N. W. Edinburg, 29 N. E. Glasgow. Lon. 3° 59′ W. Lat. 56° 6 N.

Stockstadt, t. Bavarian states, on the Maine, 3 m. W. Aschaffenburg, 15 S. E. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,100.

Stock, t. Harrison co. Ohio, 10 m. N. W. Cadiz. Pop. 483.

Stockach, t. Baden, on a river of the same name, 15 m. N. W. Constance, 19 N. E. Schaffhausen.

Stockau, t. Bavarian states, on the Paar, 5 m. E. S. E. Bayreuth.

Stockbridge, t. Eng. in Hants, on the E. side of the Test. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 663. 15 m. E. Salisbury, 66 W. S. W. London.

Stockbridge, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. 26 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 964.

Stockbridge, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. in a pleasant town, on the Housatonnuc, 6 m. S. Lenox, 12 S. Pittsfield, 130 W. Boston. Pop. 1,377.

Stockden's valley, p-v. Cumberland co Ken.

Stocken, or *Stockheim*, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Maese. Pop. 1,000. 12 m. N. Maestricht.

Stockenitz, or *Stekenitse*, in the Dutchy of Lauenburg, which flows into the Elbe.

Stockerau, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 13 m. N. N. W. Vienna. Pop. 3,600.

Stockholm, city, and capital of Sweden, at the junction of the lake Malar with an inlet of the Baltic. The form of the town is an irregular oblong, extending from north to south, while the waters cross it in two channels from east to west. The situation is extremely picturesque. Stockholm is generally described as standing on seven islands, but several of them are very small and only contain forts or buildings for naval purposes. The harbour is perfectly safe and sufficiently capacious to receive a thousand ships, and the largest of them may come close to the quays. It has, however, some disadvantages arising from the number of small islands and rocks at the mouth of the inlet from the Baltic, and from the delay occasionally experienced in coming up a winding channel from the sea, a distance of more than 20 miles. Stockholm is the commercial emporium of the central part of Sweden. Its connection with the interior is very extensive by means of lake Malar and various rivers and canals united with it. The town is well built, and contains 13 bridges, 22 churches, and numerous other public buildings, some of which are in a fine style of architecture. Among the literary societies are the academy of sciences, the Swedish academy, the academy of fine arts, history, and antiquities; a military academy, a patriotic and an agricultural society, an academy for painting and sculpture, an academy of music and a medical college. The royal library contains about 40,000 volumes. The manufactures compri-e iron founderies, glass works, sugar refineries; also leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, articles of gold and silver. Pop. of the city and suburbs 80,000. 320 m. N. E. Copenhagen, 420 W. St. Petersburg, 950 N. E. London. Lon. 18° 3′ 33″ E. Lat. 59° 20′ 31″ N.

Stockholm, province of Sweden, which comprises the E. parts of Upland and Sudermania. Area 2,736 sq. miles. Pop. 100,000. The city of Stockholm, with a small territory surrounding it, forms a separate government, and has its own magistrates.

Stockholm, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 30 m. E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 822.

Stockholm, p-t. Morris co. N. J.

Stockport, t. and borough Eng. in Chester, on the Mersey. It is chiefly employed in the various branches of cotton trade, and also in the making of hats. Pop. 32,777. 7 m. S. E. Manchester, 176 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 25′ N.

Stockstadt, t. Bavarian states, on the Maine. Pop. 1,100. 4 m. W. Aschaffenburg.

Stockton, or *Stockton-on-Tees*, t. and bor. Eng. in Durham, on the N. bank of the Tees, 10 m. from its mouth. Pop. 4,229. It is a place of considerable trade and has several manufactures, particularly of sail cloth. 21 m. S. E. Durham. 244 N. London. Lon. 1° 16′ W. Lat. 54° 34′ N.

Stockton, t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

Stoddard, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 45 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,203.

Stoddertsville, or *Armstead*, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.

Stoke, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on St. Francis river, 60 m. S. E. Three-Rivers.

Stokes, co. in the N. W. part of N. C. Pop. 14,033. Slaves 2,204. Engaged in agriculture 3,512, in commerce 28, in manufactures 48. Chief towns, Germantown and Salem.

Stokes, t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C. on the Yadkin. It contains a court-house and jail and about 20 houses.

Stokes, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 461.

Stokesley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on a branch of the Leven. Pop. 1,439. 43 m. from York, 241 N. W. London.

Stolberg, county of Prussian Saxony, adjoining the counties of Schwartzburg and Mansfeld. Extent, 86 sq. miles. Pop. 10,500.

Stolberg, t. Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 3 m. S. S. W. Eschweiler. Pop. 2,000.

Stolberg am Hars, t. Prussian Saxony. Pop. 1,900. 42 m. W. Halle, 16 S. S. W. Quedlinburg. Lon. 10° 56′ 53″ E. Lat. 51° 35′ 0″ N.

Stolbova, t. Eu. Russia, in Novgorod.

Stollberg im Gebirge, (i. e. among the mountains) t. Saxony, 9 m. S. W. Chemnitz, 49 S. W. Dresden. Pop. 1,800.

Stollhofen, v. Baden, near the Rhine, 16 m. N. N. E. Strasburg.

Stolpe, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, on the river Stolpe. Pop. 4,500. Its port is Stolpemunde, at the mouth of the river. 110 m. N. E. Stargard, 64 W. Dantzic. Lon. 16° 55′ 15″ E. Lat. 54° 57′ 59″ N.

Stolpen, t. Saxony, 13 m. E. Dresden.

Stolzenberg, t. West Prussia, adjoining to Dantzic. Pop. 8,000.

Stone, t. Eng. in Stafford, on the N. bank of the Trent, which is connected by a canal with the Mersey. Pop. 3,000. 7 m. N. Stafford, 141 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 54′ N.

Stone, small isl. Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, 8 m. S. E. Dumfermline.

Stone Arabia, v. in Palestine, N. Y. on the N. side of the Mohawk, 52 m. W. Albany.

Stone fort, p-v. Franklin co. Ten.

Stoneham, t. Quebec co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. N. Quebec.

Stoneham, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 9 m. N. Boston. Pop. 615.

Stoneham, t. Eng. in Hampshire, 4 m. N. Southampton.

Stonehaven, or *Stonehive*, t. Scotland, in Kincardine, on a bay of the German ocean, 15 m. S. Aberdeen, 22 N. N. E. Montrose. Lon. 2° 12′ W. Lat. 56° 55′ N. Pop. 1,110.

Stonehouse, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, 2 m. N. N. W. Stroud.

Stonehouse, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 1 m. from Plymouth.

Stone lick, r. Ohio, which runs into the East fork of the Little Miami, in Clermont county.

Stone lick, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,070.

Stone Mountain, or *Rock Mountain*, Geo. near the sources of the Oakmulgee and the Chatahoochee, 50 m. S. Hog mountain, 150 S. E. Lookout mountain. It rises from the plain to the height of 900 feet, and is about 10 miles in circumference at its base.

Stonehenge. See *Amesbury*, Eng.

Stonesborough, p-v. Green co. Ken.

Stone's river, r. Tennessee, which runs N. W. and joins the Cumberland, 6 m. N. E. Nashville.

Stonesville, p-v. Greenville co. S. C.

Stoney point, p-v. Albermarle co. Va.

Stoney point, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.

Stonington, p-t. and borough, New London co.

Conn. in the S. E. corner of the State, 12 m. E. New London, 55 S. E. Hartford, 62 E. New Haven. Pop. 3,056. It contains a public arsenal belonging to the U. States, 2 woollen factories, a cotton factory, a bank, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. There are 10 or 15 vessels employed from this town in the fisheries, and the amount of shipping owned here is about 1,100 tons. Stonington borough was incorporated in 1801, and is situated on a narrow point of land about half a mile long which runs out into Long Island sound. It is celebrated for its successful resistance to the bombardment of a British squadron in August 1814.

Stono inlet, S. C. separates James and John's islands, and flows into the Atlantic.

Stony creek, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 754.

Stony creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Miami from the E. above Piqua.

Stony Mountains. See *Rocky Mountains*.

Storakopparberg, or *Fahlun*, province, Sweden, which comprises the old province of Dalecarlia. Sq. miles, 25,696. Pop. 122,624.

Storhamnen, small isl. of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17° 13′ E. Lat. 61° 32′ N.

Storholmen, small isl. of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17° 42′ E. Lat. 62° 33′ N.

Storko, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 15° 34′ E. Lat. 56° 5′ N.

Storkow, t. Prussian states, in Brandenberg, 26 m. W. S. W. Frankfort on the Oder, 24 E. S. E. Berlin. Lon. 14° 55′ E. Lat. 52° 15′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Sorm Bay, large bay on the S. coast of New-Holland, between South Cape and Tasman's Head. At its head it receives the river Derwent.

Stornaway, seaport, Scotland, and capital of the island of Lewis, on a bay, with a harbor, safe, spacious, and easy of access. Several of the merchants are engaged in the fishing trade. Lon. 6° 19′ W. Lat. 58° 13′ N. Pop. 3,500.

Storsio, lake, Sweden, in Jamtland, which communicates with the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 14° 10′ E. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

Storr r. 2 small islands on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20° 32′ E. Lat. 63° 7′ N.

Stort, r. England, whish runs into the sea, 2 m. N. E. Hoddesden.

Stortford Bishop's See *Bishop Stortford*.

Stotfield Head, cape, Scotland, on the coast of Murray. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 57° 42′ N.

Stoughton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. 14 m. S. E. Dedham. Pop. 1,313.

Stour, r. England, which forms the boundary between the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and runs into the German sea, at Harwich.

Stour, r. England, which runs into the English channel at Christchurch in Hampshire.

Stour, r. England, in Kent, which runs into the sea at Sandwich.

Stour, r. Eng. which runs into the Trent, 4 m. S. Kidderminster.

Stour Head, cape, Denmark, on the N. W. coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 9° 48′ E. Lat. 55° 37′ N.

Stourbridge, t. England, in Worcestershire, on the river Stour, 23 m. N. Worcester, 124 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 2′ W. Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Stourport, t. England, in Worcestershire, 11 m. N. Worcester, 126 N. W. London.

Stouts, v. Washington co. Missouri.

Stow, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 15 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 957.

Stow, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,071.

Stow, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 11 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 578.

Stow creek, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 884.

Stow on the Would, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 23 m. E. Gloucester, 84 W. London. Lon. 1° 42′ W. Lat. 51° 56′ N.

Stow Market, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on the Orwell, 13 m. N. N. W. Ipswich, 75 N. N. E. London. Lon. 1° 1′ E. Lat. 52° 13′ N.

Stowe, v. Eng. in Buckingham, 2 m. N. N. W. Buckingham.

Stowey, or *Nether Stowey*, t. Eng. in Somerset, 12 m. N. Taunton, 145 W. London.

Stoyestown, p-t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 204.

Strabane, t. Ireland, in Tyrone, 40 m. N. W. Armagh, 11 S. S. W. Londonderry. Lon. 7° 19′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Strabane, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,571.

Stradbrook, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 5 m. N. E. Eye.

Strafford, co. N. H. bounded N. by Coos co. E. by Maine, S. by Rockingham co. and W. by Grafton co. Pop. 51,117. Engaged in agriculture 10,284, in commerce 9, in manufactures 1,538. Chief towns, Dover and Gilmantown.

Strafford, p-t Coos co. N. H. Pop. 2,144.

Strafford, t. Orange co. Vt. 29 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,921. In this town is a mine of copperas 12 m. from Dartmouth college, which has yielded with little labour, 100 tons of copperas in a year.

Straight creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, in Brown county.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de Calais*.

Strakonits, t. Bohemia, 54 m. S. Prague. Lon. 13° 50′ E. Lat. 49° 17′ N. Pop. 3,300.

Stralsund, city, Prussian states, in Pomerania, on the side of a strait which passes between the continent of Pomerania and the island of Rugen. It is very strong, being so surrounded by the sea that it is accessible only over bridges, and has besides very good fortifications. It was formerly one of the principal Hanse towns. 113 m N. Berlin, 120 N. E. Hamburgh. Lon. 13° 8′ E. Lat. 54° 20′ N. Pop. 13,500.

Stramberg, t. Moravia, 30 m. E. Prerau. Lon. 18° 11′ E. Lat. 49° 32′ N.

Strangford, t. Ireland, in Down co. 6 m. E. Downpatrick. Lon. 5° 28′ W. Lat. 54° 21′ N.

Strangford Lough, large bay of Ireland, in Down co. extending from Killard Point in the Irish sea, to Newton, about 17 miles from S. to N.

Stranrawer, or *Stranaer*, t. Scotland, in Wigton co. It is a royal burgh. 74 m. W. N. W. Dumfries, 126 S. W. Edinburgh. Lon. 4° 58′ W Lat. 55° 1′ N. Pop. 1,722.

Strasburg, city, France, and capital of Lower Rhine, at the conflux of the Ill and the Brusch, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine. Before the revolution it was the capital of Alsace, and the see of a bishop. It is well fortified with a citadel by Vauban. It has six gates and 200 streets, but for the most part very narrow. There are 8 bridges across the Ill, and one of wood 3,900 feet long, over the Rhine, which in the middle is supported by an island, on which is a strong castle. Strasburg has an university, governed by twenty professors, who are Lutherans, and another of Roman Catholics. The military hospital is a hand-

Strong, formerly *Reedstown*, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 24 m. N. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 862.

Strongilo, small isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 6 m. S. W. Paros. Lon. 25° 10′ E. Lat. 37° N.

Strongoli, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, 16 m. S. S. E. Cariati Vecchia, 47 E. Cosenza. Lon. 17° 17′ E. Lat. 39° 15′ N.

Strongsville, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 297.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney islands, 6 miles long. Lon. 2° 30′ W. Lat. 58° 39′ N. Pop. 924.

Strontian, v. Scotland, in Argyleshire, celebrated for the fosil called *Strontites*.

Stroppen, t. Silesia, 24 m. W. N. W. Oels, 18 N. W. Breslau. Lon. 16° 49′ E. Lat. 51° 22′ N.

Stroud, r. England, which runs into the Severn, 5 m. S. Gloucester.

Stroud, t. England, in Gloucester co. on the Frome, which is here called *Stroud-water*, and particularly celebrated as a menstruum in dying broad cloths in scarlet and other grain colours, 11 m. S. Gloucester, 102 W. London. Lon. 2° 15′ W. Lat. 51° 47′ N. Pop. 5,321.

Stroud, t. England, in Kent, adjoining Rochester, from which it is separated by the Medway.

Stroudsburg, p-t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,143.

Strumbles Head, cape, Wales, on the N. coast of Pembroke. Lon. 5° 10′ W. Lat. 52° N.

Struysbay, bay, S. Africa. Lat. 34° 33′ S.

Strynoe, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic. Lon. 10° 39′ E. Lat. 54° 54′ N.

Stuartsburg, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Stuart's Island, isl. near the N. W. coast of America, at the entrance of Bute's canal, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 236° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Stuart's Lake, New Caledonia, N. America. Lon. 125° W. Lat. 54° 30′ N. It is said to be 300 miles in circumference, and discharges its waters through Frazer's river, into the gulf of Georgia. At its E. end is a post of the N. W. Fur Company.

Studland bay, bay of the English channel, 6 m. S. Pool. Lon. 1° 58′ W. Lat. 50° 37′ N.

Studley, t. England, in Warwickshire, on the Arrow, 6 m. N. W Stratford upon Avon.

Stuhlingen, t. Baden, 22 m. N. Zurich, 30 W. Constance. Lon. 8° 26′ E. Lat. 47° 48′ N.

Stuhl Weissenberg, or *Szekes Fejervar*, t. Hungary, a royal free town, and see of a bishop. This town is strong in its situation, and had formerly considerable works, which were dismantled in 1702. It was once the place for the coronation of the kings, but at present the town is extremely decayed. 84 m. S. E. Vienna, 24 W. Buda. Lon. 17° 50′ E. Lat. 47° 17′ N. Pop. 12,248.

Stukely, t. Richelieu co. Lower Canada, E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Stum, t. Prussia, 7 m. S. Marienburg. Lon. 18° 52′ E. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

Stura, seaport, on the S. W. coast of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24° 15′ E. Lat. 38° 8′ N.

Stura, r. Italy, which rises in Mount Cenis, and runs into the Po, at Turin.

Sturbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 18 m. S.W. Worcester, 58 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,633. Here are found iron and lead ores.

Sturgeon's bay, a large bay of Michigan Territory, which sets up to the south from Green Bay. It is 15 miles long and 6 wide. From its head there is a short portage to Lake Michigan.

Sturgeon lake, lake, New Caledonia, N. America, about 40 miles long and from 1 to 5 broad. Lon. 91° 25′ W. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Sturminster Newton, t. England, in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, 9 m. N. W. Blandford, 111 W. London. Lon. 2° 26′ W. Lat. 50° 58′ N.

Stuttgard, or *Stuttgart*, the capital of Wurtemberg, and residence of the king, situated in a delightful country, on the Nasenbach, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Neckar. It is the see of a bishop. The streets are large and strait, and the houses handsome. The royal palace is a magnificent building. Stuttgard contains an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, and ribbons. 40 m. N. W. Ulm, 40 S. S. E. Heidelberg. Lon. 9° 18′ E. Lat. 48° 45′ N. Pop. 23,000.

Styria. See *Stiria*.

Suadea, t. A. Turkey, in Syria, at the mouth of the Orontes. It is the port of Antioch, distant 6 leagues.

Suakem, or *Suaquem*, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Nubia, with a seaport of the same name. The island is in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well secured from every wind, with five, six, and seven fathoms water. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a pacha. The trade is very considerable, with both the coasts of Africa, the East Indies, Arabia, and Egypt. By nature the shoals, rocks, and sandbanks render it secure from the attack of an enemy by sea, and it is well fortified by art. Lon. 33′ E. Lat. 19° 20′ N.

Suannee, or *Little St. John*, r. Florida, which rises in Okefonoco swamp and empties itself into Apalachie bay.

Subarkan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 75 m. E. S. E. Kerkisieh.

Subtermooky, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, in lon. 88° 32′ E. Lat. 21° 35′ N.

Sucadana, t. Borneo, cap. of a kingdom. Lon. 109° 56′ E. Lat. 0° 56′ S.

Success, t. Coos co. N. H. 86 m. N. Concord.

Success Bay, or *Good Success Bay*, bay on the S. E. coast of Terra del Fuego, in the straits of Le Maire. Lon. 65° 27′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ S.

Succoot, t. Nubia, on the Nile, 160 m. N. Dongola. Lon. 31° 40′ E. Lat. 22° N.

Suchitepec, St. Antonio de, t. Guatimala, on a river which runs into the Pacific, 60 m. W. N. W. Guatimala. Lon. 93° 36′ W. Lat. 14° 44′ S.

Sucio, Rio, r. New Granada, which runs into the Otrato, in lat. 7° 26′ N., 70 m. from the mouth of the latter.

Suck Creek, r. Ten. which joins the Tennessee, 70 m. below Hiwassee river.

Suckasunny, p-t. Morris co. N. J.

Suczava, or *Suchzow*, t. Bukovina, on a river of the same name, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. 84 m. N. W. Jassy, 130 N. E. Colosvar. Lon. 25° 58′ E. Lat. 47° 57′ N. Pop. 2,640.

Suda, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Candia, 8 m. E. Canea. Lon. 24° 6′ E. Lat. 17° N.

Sudak, seaport, Russia, in Tauris, on the Black sea, 20 m. S. W. Theodosia.

Sudbury, t. Eng. in Suffolk co. on the N. side of the Stour. The trade is considerable, and much assisted by the Stour. It sends two members to parliament. 59 m. S. S. W. Norwich, 56 N. E. London. Lon. 0° 15′ E. Lat. 52° 3′ N. Pop. 3,471.

Sudbury, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. 43 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 809.

Sudbury, t. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,417.

Suffolk [illegible] ...ia, between the ... N. by Nansemond co. E. by Nansemond co. and Isle of Wight co. S. W. by East Gothic ... and Southampton co. N. W.

Sugar Islands, or *Farmer Islands*, in the N. Atlantic ocean, 2 m. E. of a dangerous whirlpool ...

Sugar Island, or *Grosnoy*, a branch of the ... river, ... co. Ind. ... Saxony from ... Lon. ...

Sugar Island, ... Queen Anne co. Md.

Sugar Island, ... by Nicholas, 23 m. S. E. ... Lon. 30° ... Lat. 21° N.

Sugar Island, ... 30 m. S. W. Kursk. ... Lat. 50° N.

Sugar Island, ... the Pacific ocean. Lon. 225° 50' E. Lat. ... N.

Sugar Island, Oceanica, ... S. coast of Formosa. Lon. 120° ... E. Lat. 23° 4' N.

Sugar Islands, ... one of the 3 islands of the ... Lat. ... at the head of ...

Sugar Islands, ... Pacific ocean, ... of the Pelew ... Lat. 7° 30' N. Lon. 134° 30' E.

Sugar Loaf, a conical ... on the W. coast of the Red sea. Of which ... that there is ... Lon. ... Lat. ...

Sugar Loaf, ... Fish Creek ... Here ... drunk ... from the west of Nile, ... then 6 ... Lon. ... Lat. ... surrounded ... Cayuga and ... Onondaga ... Lon. ... Lat. ... by means of ... 40 m. E. S. E. Canandaigua. Lon. 77° 27' W. Lat. 42° 50' N. Pop. 5,000.

Sugar Loaf, ... Rock ... the ... Lon. ... Lat. 27° N.

Sugar Loaf, ... Hartford co. Ct. ...

Sugar Loaf, or *Hoosac*, a ... W. side of Connecticut river, 17 m. N. Hartford, 10 S. Springfield, Mass. Pop. 2,031. Incorporated 1853. Includes the villages of Georgetown and Burkettville.

Sugar Loaf, ... Portage co. Ohio, 5 m. S. W. Ravenna. Pop. 1,280.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, Pa. ... 4 m. N. by N. of ... in the Great Valley, 8 m. ... W. by Cambridge, Lancaster co. Area, about 250,000 acres. Pop. 23,211. Ephrata is the county town.

Sugar Loaf, ... Mass. ... the towns of Preston ... Pop. 13,940. ... in agriculture 1,304, in commerce 2,270, in manufactures 7,366.

Sugar Loaf, ... N. Y. ... Sea. The W. part of ... Pop. 213 in ... Engaged in fishing ... 12; in commerce ... 212; in manufactures ... 1,000. Chief town, Race Head.

Sugar Loaf, ... Nansemond co. Va. ... Norfolk and ... Seaboard & Roanoke railroad, ... by roads of 2,000 ... Suffolk, ... Norfolk ... 21 m. W. by ... Pop. ... E. ... Lon. ... Lat. ... Rachcock.

Sugar Orchard, ... Lon. ... Lat. ... St. Croix.

Sugar Creek, ... Pop. ...

Sugar Creek, ... Pop. ...

Sugar Creek, L. ...

Sugar Creek, ... 966.

Sugar Creek, ... Wood ... Pop. 6...

Sugar Creek, t. ...

Sugar Creek, ... um at New Philade...

Sugar Loaf, cap... Lat. 12° 5' S.

Sugar Loaf, t. ...

Sugar Loaf, t. ...

Sugar Loaf, mt. ... tenee river.

Sugarcoat Point, ... northern island of ... Lat. 29° 3' S.

Sugar River, ... lake ... into the ...

Sugarhem, t. ... 21° S. W. Bamboo ... 10° N.

Sugarloaf, ... Hu... Bettash. Lon. 5° ...

Sugarmesse, or ... district, and at ... which it gave na... La Tafilet. Lon. ...

Sugau, t. Germa... in the L. Lat. 49° ...

Sohengen, t. Hi... 14 m. S. W. Hexa...

Sohtpoore, t. H... em. Lon. 91° 27' ...

Suhl, t. Rhen... river Sieg, ... wat... Lon. 7° 34' E. La...

Suhoot, t. Egy... the Arabs, near Ti...

Suiga, ... in the ... of Wexio. Lon. ...

Suiggat, France, ... sur-Somme. Dep... lon. sur Verne.

Suiggat, t. Dauc... m. N. E. Rouen.

Suir, r. Ire... between Lake L...

Suize, t. in ... ment Deux-Se...

Suizo, or *Zuiz... Ocean*, in N. E. We... 40° N. Pop. 1,930.

Sukingen, r. ... Wesel, 4 m. S. Ba...

Sukun, r. Germa... 7 m. above Coogi...

Sukun Islands, ... Norway. Lon. 4°...

Sukuga, or *Sun...* 12° 27' to 12° 30' ...

Sukuga, is. and t... 9° 27' N.

Sulabar, or *Bu...* ... from the N. W. ... W. Lat. 58° 44' N.

Sulacan, pt. H... ... bay, 30 m. ...

Sulberge, ... erected ... constructe... ... the Lawn, ...

Sulcanca, t. Gu... ... Pop. 932.

Sullivan, co. N. Y. inclosed by the counties of Delaware, Ulster, and Orange, and by Delaware river. Pop. 8,900. Engaged in agriculture 1,882, in commerce 26, in manufactures 358. Chief town Thompson.

Sullivan, p-t. Madison co. N.Y. on Oneida lake. Pop. 2,932. In this town is abundance of gypsum.

Sullivan, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 507.

Sullivan, co. East Tennessee, on Holston river. Pop. 7,015. Slaves 836. Engaged in agriculture 640, in commerce 19. Chief town, Blountsville.

Sullivan, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 137.

Sullivan, co. Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. 3,498. Engaged in agriculture 1,169, in commerce 12, in manufactures 26. Chief town, Fort Harrison.

Sullivan's Island, small isl. on the N. side of Charleston harbor, 6 m. below the city. It is much resorted to by the citizens of Charleston during the summer months.

Sulm, or *Sulmbach*, r. Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Neckar's Ulm.

Sulmona, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, the see of a bishop, 21 m. S. Civita Chieta, 72 N. Naples. Lon. 13° 59′ E. Lat. 42° 3′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Sulphur Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 5 miles long. Lon. 141° 12′ E. Lat. 24° 48′ N.

Sulphur Spring, r. N. Y. which joins Tonnewanta creek in Clarence, Niagara co.

Sultan Hisar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, once a strong place, 52 m. S. E. Milets, 23 E. Sclavonia. Lon. 28° 4′ E. Lat. 37° 51′ N.

Sultanabad, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Rajemal and Awmore, E. by Raujeshy, S. by Birboom, and W. by Birboom and Hendooa.

Sultania, t. Persia, in Irak, formerly one of the largest cities in Asia. The streets are now deserted, and the inhabitants scarcely amount to 6,000. 250 m. N. N. W. Ispahan. Lon. 48° 26′ E. Lat. 36° 28′ N.

Sultanpour, t. Hind. in Lahore, 62 m. S. E. Lahore, 228 N. W. Delhi. Lon. 73° 50′ E. Lat. 30° 25′ N.

Sultanpour, t. Hind. in Oude, 50 m. N. Allahabad, 32 S. Fyzabad. Lon. 82° 24′ E. Lat. 26° 18′ N.

Sulte, or *Sulze*, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with some salt works. 23 m. E. Rostock. Lon. 12° 40′ E. Lat. 54° 8′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Sultzburg, t. Baden, 20 m. N. N. E. Bale.

Sulz, t. Wurtemberg, near the Neckar, with salt works. 12 m. S. E. Freudenstadt, 12 N. Rothwell. Lon. 8° 40′ E. Lat. 48° 18′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Sulza, t. Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 14 m. N. E. Weimar, 9 S. E. Naumburg. Lon. 11° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 6 N.

Sulzbach, t. Bavaria, 48 m. N. N. E. Ingolstadt, 35 N. N. W. Ratisbon. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Sulzburg, Ober, t. and citadel, Bavaria, 29 m. W. N. W. Ratisbon, 2 S. E. Freyenstatt. Lon. 11° 20′ E. Lat. 49° 8′ N.

Sumany Town, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. 33 m. N. W. Philadelphia.

Sumasinta, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

Sumatra, a large isl. in the E. Indian sea, and most westerly of those called the *Islands of Sunda*, about 700 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and 180 broad. Sq. miles, 180,000. The equinoxial line passes nearly through the centre. It is separated from the continent of Asia by the straits of Malacca; and by the straits of Sunda, from the island of Java on the S. A ridge of mountains extends through its whole length. Mount Ophir, the highest summit, is 13,482 feet above the level of the sea. Between these mountains are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the level of the ocean, which are the best cultivated and most populous parts of the island. The heat of the climate is not so great as might be expected; the thermometer at the most sultry hour generally fluctuating between 82° and 83°; at sun-rise it is usually as low as 70°. The soil of the land is generally a stiff reddish clay, covered with a stratum or layer of black mould of no great depth. On this is naturally a strong and perpetual verdure. For many ages Sumatra has been famous for its gold, which seems at present, however, nearly exhausted. There are also mines of copper, iron and tin, saltpetre, sulphur, coal, ivory, coffee, cotton, betel-nuts, tobacco, rice, cotton, and especially pepper, are also among the productions of the island. The religion is paganism, and the inhabitants are cannibals. In 1818, a Baptist missionary established himself in this island, with a printing press. Pop. 4,500,000. Lon. 95° 48′ to 106° 14′ E. Lat. 4° 50′ S. to 5° 10′ N.

Sumbara. See *Cumbara*.

Sumbul, t. Hind. and cap. of a district in Oude, 45 m. W. N. W. Bereilly, 65 E. Delhi. Lon. 78° 55′ E. Lat. 28° 30′ N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumelpour*, t. Hind. and cap. of a circar in Orissa, 144 m. W. N. W. Cuttack, 280 W. Calcutta. Lon. 83° 40′ E. Lat. 21° 25′ N.

Sumene, t. France, in Gard, 4 m. E. Le Vigan, 18 S. W. Alais.

Sumi, t. Russia, in Charkov, 68 m. N. N. W. Charkov. Lon. 35° 4′ E. Lat. 50° 54′ N.

Summaro, small isl. in the Baltic, S. E. of Aland. Lon. 20° 5′ E. Lat. 59° 58′ N.

Summerfield, p-t. Guilford co. N. C.

Summer-kioum, t. Birmah, on the Irrawuddy, 60 m. S. S. W. Ava.

Summers, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,171.

Summers Islands. See *Bermuda*.

Summit, t. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 1,468.

Sumner, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 6 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. 1,055.

Sumner, co. West Tennessee, on the N. side of Cumberland river. Pop. 19,211. Slaves 5,762. Engaged in agriculture 4,507, in commerce 76, in manufactures 472. Chief town, Gallatin.

Sumpter, district, S. C. Pop. 25,369. Slaves 16,143. Engaged in agriculture 9,369, in commerce 23, in manufactures 246. Chief town, Statesville.

Sumptersville, p-t. Claremont co. S. C. Lodebar academy is 10 miles from this place.

Sunapee, lake, N. H. on the borders of Hillsborough and Cheshire counties, 11 miles long, and 1½ wide, discharges its waters through Sugar river into the Connecticut. It is on the height of land between the waters of the Connecticut and those of the Merrimack. It is in contemplation to connect these two rivers by a canal from the Merrimack to this lake.

Sunbury, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames; 16 m. W. S. W. London.

Sunbury, co. New Brunswick, on the bay of Fundy, at the mouth of St. John river, bounded N. W. by York co. N. E. by Northumberland co. S. E. by Queen's co. and S. W. by Charlotte co.

er Town. The citadel stands within the Inner, on the shore of the Taptee, and is divided by trenches from the town. The squares are large, and the streets spacious. Ships cannot enter the harbor, because the Taptee is full of sand-banks. A large portion of the inhabitants are Moors, that is, Arabs, Persians, Monguls, and Turks, professing Mahomedanism, but retaining some Pagan rites. All people of distinction speak and write the Persian language. Surat is celebrated as the port whence the Mahomedans of India embark on their pilgrimage to Mecca. The great trade carried on at Surat renders it the store-house of the most precious production of Hindoostan. Hither is brought from the interior an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ships to the Arabic gulf, the Persian gulf, the coast of Malabar, the coast of Coromandel, and even to China. The provinces near this city are full of manufactures of all sorts. There are 3 English missionaries here, with a printing establishment, and the printing of the New Testament in the Guzeratte language has commenced. 112 m. S. Amedabad, 200 W. N. W. Aurungabad. Lon. 72° 49′ E. Lat. 21° 12′ N. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

Surat Passage, channel of the E. Indian sea, between the N. part of Sumatra and Stony Island. Lat. 5° 32′ N.

Surazsk, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi, 72 m. N. N.W. Novgorod Sieverskoi. Lon. 32° 22′ E. Lat. 54° N.

Suren, r. Switz. which runs from the Lake of Sempach, into the Aar, 2 m. N. E. Arau.

Surgooja, t. Hind. and capital of a circar, in Orissa, 180 m. S. S. W. Patna, 276 W. Calcutta. Lon. 83° 31′ E. Lat. 23° 6′ N.

Surguinesville, p-v. Hawkins co. Tennssee.

Surgut, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby, 284 m. N. N. E. Tobolsk. Lon. 73° 14′ E. Lat. 61° 22′ N.

Surinam, country, S. America, and part of Guiana, bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. by the river Maroni, S. by a country of Indians, and W. by the river Corentyn; about 150 m. from E. to W. and 60 from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Surinam, from which the colony takes its name, the Corentyn, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina. The first only is navigable. The banks of all the rivers are inhabited by Europeans, and planted with sugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo. Though situated, like Guinea, under the torrid zone, the heats are much more supportable than those on that part of the African coast. The scorching rays of the sun are daily tempered by cooling breezes from the sea. In general, the soil is abundantly fruitful; the earth during the whole of the year is adorned with continual verdure, the trees loaded at the same time with blossoms and ripe fruit, and the whole presenting to the view the delightful union of spring and summer. The principal animals of prey are tigers; apes are abundant, as likewise parrots, scorpions, a great variety of insects and serpents of amazing size. The rivers abound with alligators, and in the Surinam, is found that wonderful fish, the electrical eel. This colony is the only part of South America at present belonging to the Dutch. Pop. 6,000 whites and 75,000 slaves. Paramaribo is the chief town. Lon. 53° 40′ to 56° 25′ W. Lat. 4° 45′ to 6° N.

Surinam, r. S. America, in Guiana, which after a winding course of about 150 miles, from S. to N. falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lat. 6° 25′ N. lon. 55° 40′ W. It is navigable for large vessels above 90 miles.

Suroy, or *Soroe*, isl. off the coast of Norway, 44 miles long. Lon. 22° 14′ E. Lat. 70° 34′ N.

Surroopour, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Rungpour, E. by Rungpour and Goragot, S. by Goragot and Dinagepour, and W. by Dinagepour. Shaumgunge is the chief town.

Surry, county, Eng. bounded N. by the Thames, which divides it from Middlesex, E. by Kent, S. by Sussex, W. by Hampshire, and N.W. by Berkshire. Pop. 323,851.

Surry, co. Lower Canada,

Surry, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, 18 m. N.E. Castine. Pop. 428.

Surry, t. Cheshire co. N. H. 64 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 570.

Surry, co. Va. on the S. side of James river, bounded N. by Charles-city and James-city cos. E. by Isle-of-Wight, Southampton and Sussex cos. and W. by Sussex and Prince George cos. Pop. 6,594. Slaves 3,340. Engaged in agriculture 1,848, in commerce 37, in manufactures 215. It contains a court-house and jail of brick, 8 churches, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Methodists, and 2 for Baptists. At the court-house is a post-office.

Surry, co. in the N. W. part of N. C. Pop. 12,320. Slaves 1,365. Engaged in agriculture 3,366, in commerce 18, in manufactures 156. Chief town, Huntsville.

Sursee, t. Switz. in Lucerne, 13 m. N. W. Lucerne, 26 E. Soleure. Lon. 7° 55′ E. Lat. 47° 5′ N.

Surseff, t. Africa, in Tunis, 8 m. W. El Medea, 38 E. Cairoan.

Sursooty, fort, Hind. 114 m. N.W. Delhi. Lon. 75° 35′ E. Lat. 29° 15′ N.

Sursooty, r. Hind. in Guzerat, which runs into the Indian Sea, 40 m. S. W. Junagur.

Sursooty, r. Hind. which joins the Caggar, 105 miles N.W. Delhi. This is one of the seven sacred rivers of the Hindoos.

Surtainville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 13 m. W. Valognes, 12 S. S. W. Cherburg.

Surunga, or *Suiuja*, s-p. Japan, in the island of Niphon, and the capital of a province of the same name, once the residence of the emperors. It has now fallen to decay. 170 m. E. Meaco.

Sus, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to a province which it bounds on the south.

Sur, or *Sous*, or *Sus*, country, Africa, in Morocco, bounded E. by Darah, S. by Nun, and W. by the Atlantic. Its wealth consists in cattle, camels, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper. The principal towns are Tarudant, and Aguadir.

Susa, t. Africa, in Tunis, near the E. coast, one of the most considerable towns of the Tuniseans, 24 m. E. Cairoan, 54 S.Tunis. Lon. 10° 3′ E. Lat. 35° 46′ N.

Susa, t. Persia, in Chorasan, 130 m. S. E. Neisabour. Lon. 59° 59′ E. Lat. 36° 16′ N.

Susa. See *Tostar and Susa*.

Susannah, v. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio river, 12 m. W. Williamsburg. Pop. in 1815, 50.

Susounder, t. Hind. in Bahar, 35 m. W. S. W. Arrah. Lon. 84° 13′ E. Lat. 25° 22′ N.

Susquehannah, river, one of the largest rivers in the United States, is formed by the union of two principal branches, the eastern and western. The

...ter to much rise, t. Otsego lake, (N. Y.) and ...s S. W. receives the Tioga near the Penn...ania Boundary. It then flows first S. E. and then S. W. till it receives the Western branch at Northumberland, after which the course of the river is first S. and then S. E. till it falls into the head of Chesapeake bay near the N. E. corner of Maryland. During the last 50 miles of its course the navigation of the river is obstructed by an almost continued series of rapids, but further up, to the junction of the two branches, there is no obstruction which cannot be surmounted at a moderate expense. The navigation of the river is good for export trade, and immense quantities of timber in the form of boards, scantling, shingles, &c. continually descend it to Baltimore.

Susquehannah, co. in the N. part of Pa. Pop. 5,960. Engaged in agriculture 1,862, in commerce 23, in manufactures 271. Chief town, Montrose.

Susquehannah, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,176.

Sussex, county, Eng. bounded N. by Surry and Kent, N. E. by Kent, S. E. and S. by the English channel, and W. by Hampshire. Pop. 190,033.

Sussex, co. N. J. bounded N. E. by New-York, N. W. by Delaware river which separates it from Pennsylvania, S. E. and S. by Bergen, Morris and Hunterdon counties. Pop. 32,752. Engaged in agriculture 6,389, in commerce 97, in manufacture 1,011. Chief town, Newtown.

Sussex, co. Delaware, bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Maryland. Pop. 21,067. Slaves 2,244. Engaged in agriculture 4,758, in commerce 149, in manufactures 439. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewistown.

Sussex, co. Va. bounded N. E. by Surry co. S. E. by Southampton co. S. W. by Greenville co. and N. by Dinwiddie and Prince George cos. Pop. 11,[illegible] Slaves 7,045. Engaged in agriculture 3,[illegible]30, in commerce 7, in manufactures 47. At the court-house a post-office.

Sutanag, t. Hind. in Bengal, 65 m. S. Dacca. Lon. 90° 19' E. Lat. 22° 40' N.

Sutlege, or *Sutlej*, or *Sutlej*, r. Hind. which rises in the mountains of Thibet, near the sources of the Ganges, and falls into the Indus near Veh.

Sutor Point, cape, Eng. on the coast of Durham. Lat. 55° 2' N.

Sutherland Point, the S. point at the entrance into Botany bay, New Holland.

Sutherland, county, Scotland, bounded W. and N. by the sea, E. by the county of Caithness, S. E. by the Frith of Dornoch, and S. and S. W. by the county of Ross. Pop. 23,629.

Sutiska, t. Moesia, on the Black sea, 20 m. S. W. of Varna. Lon. 28 E. Lat. 43° 21' N.

Sutlej. See *Sutlege*.

Sutors, the two capes at the entrance of the bay of Cromarty, Scotland, 1½ miles apart.

Sutri, t. Popedom, the see of a bishop, 22 m. N. W. Rome, 12 S. Viterbo. Lon. 12° 15' E. Lat. 42° 13' N.

Sutton, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 2 m. from Stockport.

Sutton, t. Bedford co. Lower Canada, S. E. Montreal. Pop. 1,200.

Sutton, p.t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 25 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,537.

Sutton, formerly *Billouet*, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 29 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 697.

Sutton, p.t. Worcester co. Mass. 9 m. S. Worcester. Pop. 2,046. See *Mechuag*.

Sutton, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Sutton in Ashfi... 3 m. S. W. Mansfi...

Sutton Coldfield, ... Birmingham, 111 ... Lat. 52° 34' N.

Sutton St. Mary, ... Holbeach.

Suvarrow Isla... S. Pacific ocean, ... mander of a Russ... ed. Lat. 13° 13' ... about midway bet... ty islands.

Suza, city, Pie... ria, at the foot of ... sium, or *Segusium*, ... ly been sacked by ... repassed from Fra... the frontiers of Fr... small and poor, wi... a citadel with a st... Turin, 19 N. E. Bi... 5' N.

Suzdal, t. Russia, ... see of a bishop, 24 ... 44° E. Lat. 56° 16' ...

Suze, r. Switz. ... eme, 1 m. below B...

Swabia, formerly ... N. by the palatina... E. by Bavaria, S. ... Constance, and the ...

Swaffham, t. En... 94 N. N. E. Londo...

Swale, (*East* and ... Medway; the East ... and runs S. to the ... the Thames, below ... or main stream p... Thames at Sheern...

Swale, r. Eng. in ... Ouse, near Boroug...

Swallow Harbor, ... lan, on the coast of ... W. Lat. 53° 29' N.

Swallow Island, ... *lotte's Islands*, about ... 163° 58' E. Lat. 10° ...

Swallow Point, ... and of Egmont. Le...

Swalley, s.p. Hin... Cambaya, 15 m. W. ... 21° 10' N.

Swalm, r. Nethe... Meuse, 3 m. below ...

Swamscot. See ...

Swan, t. Hancock ... tine. Pop. 503.

Swan Island, Ma... nebeck river from t... It is 7 miles long, a... both sides.

Swanage, or *Sw...* the S. E. extremity ... W. Corf Castle, 12 ... Lat. 50° 34' N.

Swan river, r. N. ... the Winnipec Lake, ... miles from its mout...

Swan river, r. N. ... E. side of the Miss... and is about 60 mile...

Swansborough, p-t. and cap. Onslow co. N.C. on White Oak river, 40 m. S. W. Newbern.

Swansea, t. Wales, in Glamorgan co. situated on a bay in the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Tawy, for which reason it is called *Aber-Tau*. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in coals, pottery, and smelting of copper and lead ores. Pop. 6,099. 55 m. E. Haverfordwest, 205 W. London. Lon. 3° 59′ W. Lat. 51° 43′ N.

Swansey, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,716.

Swansey, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 16 m. S. Taunton. Pop. 1,933.

Swanton, t. Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 36 m. N. Burlington. It has abundance of marble and iron ore, and here are erected extensive works for sawing marble, 2 forges, 5 saw mills and 2 clothing works. Pop. 1,607.

Swantown, t. Kent co. Md. 3 m. S. E. Georgetown.

Swanville, t. Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river. Pop. 503.

Swartsluys, fortress, Netherlands, on the river Vecht, 28 m. W. Covorden, 33 N. Zutphen.

Swatara, r. Pa. which runs into the Susquehannah at Middletown.

Swatara, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,788.

Sweasysville, p-t. Adams co. Mississippi.

Sweden, country, Europe, bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by Russia, the gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Scaggerac and Norway. It extends from 55° 20′ to 69° 30′ N. lat. Area 188,433 sq. miles. Pop. in 1813, 2,407,206. In 1814, Norway, with 161,000 square miles and 930,000 inhabitants, was added, making the whole extent of the Swedish dominions at present including Norway, about 350,000 sq. miles, and the population 3,300,000. The soil of many parts of the northern districts is barren. The southern provinces are the most fertile, and agriculture is here conducted with much skill and industry. The quantity of corn raised in the country is not sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants; about 6,400,000 tons are annually produced, and 400,000 tons imported. The quantity of flax and hemp also is not enough for the supply of the country, but of hops there is a superabundance. The immense forests which spread over the mountains yield excellent timber for masts and other purposes, and an abundance of tar and turpentine. The established religion is the Lutheran. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The army consists, according to Hassel, of 41,507 men, without including that of Norway. The navy contains 12 ships of the line, and 8 frigates, together with 200 smaller vessels for the protection of the coast, and the number of sailors is 15,000. The revenue in 1816 amounted to 5,768,681 rix dollars, and the public debt to 15,781,221 rix dollars. The principal exports are iron and iron ware, and next to these copper and other metals, herring and other fish, timber, tar and pitch. The imports are salt, corn, wine, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. The trade extends to all parts of Europe, the East and West Indies and America. The amount of merchant shipping belonging to Sweden in 1818 was 128,580 tons, and the number of seamen 9,417. The value of the exports is estimated on an average at $6,000,000, and of the imports at $5,500,000.

Sweden, or *Lovel*, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 20 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 249.

Sweden, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 2,761.

Swedesborough, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J. on Raccoon creek, 3 m. above its mouth, 20 S. Philadelphia.

Sweepstake's Foreland, cape in the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 71° 24′ W. Lat. 52° 40′ S.

Sweet Springs, p-v. Monroe co. Va. 30 m. E. by N. Greenbriar, 93 W. Staunton. The mineral springs are much resorted to in the summer.

Sweet water creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into Bear creek.

Sweiny, t. Africa, in Dar Fur, 45 m. N. Cobbe.

Swetoe, small isl. in the Caspian Sea, separated from the W. coast by a narrow channel, called the *Straits of Apsheron*. This island is the place in which black and dark grey naphtha is chiefly found. 25 m. E. Bachu.

Swelly, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into the Foyle, 3 m. N. Lifford.

Swift, r. Eng. which runs into the Avon, near Rugby, in Warwickshire.

Swift, r. N. H. which runs into Saco river, in Conway.

Swilly, small isl. 13 m. S. of the South Cape of New Holland. Lon. 147° 6′ E. Lat. 43° 55′ S.

Swindon, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 10 m. N. Marlborough, 84 W. London. Lon. 1° 48′ W. Lat. 51° 33′ N.

Swineshead, v. Eng. in Lincoln, 8 m. E. Sleaford.

Swinesund, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, 5 m. S.W. Frederickshall.

Swineford, (*King's*,) t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 4 m. S. Wolverhampton.

Swineford, (*Old*,) t. Eng. in Worcestershire, 2 m. E Stourbridge.

Swinton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Don, 9 m. S. W. Doncaster, 165 N. London.

Switzerland, or *Helvetia*, country, Europe, bounded N. by Baden and Wurtemberg, E. by Austria, S. by Austrian Italy, S.W. by Savoy, and N. W. by France. It lies between 45° 45′ and 47° 48′ N. lat. and between 6° 6′ and 10° 36′ E. lon. Extent 19,000 sq. miles. Pop. 1,750,000. It formerly consisted of 13 cantons, viz. Berne, Zurich, Bale, Schaffhausen, Lucerne, Underwalden, Uri, Schweitz, Friburg, Zug, Soleure, Glaris and Appenzel. In 1803, the constitution underwent a considerable change, and the country was formed into 19 cantons. The new cantons were Aargau, formed from a part of the canton of Berne, Grisons, St. Gall, Tesin, Thurgau and Vaud. In 1815 three more new cantons were added, viz. Valais, Geneva and Neufchatel, making the present number 22.

Switzerland, especially in the south, is composed of high mountains and deep vallies, interspersed with beautiful lakes, and abounds with the wildest and most picturesque scenery. The Alps run along the whole southern boundary, and their summits and ridges are covered with glaciers or fields of ice of vast extent and magnificence. These immense masses often reach down the sides of the mountains, even to the borders of the cultivated vallies, and resting in an inclined position sometimes slide down the declivity, and in a moment overwhelm the villages below.

The Swiss are a people of simple manners, industrious, brave, well educated, fond of liberty, and strongly attached to their country. The cantons are independent republics, but for the common security united in a confederacy, governed by

a general diet. The military force in 1809, was 15,023 men, and there were then from 20 to 30,000 Swiss soldiers in foreign countries. In 1815, the cantons raised an army of 30,000 men. The inhabitants are either Calvinists or Catholics. The cantons of Berne, Aargau, Bale, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Vaud, Grisons, and three fourths of Glarus, two-thirds of Appenzel, and Thurgau are Calvinistic; the remainder are Catholic.

Switzerland, co. Indiana, on the Ohio. Pop. 3,934. Engaged in agriculture 690, in commerce 1, in manufactures 58. Chief town, Vevay.

Swords, t. Ireland, 7 m. N. Dublin.

Syberg, or *Sieberg*, t. Germany, at the confluence of the Rhur and Lenne, 3 m. S.W. Schwiert.

Sybilhead, cape, on the W. coast of Ireland, in Kerry, 8 m. W. N. W. Dingle. Lon. 10° 18′ W. Lat. 52° 11′ N.

Sycamore, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 63.

Sycamore creek, r. Ohio, an E. branch of the Sandusky.

Sycamore grove, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Sydney Bay, bay on the S. coast of Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168° 2′ E. Lat. 29° 5′ N.

Sydney, t. on a creek or harbour within Port Jackson, on the E. coast of New Holland. It is the capital of the British colony of New South Wales. It is a flourishing settlement, containing in 1822, 13,400 inhabitants, a bank with a capital of £20,000, and several schools and charitable institutions. Lon. 150° 20′ E. Lat. 32° 53′ S.

Syene, or *Assuan*, city, Egypt, on the E. side of the Nile. In this town, situated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was sunk, which marked the summer solstice, and the day was known when the stile of the sun-dial cast no shade at noon: at that instant the vertical sun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at present a miserable place, with a small fort. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the S. Columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there denote its situation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the observatory of the ancient Egyptians. 375 m. S. Cairo. Lon. 49° 48′ E. Lat. 24° N.

Sylt, isl. Denmark, in the North sea, 12 m. from the W. coast of Sleswick, 40 miles in circumference. Lon. 8° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 55′ N.

Symio, (an. *Syme*,) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 27° 34′ E. Lat. 36° 38′ N.

Symmes creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio 3 m. below the mouth of the Guyandot.

Synder Head, cape, Denmark, on the E. coast of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 39′ E. Lat. 55° 11′ N.

Syra, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 12 m. S. Andros. Lon. 24° 52′ E. Lat. 37° 27′ N.

Syracuse, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, and formerly a superb city, and flourishing republic; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have nearly destroyed it. Of four grand quarters of which the city was composed, only one, Ortygia, which was the smallest, now remains; the other parts are covered with ruins, intermixed with vineyards, fields, and gardens. It is however the see of a bishop, and has a good harbour. When Syracuse was besieged by the Romans, under Marcellus, it was defended by the ingenuity of the celebrated Archimedes, who framed such engines of war as quite disconcerted the measures of the Romans; and to his genius alone it was owing, that the city held out nearly three years against the utmost efforts of a consular army. 71 m. S. Messina, 118 E. Palermo. Lon. 15° 14′ E. Lat. 36° 5′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Syracuse, p-v. in Salina, Onondaga co. N. Y.

Syre, r. Norway, which runs through the valley of Syre into the lake of Lunde, and discharges itself into the sea, 20 m. W. Syre.

Syria, including Palestine, a province of A. Turkey, lying along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and extending E. to the desert of Arabia. It lies between 31° and 37° N. lat. Square miles 50,000. Pop. 1,800,000. The country consists in a great measure of mountains, which distribute themselves in various directions, from one leading branch. Syria unites different climates under the same sky, and collects, within a narrow compass, pleasures and productions, which nature has elsewhere dispersed at great distances. It produces wheat, rye, barley, beans, and the cotton plant; indigo, tobacco, the olive-tree, the white mulberry-tree, and the vine. Syria is divided into four governments, or pachalics, viz. Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus and Acre, the whole of which yields a revenue estimated at £312,500 sterling.

Syriac Christians. See *Tranquebar*.

Syston, t. Eng. in Leicestershire, 6 m. N. N. E. Leicester.

Ssalgen, (*Island of Serpents*,) small isl. in the Black sea, near the mouth of the Danube. Lon. 30° 54′ E. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Ssamaili, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 45 m. S. W. Bender.

Sseben, t. Hungary, on the Taros, 39 m. N. Caschau. Lon. 29° 49′ E. Lat. 49° N.

Sseben. See *Hermannstadt*.

Ssekely, or *Sskely-hid*, t. Hungary, 7 m. N. N. W. St. Job, 18 E. S. E. Debreczyn.

T.

Taas, or *Taæs*, city of Arabia, in Yemen, 38 m. E. N. E. Mocha. Lon. 44° 10′ E. Lat. 13° 33′ N.

Taasinge, isl. of Denmark, 16 miles in circumference, between the islands of Funen and Langeland. Lon. 10° 37′ E. Lat. 55° N.

Thawirry, isl. on the E. side of Otaheite.

Tab, r. Persia, separates Chusistan from Farsistan, and runs into the Persian gulf, near Chiste.

Taba Islands, 4 small islands near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 12′ E. Lat. 2° 6′ N.

Tabago, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico, about 3 miles long and 2 broad. 18 m. S. Panama. Lon. 80° 9′ W. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Taballar Point, cape on the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 4′ E. Lat. 2° 12′ N.

Tabarca, t. Africa, in Tunis, at the mouth of the Zaine, 60 m. N. W. Tunis.

Tambarca, or *Tabaquer*, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaine. It is defended by a small castle. Lon. 9° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 55′ N.

Tabaria, or *Taberayan*, or *Tabarieth*, anciently *Tiberias*, t. Palestine, on the W. bank of a lake, called in the scriptures the *Lake of Gennesareth*, or the *Sea of Tiberias*, and at the foot of a high and sharp mountain, surrounded with walls except towards the water. This town was long the capital of Galilee, and after the destruction of Jerusalem for some time the residence of the high-priest. 16 m. S. Safad, 45 N. Jerusalem.

Tabas Kileki, or *Tabaskili*, t. Persia, in Chorasan, 130 m. S. W. Herat, 290 E. Ispahan. Lon. 57° 50′ E. Lat. 33° N.

Tabasco, r. N. America, which runs into the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 93° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 15′ N.

Tabasco, t. Mexico, and formerly capital of a province to which it gives name, called also by the Spaniards *Nuestra Sennora de la Vittoria*. It stands on an island, at the mouth of the river Grijalva, which divides itself, near the sea, into two branches, of which the western falls into the river Tabasco. The island on which the town of that name is built, is about 12 leagues long, and 2½ broad. Lon. 93° 46′ W. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

Tabasseran, t. Persia, in Schirvan, 20 m. W. Derbend.

Tabbajee, t. Africa, in Neola. Lon. 11° 8′ W. Lat. 13° 32′ N.

Tabeau, t. Missouri, on a creek of the same name which enters the S. side of the Missouri, above Franklin, and is navigable to the town, a mile from its mouth.

Tabenne, isl. in the river Nile, between Dendera and the ruins of the ancient Thebes.

Taberg, t. Sweden, in Smaland, 8 m. S. Jonkioping.

Tabernas, t. Spain, Grenada, 15 m. N. N. E. Almeria.

Tabinihintac, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the sea on the N. E. coast, 9 m. from Miramichi river. Here is a thriving settlement.

Tablas, one of the Philippine islands, about 25 miles long. Lon. 121° 40′ E. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

Table Bay, bay of S. Africa, on the west coast, formed by three lofty mountains. Lon. 18° 15′ E. Lat. 33° 50′ S.

Table Island, small isl. near the coast of Spitsbergen. Lon. 20° 30′ E. Lat. 80° 57′ N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 7′ E. Lat. 15° 38′ S.

Table Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118° 2′ E. Lat. 9° 15′ N.

Table Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93° 32′ E. Lat. 14° 8′ N.

Table Mountain, near the Cape of Good Hope.

Table Mountain, in Pendleton district, S.C. west of Saluda river, and 4 m. from the N. boundary of the State, 4,300 above the level of the sea.

Tablier, Le, t. France, in Vendee, 6 m. S. S. E. La Roche sur Yon, 9 N.W. Lucon.

Tabo, t. Cooper co. Missouri.

Tabo Dune, s-p. Africa, on the Ivory coast, 90 m. from Cape Palmas.

Taboa, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 9 m. S. Viseu.

Tabocuru, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 45° 30′ W. lat. 2° 40′ S.

Taboga. See *Tabaga*.

Taboo, t. Africa, and cap. of a country to the E. of the Sahara. Lon. 12° 10′ E. Lat. 24° N.

Tabor, or *Hradistie Hory Tabor*, (i.e. *The Camp of Mount Tabor*,) t. Bohemia. By reason of its situation on a mountain, and on the river Lusnice, it is naturally strong. 10 m. N. E. Bechin, 28 S. Prague. Lon. 14° 28′ E. Lat. 49° 27′ N. Pop. 3,226.

Tabor, Mount, Palestine, 48 m. N. Jerusalem.

Tabris. See *Tauris*.

Tabuc. See *Tahuk*.

Tacalea, t. New Granada, at the conflux of the Cauca and Magdalena, 85 m. S. E. Carthagena.

Tacassé, r. Africa, and next to the Nile, the largest in Abyssinia. It rises about 150 m. E. Gondar, and flowing through Sennaar, joins the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia, in lat. 17° 45′ N.

Tachan, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109° 14′ E. Lat. 12° 35′ N.

Tachau, or *Tachow*, t. Bohemia, 34 m. W. Pilsen, 72 W. S. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 40′ E. Lat. 49° 47′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Tackumbraet, (an. *Siga*, or *Sigeum*,) t. Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Tafna, 44 m. S. W. Oran, 15 N. N. W. Tlemsan. Lon. 0° 55′ W. Lat. 35° 30′ N.

Tackramah, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 4° 52′ N.

Tacoutche Tesse, large r. New Caledonia, which flows S. and falls into Birch's bay, in lat. 49° N.

Tacpoy, t. Thibet, and capital of a district, 136 m S. E. Lassa, 152 N. N. W. Ghergong. Lon. 92° 52′ E. Lat. 27° 53′ N.

Taczli, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Kilia, in Bessarabia.

Tademeri, t. Hind. in Mysore, 100 miles N. E. Chittledroog, 140 N. N. E. Seringapatam. Lon. 78° E. Lat. 14° 35′ N.

Tadcaster, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the river Werf, 9 m. S. W. York. 188 N. London. Lon. 1° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, t. Persia, in Fars, 60 m. S. Schiras.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, t. Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Saguenay, 100 m. N. E. Quebec. Lon. 69° 40′ W. Lat. 48° 5′ N.

Tadoun, or *Tadiran*, t. A. Turkey, in Armenia, on the W. coast of the lake of Van, 120 m. S. S. E. Erzerum, 15 E. N. E. Betlis.

Tadschiks, a people who are a mixture of Persians and Arabians, and constitute the settled population of Persia, and the greater part of Cabul.

Tafale, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, between the rivers Senegal and Nunez.

Tafalisga, t. Africa, in Jaagn, at the union of the Falema with the Senegal. Lon. 10° 12′ W. Lat. 14° 42′ N.

Tafalla, t. Spain, in Navarre. It has an university. 15 m. N. W. Sanguesa, 15 S. Pamplona. Lon. 1° 43′ W. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

Tafara, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger, 115 m S. W. Sego.

Tafeclalat, t. Africa, in Sahara, 200 m. N. Tombuctoo. Lon. 2° 15′ E. Lat. 19° 40′ N.

Tafilet, kingdom Africa, forming part of the empire of Morocco. It extends along the E. side of Mount Atlas. Dates constitute the wealth of the people. The town of Tafilet, after which the kingdom was named, is 140 m. E. S. E. Morocco. Lon. 6° W. Lat. 31° 20′ N.

Tafilet, r. Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, and loses itself in a lake, 140 m. S. Tafilet.

Tagai, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, 48 m. W. Simbirsk. Lon. 47° E. Lat. 54° 20′ N.

Taganrock, t. and fort, Russia, on the sea of Azoph, 32 m. W. N. W. Azoph. The town is now rapidly recovering from the ruined state in which it was left by the Turks. Pop. 10,000. It enjoys great advantages for commerce from the facility of its communication with the interior. The principal articles of export are wheat, tallow, bees-wax, wool, hemp, wine, coal, isinglass, fish, hides, iron and canvass. In 1817, 387 vessels sailed from Taganrock with cargoes destined to Constantinople, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are from many different nations. Lon. 38° 37′ E. Lat. 47° 12′ 40″ N.

Tagarat. See *Tagoast*.

Tagazee, t. Africa, 260 m. S. Mourzouk. Lon. 12° 55′ E. Lat. 23° 32′ N.

Taghkannuc, mountains, New England, a western branch of the Green Mountains. It leaves the main range a little below Middlebury, Vt. and running S. along the western boundaries of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, terminates on Long Island Sound, 20 m. S. W. New-Haven. The highest summits are Taghkannuc in the S. W. corner of Massachusetts, 3,000 feet high and Saddle Mountain.

Taghmon, t. Ireland, in Wexford, 7 m. W. Wexford.

Tagiah, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean. 24 m. E. Oran.

Tagioura, t. Africa, 10 m. E. Tripoli.

Tagliacozzo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m. S. W. Aquila, 33 E. N. E. Rome. Lon. 13° 19′ E. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

Tagliamento, r. Italy, which falls into the Adriatic Sea. It is navigable to Latisana.

Tagoast, or *Tagaost*, or *Tagarast*, t. Africa, in Sus, 140 m. S. W. Morocco.

Tagolandt, isl. in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 125° 6′ E. Lat. 2° 18′ N.

Tagou and *Zamah*, 2 contiguous towns in Algiers. 50 m. S. W. Constantia.

Tagua, t. Africa, 250 m. N. E. Bornou. Lon. 27° 20′ E. Lat. 19° 10′ N.

Tagus, or *Tajo*, r. Spain, which rises in the mountains of Molina, which separate the kingdom of Arragon from Old Castile, passes by Aranjuez and Toledo, crosses Castile and Estremadura, and enters Portugal at Montalvao. It then passes by Abrantes, Santarem, &c. and runs into the Atlantic about 10 miles below Lisbon. Its current is broken by many cataracts.

Tagypeel, small isl. near the N. E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 54 E. Lat. 6° 29′ N.

Ta-hoorowa, one of the smaller Sandwich Islands. Lon. 199° 30′ E. Lat. 21° 40′ N.

Tahrii, t. Persia, in Fars, on the coast of the Persian gulf, 12 m. E. S. E. Konkum. Lon. 52° 20′ E. Lat. 27° 45′ N.

Tahta, t. Egypt, on the Nile, 32 m. S. Siut, 187 S. Cairo. Lon. 31° 25′ E. Lat. 26° 57′ N.

Tahuk, or *Tabuk*, t. Arabia, in Nedsjas, 176 m. S. S. E. Jerusalem, 260 N. Madian.

Taibeh, t. Syria, 83 m. E. S. E. Aleppo, 40 I Palmyra. Lon. 38° 45′ E. Lat. 35° 10′ N.

Taillebourg, t. France, in Lower Charente, (m. N. Saintes, 7 S. S. W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Taimurskaia, bay, Russia, in the Frozen ocea Lon. 94° 10′ to 98° 10′ E. Lat. 75° to 77° N.

Tain, t. France, in Drome, 9 m. W. N. W. R mans, 9 N. Valence. Pop. 1,410.

Tain, t. Scotland, in Ross co. on the Frith Dornoch. It is a royal burgh. 11 m. N. Cr marty, 189 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 57′ W. Lat 57° 47′ N. Pop. 2,277.

Tainee, t. on the E. coast of Tunis, anciently famous port. 69 m. E. S. E. Kairwan.

Tago. See *Tagus*.

Tai-ouan, city and seaport on the W. coast o the island of Formosa, of which it is the capital The streets are almost all lined with shops of silk china ware, and other commodities. It has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. Lon. 113° E. Lat. 23° N.

Tai-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang si, 1,175 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 108° 36′ E. Lat. 22° 25′ N.

Tai-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, 722 m. S. S. E. Peking. Lon. 121° 2′ E. Lat. 28° 55′ N.

Tai-tong, city, China, of the first rank, in Chansi, in a mountainous country, exposed to the incursions of the Tartars. it is well fortified. 16 m. W. Peking. Lon. 112° 44′ E. Lat. 40° 5′ N.

Tajuna, r. Spain, which runs into the Xarama a little before its junction with the Tagus.

Takmitzkaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch, 36 m. S. Tara.

Talagos, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 13° 40′ W. Lat. 10° 20′ N.

Talavera la Real, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 12 m. S. E. Badajoz.

Talavera la Reyna, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, 35 m. W. Toledo.

Talaveruela or *Talavera de Badajoz*, t. Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 9 m. E. Badajoz.

Talbert Port, v. Upper Canada, on lake Erie with a fine harbour, 120 m. from fort Erie.

Talbert's Island. See *Talbot Island*.

Talbot, co. Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Queen Anne co. E. by Caroline and Dorchester counties, S. by Dorchester co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 14,389. Slaves 4,748. Engaged in agriculture 3,500, in commerce 182, in manufactures 675. Chief town, Easton.

Talbot, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Florida, 3 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 81° 42′ W. Lat. 30° 36′ N.

Talcan, t. Asia, in Tokaristan, 100 m. S. E. Termed. Lon. 67° 9′ E. Lat. 36° 45′ N.

Talcahuano, t. Chili, the port of Conception 6 m. distant, on the S. W. side of the bay of Conception. This bay is one of the largest and safest on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is 10 miles long from N. to S. and 9 from E. to W. The mouth of the bay opens towards the north, and is divided by the island of Quiriquina into two channels; the eastern and safest is two miles broad, and the western about a mile and an half. Both have sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. There is good anchorage under the south side of the island of Quiriquina, but the best is at the S. W. extremity of the bay, opposite the town of Talcahuano. Lon. 73° 6′ E. Lat. 36° 42′ N.

Talgarth, t. Wales, in Brecknock, 8 m. N. E. Brecknock, 160 W. London.

Ta-li, city, China, of the first rank, in Yunnan, 1,205 m. S. W. Peking. Lon. 100° E. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

Talihou, isl. France, with a lazaretto, 3 m. N. La Hogue. Lon. 1° 9′ W. Lat. 49° 36′ N.

Talisse, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124° 50′ E. Lat. 1° 40′ N.

Talluda, t. Hind. in Golconda, 15 m. N. N. W. Calloor.

Tallano, t. Corsica, 30 m. S. S. W. Corte, 24 N. Bonifacio. Lon. 9° 11′ E. Lat. 41° 33′ N.

Tallapoosa, r. Alabama, which unites with the Coosa, 3 miles below fort Jackson, to form the Alabama. It is navigable 35 miles to the falls.

Tallara, t. France, in Higher Alps, on the Durance, 9 m. S. Gap, 15 N. Sisteron.

Tallika, t. Africa, in Bondou, 70 m. W. S. W. Fatteconda. Lon. 11° 40′ W. Lat. 13° 56′ N.

Tallmadge, p-t. Portage co. Ohio, 11 m. S. W. Ravenna. Here is an academy, a furnace, forge, and various mills. Pop. 742.

Tallow, t. Ireland, in Waterford, 23 m. W. N. W. Cork, 32 W. S. W. Waterford.

Tallulah, on the map *Turoree*, r. Georgia, the W. branch of the Tugaloo. It has rapids 10 miles from the junction of the river with the Chatooga. The river has here for more than a mile worn a passage through a ridge of mountains, in the course of which it descends by successive pitches not less than 300 feet.

Talmay, t. France, in Cote d'Or, at the union of the Vigenne and the Saone. 18 m. N. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,112.

Talmond, seaport, France, in Lower Charente, on the Gironde, 14 m. N. Bourdeaux.

Taloney, station of the American Board of Foreign Missions among the Cherokees, on what is called the Federal road. Here is a prosperous school, established in 1820. 46 m. from Chatahoochy river, 62 S. E. Brainerd.

Taloo Harbour, on the N. coast of Eimeo, one of the Society islands. Lon. 210° E. Lat. 17° 30′ S.

Talovka, r. Russia, which uniting with the Analik, runs into the Irgis, 32 m. E. Volsk.

Tamaboo, small isl. near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109° 21′ E. Lat. 0° 7′ N.

Tamalameque, t. New Granada, on the Magdalena, 160 m. S. St. Martha, 190 S. W. Maracaybo. Lon. 73° 56′ W. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Taman, the strait between the Black sea and the Sea of Azoph.

Tamanah, seaport, Hind. on the coast of Malabar, 54 m. N. Goa. Lon. 73° 15′ E. Lat. 16° 30′ N.

Tamar, r. Eng. which divides Devonshire from Cornwall, and runs into the sea below Plymouth.

Tamar, r. Van Diemen's Land, which rises near the sources of the Derwent in the centre of the island. It is formed of the North and South Esk and Elizabeth flowing from the E. the Macquarie and other streams and pursuing a northerly course falls into Bass' straits at Dalrymple port.

Tamara Isles, or *Islands of Idols*, near the coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8° 40′ N.

Tamaraca, or *Itamarica*, district Brazil, in Pernambuco. It has its name from an island on the coast, near the mouth of the river Tamaraca. The capital, called *Nostra Segnora de Conceixao*, or *da Tamaraca*, stands at the mouth of the river. Lat. 7° 52′ S.

Tamatamque, or *Villa de las Palmas*, t. New Granada, on the St. Martha, 25 m. S. Teneriffe.

Tamba Awra, or *Tambaoura*, t. Africa, in Bambouk, 108 m. S. E. Gallam.

Tambopalla, t. Peru, at the mouth of the Nombre de Dios. 48 m. S Arequipa. Lat. 17° 10′ S.

Tambov, city, Russia, the see of a bishop. 228 m. S. E. Moscow, 572 S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 41° 4′ E. Lat. 52° 43′ N.

Tambovskoe, government of Russia, bounded N. by Vladimir; E. by Nischegorod, Penza, and Saratov; S. by Saratov; and W. by Riazan and Voronez; about 200 miles long, and 100 broad.

Tambro, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, near Muros.

Tame, r. Eng. which runs into the Thames, at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire,; another town runs into the Trent, 7 m. above Burton.

Tampa. See *Hillsborough Bay*.

Tampico, seaport, Mexico, in a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 30 m. S. E. Panuco. Lon. 98° 36′ W. Lat. 22° 40′ N.

Tampisco, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 10° 38′ N.

Tamworth, t. Eng. at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, partly in Warwickshire, and partly in Staffordshire, 7 m. S. E. Litchfield, 114 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 41′ W Lat. 52° 38′ N.

Tamworth, p-t. Stafford co. N. H. 60 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,442.

Tanak Point, cape on the N. coast of Java. Lon. 108° 36′ E. Lat. 6° 24′ S.

Tanakuka, small isl. near the S. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 42′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Tanalitskaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, at the union of the Urdasim and Ural, 120 m. E. Orenburg.

Tanaro, r. Italy, which passes by Coni, Cherasco, Alba, Asti, Alexandria, &c. and joins the Po, 3 m. E. Valenza.

Tancos, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezare and the Tagus. 21 m. N. E. Santarem, 9 S. Thomar.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, t. Hind. for a short time the capital of Bengal, near the site of Gour, and now deserted.

Tandla, t. Hind. in Malwah, 150 m. N. E. Surat. Lon. 74° 30′ E. Lat. 23° 5′ N.

Taneytown, p-t. Frederick co. Md. 27 m. N. by E. Fredericktown, 71 from Washington. It contains a number of mills, and some iron works, 2 churches, and about 100 houses.

Tangala, small isl. near the S. coast of Java. Lon. 111° 45′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ S.

Tangermunde, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 24 m. N. Magdeburg, 51 W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 2′ E. Lat. 52° 32′ N. Pop. 3,250.

Tanghoo, or *Tenhoa*, t. Tonquin, on a small river near the W. coast of the gulf of Cochin China. Lat. 19° 40′ N.

Tangiers, (an. *Tingis*, or *Tinjia*,) t. Fez, at the W. entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. The situation is favourable to Moorish pirates, who from this, the narrowest part of the strait, may easily surprise merchant ships, that are incapable of defence. The bay of Tangiers is not safe when the wind is in the west. 108 m. N. N. W. Fez, 38 W. N. W. Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Lat. 35° 42′ N.

Tangipao, r. Mississippi, which runs into lake Pontchartrain, 10 m. N. E. Manchac.

Tangolotango, seaport, Mexico, in Guaxaca, 100 m. S. E. Guaxaca. Lon. 97° 36′ W. Lat. 16° 8′ N.

Tanguluc, isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 83° 55′ W. Lat. 13° 35′ N.

Tangut. See *Thibet*.

Tanila, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, in lon. 95° 6′ W. lat. 18° 10′ N.

Taninge, t. Savoy, 24 m. S. E. Geneva, 26 N. E. Annecy. Pop. 2,490.

Tanjore, country, Hind. included in the Carnatic, bounded N. and W. by part of the Carnatic, and E. and S. by the gulf of Bengal.

Tanjore, t. Hind. and cap. of the above, situated in a plain between two branches of the Cauvery. The English Christian Knowledge Society have a missionary here, assisted by three native priests. 176 m. S. E. Seringapatam, 156 S. S. W. Madras. Lon. 79° 10′ E. Lat. 10° 46′ N.

Tankrowal, t. Africa, in Kaen, near the river Gambia. Lon. 14° 27′ W. Lat. 13° 10′ N.

Tanna, isl. in the Pacific, one of the *New Hebrides*, 22 miles long. Lon. 169° 44′ E. Lat. 19° 32′ S.

Tanna, t. Hind. cap. of the island of Salsette. See *Bombay*.

Tanna, or *Thann*, t. Germany, in Reuss-Lobenstein, 17 m. S. W. Greitz, 20 S. Gera. Lon. 11° 57′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Tanna Belloo, small isl. near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118° 21′ E. Lat. 4° 52′ N.

Tanna Mera, small isl. near the E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 5′ E. Lat. 3° 45′ N.

Tannaser, t. Hind. in Delhi, 45 m. N. E. Hissar. Lon. 76° 20′ E. Lat. 29° 31′ N.

Tannenberg, t. Prussia, 6 m. S. S. W. Hohenstein, 15 S. E. Osterrod.

Tanner's Creek, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, 2 m. below Lawrenceburg.

Tanore, t. Hind. in Calicut, 25 m. S.S.E. Calicut. Lon. 75° 54′ E. Lat. 10° 58′ N.

Tanquanemon, r. Michigan Ter. which runs into Lake Superior, 30 m. W. St. Mary's river.

Tantalam, or *Ligor*, isl. at the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 139 miles in circumference. Lon. 100° 50′ E. Lat. 8° 10′ N.

Tan-tumqueri, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 1° 54′ W. Lat. 5° 20′ N.

Tanoneroa. See *Poverty Bay*.

Taoo, one of the Friendly islands.

Taormina, t. Sicily in the Val Demona, on the E. coast, on a rocky hill, and much celebrated for its marble and excellent wine. 27 m. S. S. W. Messina, 24 N. N. E. Catania. Lon. 15° 23′ E. Lat. 37° 51′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Taouka, one of the Society islands.

Tapajos, r. Brazil, which rises in the mountains of Chiquitos, and flowing N. more than 1,000 miles joins the Amazon.

Taparica, isl. at the entrance of All Saints' bay, on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 13° S.

Tapiau, t. Prussia, on the Pregel, 20 m. E. S. E. Konigsberg. Lon. 21° 13′ E. Lat. 54° 36′ N.

Tapoor, t. Hind. in Mysore, 83 m. E. S. E. Seringapatam.

Tappahannock, p-t. port of entry, and cap. of Essex co. Va. on the S. W. bank of the Rappahannock, 54 m. N. E. Richmond, 67 from Williamsburg, 117 fr. Washington. It is regularly laid out on a fertile plain, and contains about 100 houses, a court-house, jail, and Episcopal church. Amount of shipping in 1816, 7,285 tons.

Tappanooly, seaport of Sumatra, on the W. coast. Lon. 98° 12′ E. Lat. 1° 40′ N.

Tappan Sea, an expansion of Hudson river, N. Y. opposite Orangetown. It is 10 miles long, and 4 wide.

Taptee, r. Hind. which runs into the gulf of Cambay, 12 m. below Surat.

Tapui-tapera, t. Brazil, on the coast, 15 m. N.W. St. Luis de Maranon.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, r. N. Carolina, formed by several branches, which rise in the northern part of the State. It pursues a S. E. course, and passing by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, falls into the western extremity of Pamlico sound. Its whole length is about 180 miles, and it is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water, to Washington, 40 miles, and for boats carrying 30 or 40 hogsheads, to Tarborough, 50 miles farther.

Tara, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch, 220 m. E. S. E. Tobolsk, 264 W. N. W. Kolivan. Lon. 74° 43′ E. Lat. 57° N.

Taransa, one of the western islands of Scotland. Lon. 6° 59′ W. Lat. 57° 52′ N.

Tarantaise, County of, province of Savoy, bounded N. by the lordship of Faucigny, E. by the dutchy of Aosta, S. by the county of Maurienne, and W. by the dutchy of Savoy.

Taranto, city, Naples, in Otranto, the see of an archbishop, on a small peninsula, which projects into a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. It was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic. The inhabitants employ themselves principally in fishing. It had once an excellent harbor, but it is now so shallow as only to admit fishing boats. 60 m. W. N. W. Otranto, 140 E. Naples. Lon. 17° 10′ E. Lat. 40° 45′ N. Pop. 18,457.

Tarapaca, t. Peru, in Arequipa, on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 20° 10′ S.

Tarare, t. France, in Rhone and Loire, 18 m. W. N. W. Lyons, 13 W. S. W. Villefranche.

Tarascon, t. France, in Mouths of the Rhone, on the Rhone, with a castle. It is opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. 3 posts E. Nismes, 10 N. W. Aix. Lon. 4° 44′ E. Lat. 43° 48′ N. Pop. 11,320.

Tarascon, city, France, cap. of Arriege, on the Arriege, 48 m. S. Thoulouse, 32 S. W. Carcassonne. Lon. 1° 41′ E. Lat. 42° 50′ N. Pop. 1,357.

Tarasova, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena, 12 m. S. Tutura.

Taras, or *Turkestan*, city, Asia, cap. of Turkestan, on a river which runs into the Sir, 250 m. N. Samarcand. Lon. 69° 42′ E. Lat. 44° 45′ N.

Tarasona, city, Spain, in Arragon, the see of a bishop, 43 m. N. W. Saragossa, 135 N. E. Madrid. Lon. 1° 43′ W. Lat. 42° N. Pop. 8,000.

Tarbet Ness, cape, Scotland, on the coast of Ross-shire, between the friths of Dornoch and Murray. Lon. 3° 40′ W. Lat. 57° 50′ N.

Tarbe, city, France, cap. of Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 7½ posts S. Auch, 96½ S. W. Paris. Lon. 0° 8′ E. Lat. 43° 14′ N. Pop. 6,777.

Tarbido, or *Marasso*, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 13 m. S. W. Cosenza.

Tarborough, p-t. Edgecombe co. N. C. on the W. side of Tar river, 85 m. above its mouth, 37° 3′ Halifax, 112 S. by W. Petersburg. It contains a court-house, jail, and academy. Large quantities of tobacco, pork, beef and Indian corn, are collected here for exportation.

Tardoire, or *Tardouere*, r. France, which runs into the Charente, near Rochfoucault.

Tarent, r. Eng. which runs into the Stour, 3 m. S. E. Blandford.

Tarfokirat, t. Africa, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 22 m. W. Melilla.

Targa, seaport, Africa, in Fez, 90 m. S. E. Tangiers.

Tariffa, seaport, Spain, in Seville, on a bay to which it gives name, on the N. side of the straits of Gibraltar, fortified with old walls and towers, with a castle, 27 m. S. S. E. Medina Sidonia. Lon. 5° 41′ W. Lat. 36° 3′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Tarija, district, Buenos Ayres, on the Tarija, which runs into the Vermejo. Chief town, St. Bernardo.

Tarku, or *Tarki*, t. Russia, cap. of a province of the same name, on the W. coast of the Caspian. 260 m. S. Astrachan. Pop. 10,000.

Tarleton, p-v. Pickaway co. Ohio, 17 m. N. E. Chillicothe.

Tarma, intendancy, Peru. Pop. 201,259, of whom 15,939 are whites, 105,187 Indians, and the rest Mestizoes, mulattoes and slaves. Tarma, the capital, is 85 m. E. Lima. Lon. 75° 50′ W. Lat. 11′ S.

Tarn, r. France, which joins the Garonne, near Moissac, in the department of the Lot.

Tarn, a department of France, bounded N. and N. E. by Aveyron, S. E. by Herault, S. by Aude, and W. by Upper Garonne and Lot. Castres is the capital. Pop. 295,885.

Tarnac, t. France, in Correze, on the Vienne, 25 m. N. Tulle, 25 E. Limoges.

Tarnopol, t. Austrian Poland, 72 m. E. Lemberg. Lon. 25° 40′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Tarnow, t. Austrian Poland, 40 m. E. S. E. Cracow. Lon. 20° 53′ E. Lat. 49° 56′ N.

Tarnowitz, t. Silesia, near which is a silver mine, 6 m. N. Ober Beuthen, 31 S. E. Oppeln. Lon. 18° 47′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N. Pop. 1,500.

Taro, r. rises in the S. part of the dutchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, 9 m. E. Busseto.

Tarpaulin Cove, on the coast of Mass. 3 leagues N. N. W. Holmes' hole, in Martha's Vineyard.

Tarpoley, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 11 m. S. E. Chester. Lon. 2° 53′ W. Lat. 53° 13′ N.

Tarragona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on a rising ground on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Francoli, and one of the most ancient cities in Spain. It was formerly very populous and splendid, but there are now few remains of its ancient grandeur. The harbor is dangerous and not much frequented. It is, however, the see of an archbishop. Pop. 7,500. 98 m. E. S. E. Saragossa, 38 W. S. W. Barcelona. Lon. 1° 33′ E. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

Tarrar, circar of Hind. in Allahabad, about 35 miles long and 12 broad.

Tarrega, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cervera, 5 m. W. Cervera, 30 N. Tarragona. Lon. 0° 19′ E. Lat. 41° 36′ N.

Tarring, t. Eng. in Sussex, 17 m. W. Brighthelmstone. Lon. 0° 23′ W. Lat. 50° 29′ N.

Tarsus, seaport, A. Turkey, at one time the capital of Cilicia; and in the time of St. Paul the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. It is large, and is surrounded with a double wall. St. Paul was a native of this city. It is 3 miles from the coast, 25 W. Adana, 105 W. Alexandretta. Lon. 34° 37′ E. Lat. 37° 1′ N.

Tartary. This word in its most extensive sense, contains all that vast country of Asia, which lies between the Frozen sea to the N. and Persia, Hindoostan, and China to the S. and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Turtars* or *Tatars*, with a particular one often applied from their local situation. Tartary may be divided into three parts, viz. Chinese, Independent, and Russian. *Chinese Tartary* is bounded N. by Siberia, E. by the gulf of Kamtschatka and the Sea of Japan, S. by China and Thibet, and W. by Independent Tartary. The principal tribes who wander over this vast region are the Monguls, and the Mandshurs. The Eluts and the Kalkas are branches of the Monguls. *Independent Tartary* includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian sea. Area, variously estimated from 600,000 to 1,000,000 sq. miles; and the population from 2 to 5 millions It is inhabited principally by the Kirghises in the north, and the Usbecks in the south. It enjoys a fine climate and fertile soil. For *Russian Tartary*, see *Siberia*.

Tartas, t. France, in Landes, 36 m. N. E. Bayonne, 15 W. S. W. Mont de Marsan. Lon. 0° 44′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N. Pop. 3,212.

Tartaskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the union of the Om and the Tartas, 40 m. W. S. W. Kainsk.

Tarudant, t. Africa, in Sus, almost at the extremity of the empire of Morocco. It was formerly the capital of a small kingdom. 110 m. S. S. W. Morocco, 43 E. S. E. Santa Cruz. Lon. 8° 36′ W. Lat. 30° 20′ N. Pop. 25,000.

Tarvis, or *Tarwis*, t. Austrian states, 46 m. N. N. W. Trieste, 28 W. S. W. Clagenfurt. Lon. 15° 33′ E. Lat. 46° 34′ N.

Taruru, t. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Oka. Lon. 36° 34′ E. Lat. 54° 52′ N.

Tasco, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, 90 m. S. E. Mechoacan. Lon. 101° 36′ W. Lat. 19° 5′ N.

Tashkund, or *Al Shash*, t. Turkestan, on the Sir, 210 m. N. Samarcand. Lon. 64° 49′ E. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Tasievskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tasieva, 820 m. E. Tobolsk, 448 E. N. E. Kolivan. Lon. 94° 14′ E. Lat. 57° N.

Tasman's Head, cape on the coast of Van Dieman's Land. Lon. 147° 28′ E. Lat. 43° 33′ N.

Taspour, t. Hind. in Bahar, 27 m. E. Hajypour. Lon. 85° 51′ E. Lat. 25° 52′ N.

Tassasudon, or *Tassey Seddein*, t. Asia, and capital of Bootan, 206 m. S. W. Lassa, 242 N. E. Patna. Lon. 89° 12′ E. Lat. 27° 45′ N.

Tasso, small isl. on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

Tata, or *Dotis*, t. Hungary, built in the midst of water and swamps, on the Danube, with a castle, 20 m. W. Gran, 18 S. Raab. Lon. 18° 18′ E. Lat. 47° 38′ 45″ N. Pop. 8,539.

Tatarskoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 85° 34′ E. Lat. 53° 44′ N.

Tate, t. Clermont co. Ohio, S. of Williamsburg.

Tatnall, co. Geo. on the N. side of the Alatamaha. Pop. 2,644. Slaves 568. Engaged in agriculture 794, in commerce 3. At the court-house is a post-office.

Tatta, city, Cabul, in Sinde, supposed to be built on the site of the ancient Pattala, on the Indus. This city was, in the 17th century, very extensive and populous, with a great trade; possessing manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, and cabinet ware. It is now much reduced. 156 m. W. N. W. Amenabad, 340 S. S. W. Moultan. Lon. 67° 38′ E. Lat. 24° 54′ N.

Tattah, t. Africa, 150 m. E. S. E. Morocco. Lon. 6° 15 W. Lat. 28° 25′ N.

Tattershall, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, 127 m. N. London. Lon. 0° 11′ E. Lat. 52° 25′ N.

Tattubt, (an. *Tadutti*,) t. Algiers, 25 m. S. Constantina.

Tavia, isl in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam Lon. 97° 52′ E. Lat. 13° N.

Tavai Poenammoo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, being the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook's straits. It is about 500 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and from 55 to 140 broad. Lon. 184° 45′ to 193° 18′ W. Lat. 40° 36′ to 47° 20′ W.

Tavasthus, or *Kroneborg*, t. Russia, in Finland, with a castle well fortified, 80 m. N. N. E. Abo. Lon. 24° 15′ E. Lat. 61° 1′ N.

Tauber, r Germany which runs into the Maine, at Wertheim

Taucha, t. Saxony, 6 m. N. E. Leipsic, 7 S. S. W. Eutenburg. Lon. 12° 30′ E. Lat. 51° 22′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Taudeny, t. Africa, in the Sahara, 270 m. N. N. W. Tombuctoo. Lon. 1° 25′ W. Lat. 21° 15′ N.

Tave, or *Taff*, r. Eng. which runs into the Severn, below Cardiff.

Taverna, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 15 m. N. Squillace. Pop. 1,934.

Tavernes, t. France, in Var, 3 m. N. Barjols.

Taughkanick, t. Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. 3,600.

Taujepour, t. Bengal, 60 m. S. S. W. Calcutta. Lon. 87° 45′ E. Lat. 21° 52′ N.; another, 32 m. E. Purneah. Lon. 88° 11′ E. Lat. 25° 48′ N.; another in Bahar, 15 m. N. Chuprah. Lon. 84° 50′ E. Lat. 26° 2′ N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, seaport, Portugal, in Algarve, 111 m. S. S. E. Lisbon, 12 W. Castromarin. Lon. 7° 35′ W. Lat. 37° 7′ N. Pop. 4,770.

Tavistock, t. Eng. in Devonshire, 14 m. N. Plymouth, 206 W. S W. London. Lon. 4° 13′ W. Lat. 50° 36 N. Pop. 4,723.

Taule, t France, in Finisterre, 3 m. N. W. Morlaix, 6 S. S. E. St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 2,494.

Taumago, isl. in the Pacific, 25 miles in circuit. It produces bananas, cocoa-trees, palms, sugar-cane, &c. Lon. 169° 25′ E. Lat. 10° S.

Taunda, t. Hind. in Oude, 50 m. S.E. Fyzabad. Lon. 82° 53 E. Lat. 26° 32′ N

Taunton, t. and borough, Eng. in Somerset co. The woollen manufacture formerly flourished in this town, but of late years it has decayed. A silk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. It is an ancient borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop 6,997. 31 m. N. E. Exeter, 140 W. London. Lon. 3° 16′ W. Lat. 50° 59′ N.

Taunton r. Mass. rises in Plymouth co. and running S. W. falls into Narraganset bay. It is navigable for small vessels to Taunton, 20 miles.

Taunton, p-t. and cap. Bristol co. Mass. on the W. side of Taunton river, 21 m E Providence, 36 S. Boston. It is a pleasant town and contains a court-house, jail, academy, bank, 2 cotton factories, a paper-mill, 5 religious societies, 2 of Congregationalists, 2 of Baptists, and 1 of Friends. Here are a furnace, nail manufactory, and 3 rolling and slitting mills. Pop. 4,520.

Taurida, or *Tavricheskaia*, government of Russia, bounded N. by Ekaterinoslav, E. by Caucasus, S. by the Black sea, and W. by Cherson, from which it is separated by the Dnieper. Sq. miles, 43,335. It has a fine climate and fruitful soil, and includes the peninsula of the Crimea. See *Crimea*.

Tauris, or *Tabris*, city, Persia, in Azerbijan, situated in a plain at the foot of a mountain. It has neither walls nor fortifications. Through it passes a little river called *Springtcha*, which sometimes swelling, carries away the houses on its banks. Here are many magnificent structures; the bazars are crowded with people, and filled with vast quantities of merchandize. There are said to be 300 caravanseras, which are so spacious that 300 persons may lodge in each; and the mosques and baths are answerable to the grandeur of the other buildings. The largest square at Tauris is sufficiently spacious to contain 30,000 men in order of battle. The commerce of this city extends not only over all Persia, but into Turkey, Russia, Tartary, the Indies, and to the Black sea. 180 m. S. S. E Erivan, 402 N. N.W. Ispahan. Lon. 46° 31′ E Lat. 38° 20′ N. Pop. estimated by Morier in 1808, at 250,000.

Taurus, or *Kurun*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which proceeds from the mountains of Armenia in a W. direction, and divides into 2 branches: the principal of which retaining the name of Taurus, runs parallel with the southern coast of Asia Minor, and terminates at Cape Kelidoni; while the northern branch proceeds under various names along the coast of the Black sea.

Tauss, or *Domazlitz*, t. Bohemia, 26 m. S. S.W. Pilsen, 63 S. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 52′ E. Lat. 49° 25′ N. Pop. 3,010.

Tauste, t. Spain, in Arragon, 25 m. N. W. Saragossa. Pop. 3,200. Lon. 2° 10′ W. Lat. 42° 2′ N.

Tauves, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 15 m. W. Besse, 24 S. W. Clermont. Pop. 2,110.

Tary, r. Eng. which joins the Tamar, 2 m. below Saltash.

Taw, r. Eng. which runs into the Bristol channel, below Appledore, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *Barnstable Bay*.

Tawally, one of the Molucca islands, 25 miles long. Lon. 127° 14′ E. Lat. 0° 21′ S.

Tawandee, r. Pa. which runs into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 12 m. S. E. Tioga point.

Tawandee, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 788.

Tawasnensing, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 874.

Tawee-tawee, group of small islands in the Soo-loo archipelago.

Tay, r. Scotland, which passes through Loch Tay, and below Perth falls into the Frith of Tay. Lon. 2° 50′ W. Lat. 56° 25′ N.

Tay, r. Ireland, in Waterford, which runs into the sea, 7 m. W. N. W. Dungarvan bay.

Taya, r Austria, which joins the Marsch, 4 m. N. N. E. Hockenau.

Taylorsville, p-v. Shelby co. Ken.

Tazewell, co. in the S. W. part of Va. Pop. 3,916. Slaves 463. Engaged in agriculture 757, in commerce 4, in manufactures 2. Chief town, Jeffersonville.

Tazewell, p-t. and cap. Claiborne co. E. Tennessee, 35 m. N. Knoxville.

Taroskaia, gulf, Russia, 140 miles long and 3 broad. Lon. 76° to 80′ E. Lat. 67° 40′ to 69° N.

Tchagodo, t. Russia, in Novgorod, 240 m. N. E. Novgorod. Lon 38° 44′ E. Lat. 60° 30′ N.

Tchaia, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena,

near Tchamska, in Irkutsk. Lon. 109° 34′ E. Lat. 58° 5′ N.

Tchang-tcha, city, China, in Hou-quang, 742 m. S. Peking. Lon. 112° 25′ E. Lat. 28° 11′ N.

Tchan-te, city, China, in Honan, 255 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 114° E. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

Tchani, lake, Russia, in Kolivan, 200 miles in circumference, 100 m. W. N. W. Kolivan.

Tcharonda, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Sula, 188 m. E. N. E. Novgorod. Lon. 37° 34′ E. Lat. 59° 40′ N.

Tche-kiang, province, China, bounded N. and N. W. by Kiang-nan, E. by the sea, S. by Fokien, and S. W. by Kiang-si, about 200 miles long from N. to S. and from 120 to 180 broad.

Tchenbar, t. Russia, in Penza, 80 m. W. S. W. Penza. Lon. 43° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 52′ N.

Tcheng-te, isl. in the Eastern sea, near the S. coast of Corea, 10 miles long and 6 broad. Lon. 128° 27′ E. Lat. 34° 20′ N.

Tcherkask, t. Russia. Lon. 39° 39′ E. Lat. 47° 13′ 24″ N.

Tchernigov, t. Russia, and capital of a government, on the Desna, 344 m. S. S. W. Moscow, 520 S. Petersburg. Lon. 31° 14′ E. Lat. 51° 24′ N.

Tchernikeh, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, 24 m. N. Amasia. Lon. 36° 38′ E. Lat. 40° 26′ N.

Tchernoiyar, t. Russia, in Saratov, 200 m. N. W. Astrachan. Lon. 46° 4′ E. Lat. 47° 54′ N.

Tcheskaia, gulf, Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 45° to 47° E. Lat. 66° 50′ to 67° 40′ N.

Tchesme, t. Asia Minor, opposite the island of Scio, on the ruins of Cyssus, at the head of a spacious road.

Tching-kiang, city, China, in Kiangnan, 470 m. S. S. E. Peking. Lon. 118° 55′ E. Lat. 32° 14′ N.

Tching-tcheou, city, China, in Hou-quang, 765 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 109° 40′ E. Lat. 28° 23′ N.

Tching-ting, city, China, in Pe-tche-li, 137 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 114° 20′ E. Lat. 39° 9′ N.

Tching-tou, city, China, in Setchuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, 810 miles S.W. Peking. Lon. 103° 44′ E. Lat. 30° 40′ N.

Tchiuna, r. Russia, runs iuto the Tunguska, lon. 94° 34′ E Lat. 57° 54′ N.

Tchong-king, city China, in Se-tchuen, at the confluence of two large rivers, one of the most commercial cities of the province. 750 miles S. W. Peking. Lon. 106° 19′ E. Lat. 29° 42′ N.

Tchudskoi, lake, Russia, 64 miles long. Lon. 27° to 27° 28′ E. Lat. 58° to 59° 10′ N.

Tchukotskoi, cape, Siberia, at the entrance of the straits which divide America from Asia. Lon. 199° 14′ E. Lat. 66° 15′ N.

Tei-nan, or *Tri-nan*, city, China, in Chan-tong, 235 m. S. Peking. Lon. 116° 46′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

Tein-tcheou, city, China, in Chang-tong, 230 m. S. S. E. Peking. Lon. 118° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

Tcitcicar Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, 355 m. N. E. Peking. Lon. 123° 30′ E. Lat. 47° 25′ N.

Tea, r. Eng. in Buckingham, which runs into the Ouse, near Stony Stratford.

Teaches, small isl. off the coast of Northumberland co. Va.

Teaki, (an. *Ithaca*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, 20 miles long. Lon. 21° 40′ E. Lat. 38° 47′ N.

Tease's valley, p-v. Kenhawa co. Va.

Tebesta, t. Tunis, where are found several beautiful ruins, 130 m. S. S. W. Tunis.

Teche, r. Louisiana, which joins the Atchafalaya, 15 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. It is navigable 45 miles, to New Iberia.

Teck, castle, Wurtemburg, 12 m. S. E. Stutgart.

Tecklenburg, t. Prussian Westphalia, formerly cap. of a county, 7 m. S. W. Osnabruck. Lon. 7° 35′ E. Lat. 52° 15′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Tecrit, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul, on the W. side of the Tigris, 120 m. S. Mosul, 90 N. N. W. Bagdad. Lon. 42° 37′ E. Lat. 34° 37′ N.

Teculet, t. Africa, in Morocco, 15 m. E. Mogador, 99 N. W. Morocco.

Tedbury, or *Tetbury*, t. Eng. in Gloucester, on the Avon, 20 m. S. Gloucester, 99 W. London. Lon. 2° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 47′ N.

Tedla, or *Tadila*, province of Morocco, which extends along the E. side of the Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, or *Tedoest*, t. Africa, in Morocco, 40 m. N. E. Mogador, 90 W. N. W. Morocco.

Teebakan, small isl. near the N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117° 39′ E. Lat. 7° 52′ N.

Teerrawhitte, the S. W. point of the northernmost island of New Zealand. Lon. 184° 12′ W. Lat. 41° 21′ S.

Tees, r. Eng. which runs into the German ocean, 10 m. below Stockton, in lat. 54° 42′ N.

Teesta, or *Yo Sanpoo*, r. Asia, which runs into the Ganges by two streams; one 25 miles N. the other 80 E. S. E. Moorshedabad.

Tefessad, or *Tfessad*, t. Algiers, 32 m. S. S. W. Algiers. Lon. 2° 54′ E. Lat. 36° 32′ N.

Teflis, t. Asia, cap. of Georgia, and see of a bishop, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Kur. It is surrounded with strong walls, except towards the river; and has a large fortress at the declivity of the mountain. It contains 1 Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and 7 Armenian churches, and is the residence of the Russian governor. 100 m. N. N. E. Erivan, 225 N. E. Erzerum. Lon. 45° 20′ E. Lat. 41° 43′ N. Pop. 18,000.

Tegadoo Bay, bay on the E. coast of the most northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 181° 14′ W. Lat. 38° 10′ S.

Tegasa, t. Africa, in Zenhaga; 300 m. from the Atlantic, and 400 S. Cape Non. Lat. 22° 20′ N.

Tegerby, or *Teigarea*, t. Africa, in Fezzan, 68 m. S. Mourzouk. Lon. 15° 5′ E. Lat. 26° 17′ N.

Tegern, t. Bavaria, on a lake of the same name, 28 m. S. S. E. Munich.

Teglio, t. Italy, in the Valteline, 20 m. E. N. E. Morbegno, 20 S. W. Bormio.

Tegoma, t. Africa, in Asoudan, 50 m. S. Agades. Lon. 12° 30′ E Lat. 19° 10′ N.

Tehama, a sandy belt which surrounds the peninsula of Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Red sea. Its breadth varies; it is however generally about two days journey from the sea shore to the rise of the hills. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the sea.

Teheran, t. cap. of Persia, selected for the capital from political considerations, the situation being favorable for carrying on war with the Russians. Pop. 15,000, exclusive of the troops. 300 m. N. Ispahan, 60 S. Caspian sea.

Tehuantepec, t. on a gulf of the same name, on the W. coast of Guatimala, 160 m. S. E. of Acapulco. Lon. 99° 10′ W. Lat. 16° 2′ N.

Teignmouth, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Teign, 15

m. S. Exeter, 118 W. S. W. London. Lon. 3° 29′ W. Lat. 50° 28′ N. Pop. 2,080.

Teinitz, t. Bohemia, 26 m. S. W. Pilsen, 68 S. W. Prague. Lon. 12° 57′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

Teinitz, t. Moravia, 27 m. S. S. E. Brunn.

Teisbach, t. Bavaria, on the Iser, 1 m. W. Dingelfingen, 13 E. N. E. Landshut.

Tejuco, t. Brazil, cap. of the Diamond district, lies near the source of the Jigitonhonha, a branch of the Rio Grande, 200 m. N. Villa Rica.

Tekelanoah, or *Cypres creek*, r. Alabama, flows into the N. side of the Tennessee, below Florence.

Telaruse, r. Asia, which separates the kingdom of Queda from Lower Siam, and runs into the sea, in lon. 99° 42′ E. lat. 6° 55′ N.

Telese, t. Naples, in Lavoro, the see of a bishop, 18 m. E. N. E. Capua, 12 N. W. Benevento. Lon. 14° 32′ E. Lat. 41° 12′ N.

Teletskoi, or *Altinskoi*, lake, Russia, in Kolivan; 52 m. long. Lon. 87° 14′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Telfair, co. Geo. on the N. side of the Oakmulgee. Pop. 2,104. Slaves 646. Engaged in agriculture 646, in commerce 3, in manufactures 15. At the court-house is a post-office. Chief town, Telfairton.

Telget, or *Telgte*, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 5 m. E. S. E. Munster. Pop. 1,476.

Tell, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. ½ m. from Waterloo. Pop. 686.

Telles, s-p. Africa, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 120 m. E. S. E. Tangiers.

Tellichery, city, Hind. on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the English, and defended by lines. The situation is beautiful and healthy; pepper is the great article of trade. This place is a station of the English Church Missionary Society. 48 m. N. N. W. Calicut, 246 S. S. E. Goa. Lon. 75° 20′ E. Lat. 11° 15′ N.

Tellico, p-t. Blount co. Tennessee, on the N. bank of Tennessee river, at the confluence of the Tellico, 50 m. S. W. Knoxville.

Tellight, t. Germany, in Munster, with a rich abbey, on the Ems, 3 m. from Munster.

Tello, t. on the W. coast of Celebes, and cap. of a kingdom. Lon. 120° 2′ E. Lat. 5° S.

Teltow, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, 10 m. S. Berlin. Lon. 13° 15′ E. Lat. 52° 23′ N.

Temes, r. Hungary, which falls into the Danube, opposite Belgrade.

Temesvar, t. Hungary, on the river Beg, which forms a morass round it. It is strongly fortified, and is the capital of a bannat, the residence of a governor, and the see of a Greek bishop. The fortress is a castle with walls nine feet thick, and requires a garrison of 14,000 men. The bannat of Temesvar contains about 244,000 inhabitants. 52 m. N. N. E. Belgrade, 250 S. E. Vienna. Lon. 21° E. Lat. 45° 49′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Temissah, t. Africa, in Fezzan, 80 m. E. Mourzouk.

Tempelburg, t. Prussian States, in Pomerania, 19 m. W. New Stettin, 40 E. Stargard. Lon. 16° 12′ E. Lat. 53° 29′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Temple, t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 40 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 615.

Temple, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 45 m. S. Concord. Pop. 752.

Templeton, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river, N. W. of Montreal.

Templeton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 27 m. N. W. Worcester, 60 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,331.

Templin, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, between the Bodensee and Dolgensee. It carries on a large trade in timber. 15 m. S. W. Prenzlow, 34 N. Berlin. Lon. 13° 34′ E. Lat. 53° 5′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Temsena, province, Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, to the south of Sallee.

Tenasserim, t. Lower Siam, 44 m. S. E. Mergui. Lon. 98° 50′ E. Lat. 11° 35′ N.

Tenasserim, isl. near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97° 20′ E. Lat. 12° 28′ N.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, t. Eng. in Worcestershire, on the Teme, 19 m. N. W. Worcester, 130 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 26′ W. Lat. 52° 21′ N.

Tenby, or *Tenbigh*, s-p. Wales, in Pembroke, at the head of a small bay, 12 m. E. Pembroke, 233 W. London. Lon. 5° 8′ W. Lat. 51° 38′ N.

Tench's Island, isl. in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 150° 31′ E. Lat. 1° 39′ S.

Tenda, t. Africa, cap. of a country of the same name, on the right bank of the Gambia. Lon. 11° 55′ W. Lat. 13° 2′ N.

Tenda, t. Piedmont, situated at the union of the Roia and Brogna, 22 m. N. E. Nice, 17 S. Coni.

Tenedos, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 20 m. in circumference, near the coast of Asia, and the Dardanelles. Its position near the mouth of the Hellespont has always made it important. Vessels bound to Constantinople find shelter in its ports. The principal article of export is wine. The town of Tenedos contains 6,000 inhabitants. Lon. 26° E. Lat. 39° 53′ N.

Tenember, isl. in the E. Indian Sea, 12 miles long and 3 broad. Lon. 132° 45′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ S.

Tenen, or *Knin*, t. Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, and the see of a bishop, 48 m. S. Bihacs.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary islands. The form is triangular; the nearest point is about eighty leagues from the coast of Africa. The celebrated peak of Teneriffe is 12,176 feet above the level of the sea. Although the top appears sharp, yet it is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano, which frequently breaks out into flames, so violent as to shake the whole island. Smoke constantly issues from the mountain, near its summit, but no eruption has occurred since 1704, when the port of Garrachico was destroyed, and the harbor filled by the lava. The island is divided in the middle by a ridge of mountains, which have been compared to the roof of a church, the peak forming the spire or steeple in the centre. A large part of the island is rocky, but the remainder produces wheat, rye, barley and the vine. The quantity of wine yielded annually is from 20,000 to 24,000 pipes. See *Canaries*. Lon. of the Peak, according to Capt. Cook, 16° 43′ 33″ W. Lat. 28° 18′ N.

Teneriffe, t. S. America, in Caraccas, 80 m. S. S W. St. Martha, 70 S. E. Carthagena. Lon. 74° 30′ W. Lat. 10° 2′ N.

Tennessee, one of the U. S. bounded N. by Kentucky; E. by North Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by Mississippi river which separates it from Arkansas territory. It lies between 35° and 36° 30′ N. lat. and between 81° 30′ and 90° 10′ W. lon. It is 430 miles long, 104 broad, and contains 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres. Pop. in 1790, 35,691; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261,727; and in 1820, 422,505. Slaves 80,097. Engaged in agriculture 101,919, in commerce 882, in manufactures 7,860. Number of militia in 1821, 36,146.

The Cumberland mountains run from S. W. to N. E. through the centre of the state, and divide

it into East and West Tennessee. East Tennessee is intersected by mountains, but the vallies between the ridges are fertile. West Tennessee is partly level and partly hilly, and contains much fertile soil, particularly on the banks of of the rivers. The principal productions are cotton, tobacco, wheat, hemp, and Indian corn. The three first are exported in large quantities. The usual route to a market is down the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers to the Ohio, and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This course is very circuitous, and it is expected that a road or canal will soon be formed, connecting Tennessee river with some of the branches of the Tombigbee, which will shorten the distance to the Gulf of Mexico more than one half. Cattle are raised in large numbers in East Tennessee, and sent to the seaports on the Atlantic. Foreign goods imported into the state have hitherto been brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore to East Tennessee in waggons; and to West Tennessee, principally in waggons as far as Pittsburg, and thence by water down the Ohio and up the Cumberland.

The climate of Tennessee is generally healthy. The season of vegetation commences 6 or 7 weeks sooner than in New-Hampshire, and continues as much later. Snow falls seldom, and does not lie long. Ten inches is a deep snow, and 10 days an extraordinary term for its duration. Cumberland river has been frozen but 3 or 4 times since the settlement of the country. The western part of the state, included between Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, was recently in possession of the Chickasaws, but has been ceded by them to the United States. The Cherokees own that part of the State which lies S. of the Hiwassee and Tennessee rivers.

The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, the members of which, together with the governor, are chosen biennially in August. The principal denominations of Christians are Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. There are nominally 4 colleges in the state: 1 at Greenville, 1 at Knoxville, 1 at Nashville, and 1 in Washington county.

Tennessee, r. U. States, formed by several branches which rise in the western parts of Virginia and the Carolinas, and unite a little west of Knoxville. It runs S. W. through the state of Tennessee into Alabama; it then turns and runs N. W. through Tennessee into Kentucky, and empties itself into the Ohio near its mouth. Its course resembles the letter V. It is navigable to the Muscle Shoals, 259 miles, at all seasons of the year. Here it spreads out, and becomes so shallow, that it is difficult for boats to pass, when the water is low. Above the shoals there is no obstruction for 250 miles, till you come to the Suck or Whirl, where the river breaks through the Cumberland mountains. The river is here compressed to a width of about 70 yards. Just as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern shore, which causes a sudden bend in the river; the water is thrown with great violence and rapidity against the southern shore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the whirl. Boats ascend and descend the whirl without much danger or difficulty.

Tennessee ridge, separates the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

Tennis, t. Egypt, on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 m. S. E. Damietta. Lon. 32° 14′ E. 31° 2′ N.

Tennis, or *Tniss*, s-p. Algiers, at the mouth of a river. 24 m. W. Sherahell, 110 W. Algiers. Lon. 1° 10′ E. Lat. 36° 33′ N.

Tensaw, r. Alabama, the eastern outlet of Mobile river. It leaves the main stream 7 m. below Fort Stoddert, and passing by Blakely, flows into Mobile bay 6 m. E. of the western outlet.

Tensaw, p-t. Washington co. Alabama, near Mobile bay.

Tensaw, r. Louisiana, which joins the Wachitta on the E. opposite mouth of the Ocatahoola.

Tenremonde. See *Dendermonde*.

Tenstadt, t. Prussian States, Saxony, 11 m. N. W. Erfurt, 14 E. Mulhausen. Lon. 10° 55′ E. Lat. 51° 8′ N. Pop. 2,300.

Ten-tcheou, city, China, in Chan-tong, on the sea shore, with a convenient harbour, 250 m. S. E. Peking. Lon. 120° 44′ E. Lat. 37° 48′ N.

Tenterden, t. Eng. in Kent, remarkable for its lofty steeple, 26 m. E. S. E. Tunbridge, 56 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 41′ E. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 2,786.

Tepiru, t. Buenos Ayres, 18 m. N. W. St. Yago del Estero.

Tepkas, Russian settlement in N. America, on Beering's Strait. Lon. 112° 4′ E. Lat. 66° N.

Teplitz, t. Bohemia, 14 m. W. N. W. Leitmeritz.

Tequendamah falls. See *Bogota, Rio de*.

Ter, r. Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 m. E. Gerona.

Teramo, t Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; the see of a bishop, 22 m. N. N. E. Aquila, 108 N. Naples. Lon. 13° 49′ E. Lat. 42° 37′ N.

Terané, t. Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, 18 m. N. W. Cairo, 48 S. Faoua. Lon. 30° 45′ E. Lat. 30° 30′ N.

Tercera, or *Terceira*, one of the Azores Islands, 54 m. in circumference. The only tolerable port is the harbour of Angra. The island is pleasant, healthy and fertile, producing excellent vines, wheat, lemons, oranges, &c. Lon. 27° 6′ W. Lat. 38° 45′ N. Pop. about 25,000.

Terchis, or *Tershis*, t. Persia, in Chorasan, formerly a celebrated fortress, 120 m. W. N. W. Herat. Lon. 57° 12′ E. Lat. 35° N.

Tergovitz, or *Tergovista*, t. and cap. of Wallachia, 64 m. S. E. Hermannstadt, 180 E. N. E. Belgrade. Lon. 25° 29′ E. Lat. 45° 3′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Turki, or *Terek*, or *Turk*, r. Russia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, near Turkin.

Terki. See *Turkin*.

Termed, or *Turmad*, t. Grand Bukharia, at the union of two large rivers, whose united streams form the Jihon, 130 m. S. Samarcand, 50 N. Balk. Lon. 65° 48′ E. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

Termeh, or *Karmili*, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, 30 m. N. E. Samsoun.

Termination Island, isl. on the S. W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 122° 8′ E. Lat. 34° 32′ S.

Termini, t. Sicily, on the N. coast, celebrated for its warm baths, 18 m. E. Palermo. Lon. 13° 45′ E. Lat. 38° 5′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Termini. See *Termoli*.

Termoli, or *Termini*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; the see of a bishop. 57 m. W. Vieste, 84 N. N. E. Naples. Lon. 15° 5′ E. Lat. 42° 2′ N.

Tern, r. Eng. which runs into the Severn, 7 m. below Shrewsbury.

Ternate, isl. in the E. Indian sea, and the princi-

pal of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, of a circular form, and about 18 m. in circumference. In the centre is a lofty volcanic mountain. The productions are cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, oranges, and other fruits; but the principal article of commerce is cloves. Lon. 127° 10′ E. Lat. 0° 50′ N.

Ternay, Bay of, bay on the E. coast of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 137° 29′ E. Lat. 45° 13′ N.

Terneuse, t. Flanders, on the W. branch of the Scheld, called the *Hondt*, 12 m. S. E. Flushing, 25 W. N. W. Antwerp.

Terni, (an. *Interamnium*,) t. Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, between two arms of the Nera. It is well built, and the see of a bishop. 14 m. S. S. W. Spoleto, 40 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 37′ E. Lat. 42° 34′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Ternova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, 95 m. E. Sophia, 200 N. W. Constantinople. Lon. 25° 24′ E. Lat. 43° N.

Ternova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, on the Peneus, 5 m W. N. W. Larissa.

Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, and the most westerly as well as the largest of those called *New Hebrides*, 60 miles long and 30 broad. Lon. 166° 45′ to 167° 32′ E. Lat. 14° 40′ to 15° 40′ S.

Terra Firma, a name formerly applied to the country now called New Granada.

Terra del Fuego, "*the land of fire*," isl. separated from the southern extremity of America by the straits of Magellan. The country is dreary and uncomfortable, consisting of a chain of stupendous rocks, continually covered with snow. Lon. 51° 20′ to 58° W. Lat. 52° 30′ to 55° 35′ S.

Terra firma of Mingan, seignory, extending from Cape Cormorant, in Northumberland co. Lower Canada, along the Labrador channel, to Goynish river in Labrador.

Terracina, (an. *Anxur*,) t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma, in a fruitful but marshy country. It had once a harbour, which is now choked up. 20 m. W. Sezza, 47 S. E. Rome. Pop. 9,000.

Terra Nova, seaport, Sicily, in a gulf of the Mediterranean, 50 m. W. Syracuse, 14 E. S. E. Alicata. Lon. 14° 10′ E. Lat. 37° N. Pop. 7,500.

Terra Nuova, t. Sardinia, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 m. E. N. E. Sassari, 102 N. Cagliari. Lon. 9° 40′ E. Lat. 40° 52′ N.

Terrasson, t. France, in Dordogne, 25 m. E. Perigueux. Lon. 1° 22′ E. Lat. 45° 7′ N.

Terre aux Boeufs, settlement, Louisiana, just above the English turn, in the river Mississippi.

Terre bonne, seignory, Effingham co. Lower Canada, 15 m. N. W. Montreal.

Terre Haute, p-v. Vigo co. Indiana, on a tract of high prairie land, on the E. bank of the Wabash, 3 m. below Fort Harrison.

Terressa, one of the Nicobar islands, about 15 miles long. Lon. 93° 36′ E. Lat. 8° 20′ N.

Terriore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 24 m. N. Trichinopoli, 87 S. W. Pondicherry. Lon. 78° 45′ E. Lat. 11° 12′ N.

Terryville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Teruel, t. Spain, in Arragon, at the conflux of the Guadalaviar and the Alhambra; the see of a bishop; 72 m. S. Saragossa, 134 E. Madrid. Lon. 1° W. Lat. 40° 32′ N. Pop. 5,200.

Teschen, or *Teissin*, t. Austrian Silesia, which gives name to a circle. It is on the Elsa, partly in a valley, and partly on a hill, and surrounded by a morass; 26 m. S. E. Ratibor, 30 E. Troppau. Lon. 18° 41′ E. Lat. 49° 43′ N. Pop. 5,379.

Tesegdelt, t. Morocco, 80 m. W. N. W. Morocco.

Tesino, r. Italy, which rises in Mount St. Gothard, and passing through lake Maggiore, falls into the Po, at Pavia. It forms the boundary between Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Tesino, or *Tessin*, t. Tyrol, 24 m. N. E. Trent, 29 S. E. Bolzano.

Tesoro, isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 75° 46′ W. Lat. 10° 8′ N.

Testa di Moro, small isl. near the E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 53′ E. Lat. 40° 45′ N.

Testigos, Los, islands, 10 leagues from the continent of S. America. Lon. 62° 5′ W. Lat. 11° 25′ N.

Tet, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, 7 m. E. Perpignan.

Tete de Buch, La, t. France, in Gironde, on the S. side of a large bay, called *The Harbor of Arcachon*, the entrance of which is dangerous; 30 m. S. W. Bourdeaux.

Tethuroa, isl. in the Pacific ocean, subject to Otaheite, 24 m. N. W. Point Venus. Lon. 149° 30′ W. Lat. 17° 4′ S.

Teton, r. Missouri Territory, which flows into the Missouri, 1,263 m. from the Mississippi.

Tetrina, t. Russia, in Archangel, near the White sea, 100 m. N. N. W. Archangel.

Tetschin, or *Tetzin*, or *Dietschin*, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 40 m. N. Prague. Lon. 14° 17′ E. Lat. 50° 46′ N.

Tettnang, t. Wurtemberg, 8 m. N. Lindau, 18 E. N. E. Constance. Pop. 1,300.

Tettua Motu, cape on the E. coast of New Zealand, the N. E. point of Poverty bay. Lon. 181° 30 W. Lat. 38° 36′ N.

Tetuan, or *Tetteget*, or *Tetewen*, t. Africa, on the coast of Fez, ½ m. from the Mediterranean, inhabited by Moors and Jews, 30 m. S. E. Tangiers. Lon. 5° 20′ W. Lat. 35° 30′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Tetyan Head, cape on the W. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 124° 36′ E. Lat. 7° 20 N.

Teuchern, t. Prussian states, in Saxony, in Thuringia, 18 m. S. W. Leipsic. Pop. 700.

Teuffen, t. Switzerland, in Appenzel, 6 m. N. N. W. Appenzel, 4 S. S. E. St. Gall.

Teufing, or *Tausim*, t. Bohemia, 22 m. N. W. Pilsen. Lon. 13° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 2′ N.

Teupitz, t. Prussian states, 20 m. S. Berlin. Lon. 13° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 5′ N.

Tuerert, t. Fez, on the borders of Algiers, 40 m. E. N. E. Teza. Lon. 3° 30′ W. Lat. 34° 2′ N.

Teuschnits, t. Bavaria, 34 m. N. E. Bamberg. 12 N. Culmbach. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 50° 23′ N.

Tewkesbury, t. England, in Gloucester, at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon. Near this town was fought a most bloody battle between the parties of York and Lancaster, which put a final period to the power of the latter. Tewkesbury is at present chiefly distinguished for its manufacture of stockings. It sends two members to parliament. 11 m. N. E. Gloucester, 104 W. London. Lon. 2° 9′ W. Lat. 52° 2′ N. Pop. 4,820.

Tewksbury, t. Quebec co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. N. Quebec.

Tewksbury, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 23 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,008.

Tewksbury, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,490.

Texas, (pronounced *Ta-as*,) country, North America, bounded E. by Louisiana; S. E. by the gulf of Mexico; W. and S. W. by the Rio del Norte; N. and N. E. by Red River. Its greatest length is 800 miles, its greatest breadth 500, and

its area 240,000 square miles. According to the late treaty, it is wholly included in the Spanish dominions. The air is pure, serene and healthful. Though taken as a whole it cannot be considered a fertile country, yet there are many fine tracts. Red River and several other streams will probably admit of settlements through their whole extent. Several large masses of native iron have been found near the head waters of Rio Brassos. In 1810, a party of adventurers succeeded in bringing off the largest mass several hundred miles to Red River, whence it was conveyed by water and is now in New-York, in the possession of Col. George Gibbs. The other masses have never been removed.

Texel, or *Tessel*, isl. Holland, about 11 miles long and 6 broad, at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, with a capacious and good harbor, and a fort which commands the entrance; besides a town of the same name, it contains 6 villages; the land is fertile in pasture, and the whole well secured with dykes of prodigious strength and height. Near this island was the celebrated sea-fight, between the fleet of Holland, under Admiral Martin Harpertz Tromp, and that of England, under Admiral Blake, in 1653, in which Tromp was killed. Lon. 4° 40′ E. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

Teya, r. Austria, which passes through a part of Moravia, and runs into the Marsch, 11 m. N. E. Zistersdorf.

Teza, t. Fez, 50 m. N. N. E. Fez, 60 S. E. Tetuan. Lon. 4° 15′ W. Lat 34° 5′ N.

Tezcuco, t. Mexico, 15 m. E. Mexico.

Tezzoute, t. Algiers, supposed to be the ancient Lambesa. The ruins are nearly 3 leagues in circuit. 70 m. S. S. W. Constantina, 140 S. E. Algiers. Lon. 5° 58′ E. Lat. 35° 24′ N.

Thainee, (an. *Thena*,) t. Tunis, on the coast, 50 m. S. S. W. El Medea, 69 S. S. E. Cairoan.

Thais, t. France, 6 m. S. S. E. Paris.

Thalmessing, or *Thalmessingen*, t. Germany, 31 m. S. E. Anspach, 12 N. Aichstatt. Lon. 11° 10′ E. Lat. 49° 1′ N.

Thame, or *Tame*, t. Eng. in Oxford, on the Tame, which is navigable for barges, 13 m. E. Oxford, 45 N. W. London. Lon. 0° 53′ E. Lat. 51° 45′ N.

Thames, r. England, which rises about 3 miles S. from Cheltenham, and passing by Lechdale, Oxford, Abingdon, Marlow, Windsor, Staines, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, Westminster, London, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, &c. falls into the German ocean. The tide runs as far up as Richmond, about 70 miles from the sea. Large merchant ships go up to London, and barges as far as Lechdale.

Thames, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, in lon. 82° 10′ W. Lat. 42° 45′ N.

Thames, r. Ct. which properly rises in Mashapang pond in the town of Union, and first passes into Massachusetts; it then turns to the S. and re-enters Connecticut, pursuing a southerly course till it falls into Long Island Sound at New London. From its source to its junction with the Shetucket it is called Quinebaug, and from this point to the junction of Norwich river it is called Shetucket. It is navigable for sea vessels to Norwich 14 miles.

Thamsbruck, or *Thomasbruck*, t. Prussian Saxony, 8 m. S. E. Mulhausen, 16 W. N. W. Erfurt. Lon. 10° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 5′ N. Pop. 1,050.

Thanet, Island of, Eng. the S. E. part of the county of Kent, divided from the rest of the county by the river Stour. The principal towns are Margate and Ramsgate.

Thannhausen, t. Germany, 22 m. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 28′ E. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

Thaso, isl. of the Grecian archipelago, in the gulf of Contessa, formerly famous for its rich gold mines. Lon. 24° 46′ E. Lat. 40° 34′ N.

Thatcham, t. Eng. in Berks, 52 m. W. London.

Thatcher's Island, small isl. off the coast of Mass. 1 m. E. Cape Ann.

Thaxted, t. Eng. in Essex, 43 m. N. N. E. London. Lon. 0° 20′ E. Lat. 31° 58′ N.

Theakiki. See *Kankakee*.

Thebes. See *Thira* and *Luxor*.

Thedinghausen, t. Germany, in Brunswick, 12 m. N. N. W. Hoya. Pop. 1,500.

Themar, t. Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, on the Werra, 12 m. S. E. Meinungen. Pop. 1,300.

Thenesay, t. France, in Two Sevres, 10 m. N. E. Partenay, 7 S. E. Airvault.

Thengen, t. Baden, 22 m. N. W. Constance, 8 N. Schaffhausen.

Theodosia. See *Caffa*.

Theopolis, station of the London Missionary Society, Cape of Good Hope, 60 m. N. E. Bethelsdorp, 560 E. Capetown.

Therasia, small isl. in the Grecian archipelago, separated from the N. W. coast of Santorin by a narrow channel, 3 m. N. St. Nicolo.

Thermia, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 12 miles long, abounding with hot springs. It produces large quantities of barley, wine, figs, honey, wax, fine silk, and cotton. Pop. 6,000, Greek Christians. Lon 24° 32 E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

Therouenne, t. France, in straits of Calais, on the Lys, 6 m. S. St. Omer, 4 W. Aire.

Thessalon, r. Up. Canada, which runs into lake Huron, in lon. 82° 28′ W. lat. 46° 9′ N.

Thessaly, province, Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Macedonia, E. by the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W. by Livadia and Epire; anciently called *Thessalia*, *Pelasgia*, and *Pyrrhea*, and now by the Turks *Janna*. It was sometimes annexed to Macedonia. Among its mountains are the celebrated Olympus, Pelion, and Ossa. Here also are the plains of Pharsalia, and the delightful valley of Tempe. The country is fertile, producing oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, figs, and melons.

Thetford, t. Eng. on the Lesser Ouse, partly in Norfolk and parly in Suffolk. Its chief manufacture is woollen cloth. It returns 2 members to parliament. 29 m. S. W. Norwich, 80 N. E. London. Lon. 0° 45′ E. Lat. 52° 25′ N. Pop. 2,450.

Thetford, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 45 m. S. Quebec.

Thetford, p-t. Orange co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 28 m. above Windsor. Pop. 1,915.

Theux, t. Netherlands, 3 m. N. W. Spa. Pop. 3,000. Beautiful marble is found in the vicinity.

Theysse, r. rises in the E. of Hungary, and runs into the Danube, 19 m N. W. Belgrade.

Thibet, country, Asia, including Bootan, extends from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindoostan to the deserts of Cobi, 1,500 miles long from E. to W. It lies between lon. 70° and 100° E. and between lat. 26° and 28° N. Sq. miles, 400,000. Pop. estimated by Hassel at 12 or 16,000,000. Little Thibet, which is situated between Thibet and Cashgar, is not connected with this country. Thibet is gov-

erned by the grand lama, who is sovereign pontiff of the greater part of Chinese and Independent Tartary. The great lama resides near the city of Lassa, and receives the adoration of the natives, as well as of numberless foreigners, who undertake long and painful journies to pay him homage. Besides the great lama, who is the head of religion, and sovereign of Thibet, there are other princes, who have cities, and many subjects under them. Thibet is now ranked among the tributary dominions of the emperor of China. The most valuable productions are the goat, from the wool or hair of which the fine shawls of Cashmere are made; the yak, or ox of Tibet and Tartary, distinguished by the profusion of soft hair, in some parts resembling wool, and by the large tails of glossy hair, which under the name of chowries, are in universal demand over India; gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron and many other minerals. Bootan produces rice, wine and a great variety of fruits. Lassa is the capital.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, city, Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the N. side of the Wahal, 18 m. N. N. E. Bois le Duc, 5 W. Nimeguen. Pop. 3,731.

Thielle, r. Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 m. below Buren.

Thiers, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome. Here are manufactures of cutlery, playing cards, paper, thread, &c. 21 m. S. E. Gannat, 20 E. Clermont. Lon. 3° 38′ E. Lat. 45° 52′ N. Pop. 10,605.

Thionville, t. France, in Moselle, on the Moselle, 3½ posts N. Metz, 39½ E. N. E. Paris. Lon. 6° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 21′ N. Pop. 5,413.

Thirlwal Castle, a boundary fortress between England and Scotland, on the Pict's Wall, 3 m. N. W. Hultwesel.

Thirsk, or *Thrusk*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 41 m. W. Scarborough, 230 N. London. Lon. 1° 23′ W. Lat. 54° 13′ N.

Thirsty Sound, inlet on the N. E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 210° 18′ W. Lat. 22° 10′ S.

Thirtymile, or *Dead river*, r. Maine, which runs into the Androscoggin, in Livermore.

Thiva, or *Stibes*, (an. *Thebes*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on a rising ground between 2 small rivers, 28 m. W. N. W. Athens, 32 S. E. Livadia. Lon. 23° 34′ E. Lat. 38° 25′ N. Pop. 4,500.

Thizy, t. France, in Rhone, 27 m. N. W. Lyons. Pop. 969.

Thoco, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Greece. Lon. 23° 21′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

Thomar, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 63 m. N. E. Lisbon. Lon. 8° 8′ W. Lat. 39° 34′ N.

Thomas' Creek, r. S. Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, 1 m. from Chatham.

Thomas fork, r. Missouri, which flows E. and falls into Black river.

Thomastown, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, 16 m. N. Waterford, 8 S. S. E. Kilkenny.

Thomastown, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, at its entrance, 36 m. E. Wiscasset, 85 E. N. E. Portland, 203 N. E. Boston. It is a flourishing town, and exports large quantities of lime and lumber. The Legislature in 1823 authorised the erection of a state prison at this place, and appropriated for the purpose a sum not exceeding $30,000 Pop. 2,651.

Thompson, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 46 m. E. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 928.

Thompson, t. and cap. Sullivan co. N. Y. 34 m. from Newburgh, 22 from Delaware river. Pop. 1,897.

Thompson, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 173.

Thompson, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 384.

Thompson, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 102.

Thompson's creek, r. Feliciana co. Louisiana runs into the Mississippi, 7 miles below Fort Coupee.

Thompson's Island, or *Key West*, small isl. U. S. off the S. coast of Florida, 7 miles long and 2 broad, with a good harbor. 75 m. N. by W. from Havannah, 30 from the mainland of Florida.

Thompson's salt-works, p-v. Jefferson co. Ohio.

Thompsontown, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.

Thonon, or *Tonon*, t. Savoy, on the lake of Geneva, 18 m. N. E. Geneva. Lon. 6° 32′ E. Lat. 46° 18′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Thorn, city, Prussia, on the Vistula. It is defended by a fine double wall and moats. It was formerly strongly fortified, and was a place of considerable trade, and one of the principal of the Hanse towns. But it has now declined, the river having become so shallow that ships of burden cannot come up to the city. 70 m. S. Dantzic. Lon. 18° 30′ E. Lat. 52° 55′ N. Pop. 8,371.

Thorn, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 31 m. S. York, 186 N. London. Lon. 1° W. Lat. 53° 40′ N.

Thorn, t. Perry co. Ohio, 6 m. N. W. Somerset. Pop. 1,031.

Thornbury, t. Eng. in Gloucester, 12 m. N. Bristol, 121 W. London.

Thornbury, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 202.

Thornbury, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 537.

Thorndike, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 433.

Thorndike, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 271.

Thorney Abbey, t. Eng. in Cambridge, 6 m. N. E. Peterborough, 87 N. London.

Thorney Island, small isl. in the bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, 7 m. S. W. Chichester.

Thornton, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 12 m. N. Settle.

Thornsburg, p-v. Spottsylvania co. Va.

Thornton, t. Grafton co. N. H. 55 m. N. Concord. Pop. 857.

Thornton's gap, p-v. Culpepper co. Va.

Thornville, p-t. Perry co. Ohio, 9 m. N. W. Somerset.

Thorold, t. Lincoln co. Upper Canada, on Chippeway river.

Thoroe, small isl. of Denmark, in the Little Belt near the island of Funen. Lon. 9° 85′ E. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Thorp Arch, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. S. E. Wetherby.

Thorshaven, s-p. of the island of Stromoe, the capital of all the Faroer islands.

Thouars, t. France, in Two Sevres, 31 m. N. Poitiers, 39 N. Niort. Lon. 0° 8′ W. Lat. 46° 58′ Pop. 2,035.

Thousand Islands, small islands in the Straits Sunda. Lon. 106° 33′ E. Lat. 5° 35′ S.

Thousand Islands, small islands in the river Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario.

Thrapston, t. Eng. in Northampton, 18 m. N. Northampton, 75 N. London. Lon. 0° 32′ W. Lat. 52° 25′ N.

Three Brothers, 3 small islands in the Indian sea near the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 51° 10′ Lat. 13° 20′ S.

Three Brothers, 3 small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132° 15′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ S.

Three Brothers, 3 small islands in the Atlantic near Prince's Island. Lon. 7° E. Lat. 1° 32′ N.

Three Brothers, 3 small islands in the E. Indian sea, near the W. coast of Amboyna. Lon. 128° E. Lat. 3° 39′ S.

Three Brothers, small islands near the S. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 38′ E. Lat. 5° 25′ S.

Three Kings, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the N. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 172° 12′ E. Lat. 34° 12′ S.

Three Rivers, (*Trois Rivieres*,) t. Lower Canada, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river St. Maurice, which here divides and enters the St. Lawrence by three channels. It was formerly the capital of the province, and the centre of the fur trade. It contains two churches, 1 for Roman Catholics and 1 for Episcopalians. On the St. Maurice are the falls of Shawinnegame, a beautiful cataract of 100 feet descent. 84 m. S. W. Quebec, 96 N. E. Montreal. Pop. 2,500.

Three Sisters, 3 small islands on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Parker's island.

Threshold Point, cape on the N. W. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132° E. Lat. 0° 37′ S.

Thrum Cap Island, small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 139° 48′ W. Lat. 18° 35′ S.

Thrushel, r. Eng. which runs into the Tamer, opposite Launceston.

Thuin, t. Netherlands, on the Sambre, 14 m. S. E. Mons, 48 W. S. W. Liege. Lon. 4° 21′ E. Lat. 50° 20′ N. Pop. 2,706.

Thule, (*Southern*,) a part of Sandwich Land, in the Atlantic ocean, and the most southerly land yet discovered. Lon. 27° 45′ W. Lat. 59° 34′ S.

Thum, t. Saxony, 7 m. S. Chemnitz, 36 W. S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 37′ N.

Thun, t. Swisserland, in Berne, 20 m. S. E. Berne. Lon. 7° 31′ E. Lat. 46° 44′ N.

Thun, lake, Swisserland, in Berne, 12 miles long. 15 m. S. S. E. Berne.

Thunder bay, large bay of Michigan Ter. on the W. coast of Lake Huron, N. of Saganaw bay.

Thungen. See *Tiengen*.

Thunoe, isl. Denmark, off the coast of Jutland. Lon. 10° 27′ E. Lat. 55° 58′ N.

Thur, r. Switz. which runs into the Rhine, 7 m. S. S. W. Scaffhausen.

Thurgau, canton Switzerland, bounded N. by Germany and the Lake of Constance, E. by the Lake of Constance, S. by St. Gall, and W. by Zurich and Scaffhausen. Pop. 74,000, one third of whom are Catholics, and the rest Calvinists.

Thuringerwald, mts. Germany, extending through the Saxe and part of the Prussian dominions.

Thuringia, formerly a circle of Saxony, lying between the Saale and the Werra.

Thurles, t. Ireland, in Tipperary, on the Suire, 20 m. W. Kilkenny, 10 N. Cashel.

Thurlmere, lake, Eng. in Cumberland, communicates with the Derwent, 3 m. S. E. Keswick.

Thurlow, t. Hastings co. Up. Canada, on Lake Ontario, W. of Kingston.

Thurlow's Island, isl. off the N. W. coast of America, 24 miles long. Lon. 233° 35′ E. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Thurnau, t. Germany, 21 m. E. N. E. Bamberg. Lon. 11° 26′ E. Lat. 50° 2′ N.

Thurotz, r. Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 12 m. N. St. Martin.

Thurso, s-p. Scotland, on the N. coast of Caithness, in Dunnet Bay. 42 m. N. N. E. Dornock. Lon. 3° 22′ W. Lat. 58° 31′ N.

Thus, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, 40 m. N. W. Zaweh.

Thwart the Way, isl. in the Straits of Sunda. Lon. 105° 43′ E. Lat. 5° 55′ S.

Thwart the Way, isl. in a bay on the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 136° 54′ E. Lat. 2° 15′ S.

Thyatira. See *Akhisar*.

Tiang-potao, isl. of Corea, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 124° 52′ E. Lat. 37° 20′ N.

Tiano, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68° 42′ N.

Tiaoyu-su, one of the Loochoo islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 123° 37′ E. Lat. 25° 55′ N.

Tibaens, t. Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, 4 m. W. Braga.

Tibbermuir, v. Scotland, 4 m. W. Perth.

Tibbo, a people of Africa, inhabiting the country to the W. S. and E. of Fezzan.

Tiber, r. Italy, which rises from the Appennine mountains, passes by Rome, and runs into the Mediterranean, in lon. 11° 8′ E. Lat. 41° 47′ N.

Tiber creek. See *Goose creek*.

Tiberias. See *Tabaria*.

Tiboulen, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6° 24′ E. Lat. 43° 15′ N.

Tiburon, cape, the S. W. extremity of Hispaniola. Lon. 74° 15′ W. Lat. 18° 19′ N.

Tiburon, cape, S. America, at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. Lon. 77° 10′ W. Lat. 9° 25′ N.

Tiburon, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 14° S.

Tiburones, or *Main Cape Reef*, 2 small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 82° 8′ W. Lat. 15° 10′ N.

Ticao, one of the Philippine islands, about 25 miles long. Lon. 123° 34′ E. Lat. 12° 39′ N.

Tichfield, v. Eng. in Hants, on a river which runs into the Southampton Water, 8 m. N. W. Gosport, 74 S. W. London.

Tickfah, r. Louisiana, which flows into Lake Maurepas, 4 m. N. of the mouth of Amite river.

Tickill, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 44 m. S. York, 155 N. London. Lon. 1° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 27′ N.

Ticonderoga, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain. Pop. 1,493. The fortress of Ticonderoga so celebrated in the history of American wars, was built on a tongue of land of considerable elevation, at the confluence of Lake George creek with Lake Champlain, 15 m. S. Crown Point, 24 N. Whitehall, in N. lat. 43° 50′. On three sides it is surrounded by water, and about half of the other side is occupied by a deep swamp. Mount Independence, often mentioned in connection with Ticonderoga, lies on the E. side of Lake Champlain, about 2 m. S. E. of the fort. Mount Defiance is on Lake George creek, and most completely commands Ticonderoga, which is far below, and within fair cannon shot. The remains of the fortifications are still conspicuous, and the old stone barracks, erected by the French, are in part standing.

Ticoo Islands, cluster of islands near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99° 13′ E. Lat. 0° 6′ S.

Ticos, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the E. coast of Lucon. Lon. 124° E. Lat. 14° 10′ N.

Tide, or *Tidi*, r. Eng. which runs into the Hamoaze below Saltash.

Tider, or *Ner*, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 19° 30′ N.

Tideswall, or *Tideswell*, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, 32 m. N. N. W. Derby, 158 N. London. Lon. 1° 39′ W. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Tidla, r. Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, near Mariestadt.

Tidor, or *Tidore*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, and one of the *Moluccas*, 15 m. S. E. Ternate. Lon. 127° 19′ E. Lat. 0° 42′ N.

Tiellenhead, cape, Ireland, on the N. side of the

entrance into Donegal bay, and the S. W. extremity of Donegal co. 25 m. W. Donegal. Lon. 8° 25' W. Lat. 54° 40' N.

Tiellen Harbour, bay on the N. side of Donegal bay, 7 m. E. S. E. Tiellen Head.

Tienen. See *Tirlemont*.

Tiengen, or *Thuengen*, or *Thungen*, t. Germany, on the Wutach, 29 m. E. Bale, 36 W. Constance. Lon. 8° 17' E. Lat. 47° 42' N.

Tieff sh, or *Tifas*, (an. *Thereste*,) t. Algiers, 40 m. S. Bona. Lon. 7° 40' E. Lat. 36° 20' N.

Tiffin, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,028.

Tiga, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112° 14' E. Lat. 6° 25' N.

Tigaon, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the N. W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 128° 48' E. Lat. 6° 10' N.

Tiger, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77° 30' W. Lat. 8° 35' N.

Tigre, isl. in the Pacific at the entrance into Amapalla bay. Lon. 88° 41' W. Lat. 13° 10' N.

Tigré, an independent state in Abyssinia, about 200 miles long and 120 broad, comprising all the provinces between the Red sea and the Tacazze. All the merchandize destined to cross the Red Sea must pass through it.

Tigris, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, passes by Diarbekir, Mosul, and many other cities and towns, and joining the Euphrates, both together run into the Persian gulf, below Bassora. It is navigable for boats to Diarbekir.

Tiz, or *Tiz*, t. Persia, in Mecran, at the mouth of the Kurene, 75 m. S. Kidge. Lon. 60° 24' E. Lat. 25° 25' N.

Tilbury, fort, Eng. on the N. side of the Thames, in Essex, opposite Gravesend, 28 m. E. London.

Tilbury, t. Kent co. Up. Canada, extending from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair.

Tilghman's island, Md. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, at the mouth of Choptank river.

Till, r. Eng. in Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, 2 m. N. E. Coldstream.

Tillanjong, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 94° 9' E. Lat. 8° 40' N.

Tille, (*La*,) r. France, which runs into the Saone, 3 m. below Auxonne.

Tillipally, t. in the district of Jaffna, in the northern part of of the island of Ceylon, 9 m. N. of the town of Jaffna. It is one of the stations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. See *Ceylon*.

Tilly, or *St. Antoine*, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 15 m. S. W. Quebec.

Tilsit, t. Prussia, large, rich, and commercial. The river Memel, which runs along the N. side of the town, opens a very advantageous trade with Konigsberg. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which a peace was made between France, Russia, and Prussia, called the *Peace of Tilsit*. 50 m. N. E. Konigsberg, 50 S. S. E. Memel. Lon. 22° 8' E. Lat. 55° 8' N. Pop. 8,656.

Timbo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 9° 20' W. Lat. 5° 29' N.

Timbuctoo. See *Tombuctoo*.

Timdfiord, bay of the North sea, on the coast of Norway, 32 m. W. Romsdal.

Timercotta, t. Hind. in Golconda, 54 m. S. E. Hydrabad. Lon. 79° 26' E. Lat. 15° 20' N.

Timmiskamain Lake, lake in Canada. Lon. 80° 40' W. Lat. 47° 30' N.

Timoan, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 104° 25' E. Lat. 2° 58' N.

Timorta, r. Ohio, the W. branch of the Sandusky which joins the main stream 40 m. S. Fort Stephenson.

Timor, isl. in the Indian sea, about 200 miles long and 33 broad. The principal productions are sandal wood and wax. Lon. 124° to 128° 21' E. Lat. 7° 16' to 10° 24' N.

Timor Laut, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 132° 16' E. Lat 7° 25' S.

Tinchebray, t. France, in Orne, 10 m. N. Domfront, 22 W. Falaise.

Tine, or *Tyne*, r. Eng. which rises on the borders of Scotland, and passing by Newcastle, falls into the German sea, at Tinemouth.

Tinea, r. Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, and runs into the Var, 12 m. N. Nice.

Tineh, t. Egypt, between Lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean, near the ancient Pelusium, and on a canal formerly called the *Pelusian* mouth of the Nile. 80 m. N. N. E. Cairo, 65 N. Suez. Lon. 32° 45' E. Lat. 30° 48' N.

Tineh, t. Africa, in Tripoli, on a river which runs into the gulf of Sidra. Lon. 19° 12' E. Lat. 30° 5' N.

Tinemouth, s-p. Eng. in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tine, on the German sea. It has several salt works; but its greatest article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are sent to London. 9 m. E. N. E. Newcastle, 280 N. London. Lat. 54° 54' N. Pop. 5,334.

Tineto, isl. Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf Spetia, 8 m. S. Spetia. Lon. 9° 42' E. Lat. 44° 2' N.

Tinevelly, or *Palamcotta*, city, Hind. cap. of a province, 74 m. S. S. W. Madura, 148 S. S. E. Coimbetore. Lon. 77° 46' E. Lat. 8° 42' N.

Tinevelly, province, Hind. bounded N. by Madura, E. and S. by the Gulf of Manara, and W. by Travancore, from which it is separated by the Ghauts, 150 m. long by 50 broad. Pop. 700,000, of whom it is said 175,000 are Brahmins, 30,000 Roman Catholics, and 4,000 Protestants. The Tamul language is spoken here in great purity. The Protestants have 27 churches in this district, and there are several Missionary stations of the Christian Knowledge, and Church Missionary Societies. The coast has long been celebrated for its pearls. It was formerly in possession of the Portuguese.

Tingano, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, in lon. 103° 9' E. lat. 5° 27' N.

Tingi, cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea, near the E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104° 21' E. Lat. 2° 23' N.

Tingo, or *Tenna*, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 3 m. N. Fermo.

Tingoran, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Malacca. Lon. 103° 33' E. Lat. 4° 8' N.

Tingwalla, isl. Sweden, in Wenner Lake, whereon the town of Carlstadt is built.

Tinian, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, about 42 miles in circumference. It produces cotton, indigo, and the tropical fruits in abundance. Lon. 146° E. Lat. 15° N.

Tinicum, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,249.

Tinicun, t. Delaware co. Pa. on the Delaware. Pop. 182.

Tinker's island, one of the Elizabeth islands, off the coast of Mass. 8 m. from the main land.

Tinmouth, t. Rutland co. Vt. 31 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,009.

Tinné, t. Africa, on the N. side of the Niger, 130 m. W. S. W. Tombuctou.

Tino, small isl. near the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf Spetia, 8 m. S. Spetia. Lon. 9° 42′ E. Lat. 44° 3′ N.

Tino, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 60 miles in circumference. It produces melons, figs, and grapes; but the chief riches are its silk. Lon. 25° 7′ E. Lat. 37° 36′ N. Pop. 23,000 Greeks.

Tinsleyville, p-v. Goochland co. Va.

Tinto, r. Spain, in Seville, which owes its name to the waters being tinged of a yellow colour. It falls into the Atlantic at the town of Huelva.

Tintwistle, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 10 m. N. E. Chester.

Tioga, r. a large Western branch of the Susquehannah. It rises in Pennsylvania, and running N. E. into New-York, receives the Conhocton, at Painted Post, then turning S. E. it re-enters Pennsylvania, and meets the Eastern branch of the Susquehannah at Tioga point. It affords good navigation for boats.

Tioga, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Tompkins co. E. by Broome co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Steuben co. Pop. 16,971. Engaged in agriculture 2,411, in commerce 66, in manufactures 233. Chief town, Spencer.

Tioga, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 13 m. S. W. Binghampton, 170 from Albany. Pop. 1,816.

Tioga, co. Pa. bounded N. by New-York. Pop. 4,021. Engaged in agriculture 682, in commerce 2, in manufactures 10. Chief town, Wellsborough.

Tioga, p-t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 246.

Tioga point. See *Athens*, Pa.

Tiookea, one of King George's Islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 144° 56′ W. Lat. 14° 27′ S.

Tiorn, isl. in the North sea, near the W. coast of Sweden. 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 11° 29′ E. Lat. 58° N.

Tiornebierg, small isl. in the Baltic, near the S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11° 18′ E. Lat. 54° 42′ N.

Tiorneholm, small isl. in the Baltic, near the S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11° 37′ E. Lat. 54° 39′ N.

Tiougnioga Creek, N. Y. rises in Onondaga co. and after a course of 55 miles, joins the Chenango, in Broome co.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, formerly *Jagenagur*, country of Asia, annexed to Bengal, bounded N. by Silhet, E. by Ava, S. by Chittigong, and W. by Dacca. Lon. 110° E. Lat 24° 20′ N.

Tippal, r. Eng. in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near Haltwhistle.

Tippecanoe, r. Indiana, which enters the Wabash from the N. 140 m. above Vincennes. On the banks of this river a severe battle was fought, November 1811, between the United States troops and the Indians, in which the former were victorious.

Tipperary, t. Ireland, 20 m. S. E. Limerick, 9 W. Cashel.

Tipperary, county, Ireland, bounded N. E. by King's county, E. by Queen's county and Kilkenny, S. by Waterford, and W. by Limerick, Clare, and Galway, 52 miles long, and from 12 to 31 broad. Pop. 169,000.

Tipra. See *Tipera*.

Tipsa, t. Algiers, 85 m. S. E. Constantia, 80 S. Bona. Lon. 8° E. Lat. 35° 27′ N.

Tiraght, isl. in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland, 8 m. S. W. Dunmore Head.

Tirano, t. Italy, on the Adda, 24 m. E. N. E. Morbegno, 18 S. W. Bormio.

Tireboli, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 m. N. E. Keresour.

Tiree, or *Tiry*, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland, 10 miles long. Lon. 6° 48′ W. Lat. 56° 32′ N. Pop. 2,416.

Tireh, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, 32 m. S. S. E. Smyrna. Lon. 27° 40′ E. Lat. 38° 8′ N.

Tirka, t. Africa, on the N. side of the Niger, 120 m. E. Ghana. Lon. 14° 30′ E. Lat. 15° 20′ N.

Tirlemont, t. Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Geete. It has been a very flourishing and populous city, and many vestiges of its grandeur are yet visible, but it has suffered much by war and other calamities. 9 m. S. E. Louvain, 24 W. N. W. Liege Pop. 7,788.

Tirnau, t. Hungary, 20 m. E. N. E. Presburg, 50 E. Vienna. Lon. 17° 44′ E. Lat. 48° 24′ N.

Tirna, r. of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a few miles below Presburg.

Tirna, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

Tisbury, t. Dukes co. Mass. on the N. side of Martha's-Vineyard island, 3 m. from Chilmark. Pop. 1,223.

Til, t. Morocco, near the Atlantic ocean, 8 m. S. W. Mazagan, 140 N. W. Morocco.

Titalya, t. Thibet, in the northern part of Runghore, on the borders towards Nepaul. It is a British military station.

Titchrin, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the river Sias, 84 m. N. N. E. Novgorod. Lon. 33° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 52′ N.

Titicaca. See *Chucuito*.

Titisighe, or *Pghino*, s-p. Guriel, with a good harbour, on the Black sea. 10 m. S. Puti.

Titimess, isl near the coast of Lapland, at the entrance of Titsfiord bay. Lat. 67° 36′ N.

Tillis, mountain of Switz. in Uri, one of the highest in Switzerland, 11 m. S. S. W. Altorff.

Titschein, or *Nowi Giesi*, t. Moravia, 25 m. W. S. W. Teschen. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 49° 32′ N.

Tiltmaning, or *Diltmaning*, t. Bavaria, on the Salza, 20 m. N. N. W. Salzburg. Lon. 12° 44′ E. Lat. 48° 1′ N. Pop. 2,181.

Titul, t. Hungary, on the Theysse, 24 m. N. W. Belgrade.

Tiverton, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Ex, where it is joined by the Lowman. Here is a celebrated free-school. 14 m. N. Exeter, 161 W. London. Lon. 3° 40′ W. Lat. 50° 55′ N. Pop. 6,732.

Tiverton, p-t. Newport co. R. I. 13 m. N. E. Newport, 24 S. E. Providence. Pop. 2,875.

Tiwholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, 4 m. N. N. E. Fladstrand.

Tiviot, r. Scotland, which passes through the valley called Teviotdale, and runs into the Tweed at Kelsoe.

Tiuki Karagan, cape on the E. side of the Caspian sea, 156 m. S. E. Astracan. Lon. 50° 14′ E. Lat. 44° 20′ N.

Tiumen, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the union of the Pischma and the Tura. It contains 8 churches, a convent of nuns, and 500 dwelling houses. 112 m. W. S. W. Tobolsk, 320 E. N. E. Upha. Lon. 65° 14′ E. Lat. 57° N.

Tivoli, (an. *Tibur*,) t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma, on a rocky mountain near the river Teverone, which falling headlong about 50 feet down the rock, forms a noble cascade. It is the see of a bishop. 15 m. E. N. E. Rome. Lon. 12° 46° E. Lat. 41° 58′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Tuuranen, small isl. on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24° 46′ E. Lat. 65° 38′ N.

Tuters, isl. of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, 80 m. E. N. E. Revel. Lon. 27° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 40′ N.

Tuy, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, 5 miles below Cardigan.

Tuz. See *Tiiz*.

Tlascala, t. Mexico, anciently cap. of a province to which it gave name, on a river flowing into the Pacific. When the Spaniards first arrived, it is said to have contained 300,000 inhabitants. 20 m. N. Puebla de los Angelos, 70 E. Mexico. Lon. 98° 30 W. Lat. 19° 45′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Tlemsan, or *Telemsam*. See *Tremecen*.

Tletsch, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch, 72 m. E. S. E. Tobolsk.

Toba, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 135° 9′ E. Lat. 5° 8′ S.

Tobacco Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 35′ W. Lat. 16° 45′ N.

Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. It lies out of the track of those hurricanes that prove so fatal to the other West India islands. The soil is in general rich and black, and yields in abundance all the usual West India productions. The island belongs to the British, and contained in 1805, 16,500 inhabitants, of whom 900 were whites, and the rest blacks, principally slaves. The Wesleyan Methodists have two Missionaries in this island. Lon. 60° 30′ W. Lat. 11° 16′ N.

Tobak, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bessarabia, on Lake Jalpug, 34 m. N N. W. Ismael.

Tobol, r. Russia, joins the Irtisch at Tobolsk.

Tobolsk, city, Russia, and cap. of a government, at the conflux of the Irtisch and Tobol. It is the see of an archbishop, and was heretofore the capital of all Siberia. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Tartars; the rest are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. The commerce of the city is flourishing, all the Chinese caravans being obliged to pass through the town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia being forwarded from this city to Moscow. 1,000 m. E. Moscow, 1,172 E. Petersburg. Lon. 68° 14′ E. Lat. 58° 11′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Tobolskoi, government of Russia, extending from lon. 59° to 108° E. lat. 55° to 78° N. Tobolsk is the capital.

Toby, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,156.

Toby's Creek, r. Pa. which runs into the E. side of Alleghany river, 20 m. below Franklin. It is navigable for batteaux, and there is a short portage to the W. branch of the Susquehannah.

Tocantins, r. Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Amazon, after a northerly course of 1,500 miles.

Tocat, or *Tokat*, city, A. Turkey, on the river Tosanlu, almost surrounded with mountains, which afford quarries of marble. It is the residence of a cadi, a waiwode, and an aga, commanding a thousand janizaries. Pop. 50,000, consisting of Turks, Armenians, and Greeks. Here are manufactures of silk and yellow Turkey leather, but the chief trade is in copper vessels, kettles, and candlesticks, which are sent to Constantinople, Egypt, &c. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade of Asia Minor. The caravans from Diarbekir arrive in 18 days, from Bursa in 20, from Smyrna in 27. 40 m. N. W. Sivas, 260 E. Constantinople. Lon. 36° E. Lat. 39° 35′ N.

Tocayma, t. New-Granada, on the Bogota, 72 m. N. E. Popayan, 30 W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73° 19′ W. Lat. 4° 10′ N.

Tockoa Falls, in a small creek of the same name, which runs into the Tugaloo in Franklin co. Ga. The water which is collected in a fine basin above the falls, flows through a fissure 20 feet wide in the rock, and falls perpendicularly 187 feet, expanding and taking the shape of fine rain, before it reaches the bottom.

Tocrur, t. Africa, in Nigritia, on the N. side of the Niger, 270 m. E. N. E. Tombuctou. Lon. 6° 5′ E. Lat. 16° 32′ N.

Tod Head, cape on the E. coast of Scotland, in Kincardine, 5 m. S. Stonehaven. Lon. 2° 11′ W. Lat. 56° 51′ N.

Todd, co. Kentucky. Pop. 5,089. Slaves 1,728. Engaged in agriculture 1,303, in commerce 9, in manufactures 35.

Todd's Fork, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of Little Miami river, 5 m. above Deerfield.

Todenhausen, v. Germany, near the left bank of the Weser, 3 m. N. Minden.

Todi, t. Popedom, near the Tiber, the see of a bishop, 18 m. W. Spoleto, 53 N. Rome. Lon. 12° 18′ E. Lat. 42° 47′ N.

Todos Santos. See *All Saints*.

Toe Head, cape, Scotland, on the S. W. coast of the island of Lewis, 42 m. S. W. Stornaway. Lon. 7° 5′ W. Lat. 57° 50′ N.

Toe Head, cape of the S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Lon. 9° 9′ W. Lat. 51° 27′ N.

Tofta, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of the island of Aland. Lon. 20° 7′ E. Lat. 60° 13′ N.

Toggenburg, county, Switzerland, formerly dependent on the abbey of St. Gal, and now forming 2 provinces, Upper and Lower Toggenburg, in the canton of St Gal.

Tokay, t. Hungary, at the conflux of the Theyss and Bodrog, celebrated for its wine. 98 m. N. W. Colosvar, 145 E. Presburg. Lon. 20° 57′ E. Lat. 48° 10′ N. Pop. 2,800.

Token Besseys, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 123° 36′ E. Lat. 6° S.

Toki-tao, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 120° 39′ E. Lat. 38° 7′ N.

Tol Peden Penwith, cape, Eng. on the S. coast of Cornwall, 3 m. S. E. Land's End. Lon. 5° 36′ W. Lat. 50° 4′ N.

Tolago Bay, bay on the N. E. coast of the northern island of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 181° 15′ W. Lat. 38° 22′ S.

Toledo, province, Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by Madrid and Guadalaxara, E. by Cuenca, S. by La Mancha, W. by Estramadura and Avila. Sq. miles 8,863. Pop. 370,600.

Toledo, city, Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, the see of an archbishop, and of an university. Toledo was formerly famous for the exquisite temper of the sword-blades made there. Two centuries ago the city contained more than 200,000 inhabitants, but now scarcely 30,000. 32 m. S. S. W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 18′ W. Lat. 39° 56′ N.

Tolen, isl. Netherlands, in the east branch of the Scheld. It contains two towns, Tolen and St. Martyn's Dyck, and several villages. Tolen, the capital, is fortified with seven bastions, and a fort; so that it is now one of the strongest frontier towns of Zealand. 4 m. N. W. Berg-op-Zoom. Lon. 3° 58′ E. Lat. 51° 36′ N.

Tolentino, t. Popedom, on the Chiento, the see of a bishop, 18 m. W. Fermo, 28 S. S. W. Ancona. Lon. 13° 18′ E. Lat. 43° 10′ N.

Tolfa, t. Popedom, 25 m. N. W. Rome, 5 N. E. Civita Vecchia.

Tolkemit, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 12 m. N. E. Elbing, 44 S. W. Konigsberg. Lon. 19° 33′ E. Lat. 54° 18′ N.

Tolland, t. Hampden co. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 20 m. W. S. W. Springfield. Pop. 692.

Tolland, co. Ct. bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Windham co. S. by Middlesex co. and W. by Hartford co. Pop. 14,330. Engaged in agriculture 3,967, in commerce 60, in manufactures 533.

Tolland, p-t. and cap. Tolland co. Ct. 17 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,607. It contains a court-house, jail, and Congregational church.

Tolmezo, t. Italy, with a castle, on the Tajamento. 12 m. N. W. Gemona, 15 N. W. Friuli. Lon. 12° 52′ E. Lat. 46° 23′ N.

Tolmino, t. Austrian states, 12 m. N. Goritz. Lon. 13° 47′ E. Lat. 46° 12′ N.

Tolna, t. Hungary, on the Danube, 50 m. S. Buda, 120 S. E. Presburg.

Tolo Bay, on the E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 121° 18′ to 123° E. Lat. 1° 30′ to 3° 5′ S.

Tolometo, seaport, Africa, in Tripoli, anciently called *Ptolemais*. Lon. 20° 40′ E. Lat. 32° 30′ N.

Tolon, isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon. 23° E. Lat. 37° 35′ N.

Tolones, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Lon. 124° 57′ E. Lat. 12° 50′ N.

Tolosa, or *Tolosetta*, t. Spain, cap. of Guipuscoa, noted for its sword blades. 7 m. S. St. Sebastian, 60 E. S. E. Bilboa. Lon. 2° 7′ W. Lat. 43° 12′ N.

Tolour, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 14 miles in circumference. Lon. 126° 28′ E. Lat. 4° 12′ N.

Tolpas, r. Russia, which runs into the Schugor, in lon. 58° 22′ E. Lat. 63° 40′ N.

Tolu, seaport, New Granada, 50 m. S. E. Carthagena. Lon. 75° 25′ W. Lat. 9° 45′ N.

Tom, r. Russia, runs into the Oby, 32 m. W. N. W. Tomsk. Lon. 84° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 40′ N.

Tomahawk, or *Casse tete*, ridge of mountains, Arkansas, on the W. side of Petit John river.

Tomala, Barra de, cape, the N. extremity of Guatimala. Lat. 16° 12′ N.

Tomar, circar of Bengal, bounded N. by Sillee, E. by Pachete, S. E. by Singboom, and W. by Nagpour. *Tomar*, the capital, is 145 m. W. Calcutta. Lon. 85° 53′ E. Lat. 23° 10′ N.

Tomar. See *Thomar*.

Tombaly Point, cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lon. 4° 56′ W. Lat. 10° 48′ N.

Tombigbee, or *Tombeckbee*, r. Alabama, which rises in the northern part of the State, and flowing south, joins the Alabama about 70 miles from the gulf of Mexico, to form the Mobile. It is navigable for large vessels for 9 months in the year, to St. Stephens, and for boats to the junction of the Black Warrior. It is about 450 miles long.

Tombstone, p-v. Bertie co. N. C.

Tombuctou, city, Africa, and capital of a rich and populous kingdom, supposed to have been built in the 13th century. The caravans of Tripoli, Fez, and other parts of Africa, trade to this city. The houses are said to have been formerly magnificent, but at present only built of wood, and covered with straw or turf, except a magnificent mosque of stone, and the royal palace. The population has been estimated at 60,000. The country abounds in millet, wheat, and barley, and is well watered by a number of wells and springs: cattle are numerous, and milk and butter in great plenty. The dearest article is salt, which is purchased from Tegaza. Cloth and other European manufactures and produce are sent to Tombuctou by the Caravans, and exchanged for ivory, slaves, sena, gold dust, dates, ostrich feathers, &c. brought from the interior of Africa. The king of Tombuctou is despotic; his general guard consists of 3,000 horsemen, well armed with bows and poisoned arrows, besides a number of foot. Tombuctou is said to contain a great number of ingenious mechanics. It is situated near the Niger. Lon. 1° 30′ E. Lat. 16° 30′ N.

Tome, small isl. near the W. coast of France. Lon. 3° 24′ W. Lat. 48° 50′ N.

Tomina, a government of Buenos Ayres. Tomina, the chief town, is 60 m. E. N. E. La Plata. Lon. 65° 46′ W. Lat. 19° 10′ S.

Tomlinsons, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.

Tomoguy, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 2 miles in circumference. Lon. 127° 4′ E. Lat. 0° 15′ S.

Tompkins, co. N. Y. formed in 1817, from part of Seneca and Cayuga counties. Pop. 20,681. Engaged in agriculture 9,704, in commerce 73, in manufactures 925. Chief town, Ithaca.

Tompkins, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. 27 m. S. W. Delhi, 100 from Albany. Pop. 1,206. It contains the village of Deposit.

Tompkinsville, p-v. Barren co. Ken.

Tom's Creek, r. N. J. which separates Dover from Shrewsbury.

Tom Shot Point, cape on the coast of Africa. Lon. 7° 40′ E. Lat. 4° 40′ N.

Tomsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tom. It contains above 2,000 houses, and is defended by 14 pieces of cannon. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; all caravans going to and from China pass through this town. Here are all kinds of tradesmen and artificers. 540 m. E. Tobolsk, 161 N. N. E. Kolivan. Lon. 85° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 30′ N. Pop. 11,000.

Toncat, or *Tunkat*, or *Tangut*, t. Turkestan, near the river Sir. 250 m. N. E. Samarcand. Lon. 64° 15′ E. Lat. 43° 10′ N.

Tondern, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, with considerable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. 22 m. S. Ripen, 37 N. W. Sleswick. Lon. 8° 50′ E. Lat. 54° 59′ N. Pop 2,584.

Tondray, one of the Shetland islands, 6 miles in circumference, near the W. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 60° 9′ N.

Tondy, t. Hind. in Marawar, on the sea coast, 35 m. S. S. E. Trumian, 65 S. Tanjore. Lon. 79° 2′ E. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

Tone, r. Eng. which runs into the Parret, between Langford and Bridgewater.

Tong, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the Pay-ho, 10 m. E. Peking. Lon. 116° 20′ E. Lat. 40° 56′ N.

Tonga Islands, a name given to the Friendly islands in the South Pacific Ocean, including the island of Vavaoo. See *Friendly Islands*.

Tongataboo Island, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific ocean, about 60 miles in circuit. The island is low, but has the appearance of great fertility, producing plantains, bread-fruit, yams, &c. in abundance. Lon. 185° 14′ E. Lat. 21° 9′ S.

Tongeren, or *Tongres*, t. Netherlands, in Liege. This town is ancient, and was formerly governed by dukes. 9 m. N. N. W. Liege. Lon. 5° 28′ E. Lat. 50° 46′ N. Pop. 2,973.

Tong-gin, a city, China, of the first rank, in Kooi-tcheou, 850 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 108° 37′ E. Lat. 27° 39′ N.

Tongoy, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in lat. 30° 10′ S.

Tong tchouen, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, 1,000 m. S.W. Peking. Lon. 103° 2′ E. Lat. 26° 20′ N.

Tongue, t. Scotland, on the N. coast of Sutherland, on a bay called the *Kyle of Tongue*. Lon. 4° 14′ W. Lat. 58° 27′ N.

Tongue Island, small isl. in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 9° 52′ N.

Tonhof, lake of Norway, in Aggerhuus, 55 m. N. W. Christiania.

Tonikaky, isl. near the N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 99° 51′ E. Lat. 5° 31′ N.

Tonneins, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 13¾ posts S. E Bordeaux, 20½ N. N. W. Toulouse. Lon. 0° 24′ E. Lat. 44° 23′ N.

Tonnerre, t. France, in Yonne, 18 m. E. N. E. Auxerre, 27 S. S. W. Troyes. Lon. 4° 3′ E. Lat. 47° 51′ N. Pop. 4040.

Tonnerre, mt. Germany, 15 m. N. W. Worms.

Tonnewanta Creek, N. Y. rises in Genesee co. and after a course of 90 miles runs into the Niagara, 10 m. below Black rock. It is a deep sluggish stream, boatable 30 miles. From its mouth for 11 miles it forms the route of the Erie canal.

Tonningen, seaport, Denmark, in Sleswick, on a peninsula formed by the Eider. 57 m. N. N.W. Hamburg, 24 W. S. W. Sleswick. Lon. 9° E. Lat. 54° 23′ N.

Tonquin, country, Asia, bounded N. and E. by China, S. by the bay of Tonquin, and Cochin China, and W. by Laos, about 350 miles long, and 220 broad. The climate is mild and temperate, the country is low and flat, and rice is the principal production. Towards China, Tonquin is defended by an impenetrable ridge of mountains, which is covered with vast forests. The country is very populous. The religion is the same with that of the Chinese. Christianity was planted here in the year 1626, by the Jesuits, and above 80,000 were converted before 1639, but the persecution of the government prevented their increase.

Tonsberg, seaport, Norway, in Agerhuus, on a bay of the Baltic, 42 m. S. Christiania. Lon. 10° 12′ E. Lat. 59° 23′ N.

Tonrore, cape, Scotland, on the N. W. of the island of Ilay. Lon. 6° 27′ W. Lat. 55° 51′ N.

Tonyn's Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near the S. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° E. Lat. 5° 31′ S.

Toobigan, small isl. in the Sooloo archipelago. Lon. 120° 44′ E. Lat. 6° 14′ N.

Toobouai Island, one of the smaller Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 210° 37′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ S.

Toolen, or *Tulen*, (i. e. the Isle of Seals,) isl. in the Caspian sea, near the W. coast. Lat. 44° 14′ N.

Tooliapour, t. Hin l. in Dowlatabad, 144 m. N. W. Hydrabad. Lon. 76° 35′ E. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

Toom, r. Hind. which runs into the Tungebadra, 15 m. S. E. Sanore.

Toome, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 15 m. W. Cork.

Tousima, small Japanese island, near the N. W. coast of Niphon. Lon. 110° 40′ E. Lat. 10° 40′ N.

Top, lake of Russia, in Olonetz, 44 miles long and 8 broad. Lon. 30° 14′ E. Lat. 61° N.

Topayus, r. Brazil, which runs into the river Amazon, in lon. 57° 6′ W. Lat. 2° 30′ S.

Topel, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Eger, near Carlsbad.

Topers Hat, small isl. in a bay on the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135° 53′ E. Lat. 3° 5′ S.

Topetina, t. Mexico, at the mouth of a river near the Pacific ocean. 50 m N. W. Zacatula. Lon. 103° 44′ W. Lat. 18° 56′ N.

Topi, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the N. coast of Elba. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 42° 51′ N.

Topino, r. Italy, which runs into the Tiber, 5m S Perugia.

Toplitz, t. Bohemia, 40 m. N.W. Prague. Lon. 13° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 37′ N. Pop. 2,350.

Topsfield, p-t. Essex co. Mass. 9 m. N. Salem. Pop. 866.

Topsham, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Ex, and the port town to the city of Exeter. 4 m. S. Exeter, 170 W. S. W. London. Lon. 3° 24′ W. Lat. 50° 38′ N. Pop. 2,871.

Topsham, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, 27 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,420 The courts of common pleas are held here. Here are a great number of mills and manufactories, erected at the falls of the river.

Topsham, t. Orange co. Vt. Pop. 1,020.

Topsail Inlet, channel between two small islands on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77° 48′ W. Lat. 34° 18′ N.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea, formerly a place of consequence, but at present in a ruinous state. The monks of Mount Sinai have a convent here. Lon. 33° 37 E. Lat. 25° 10′ N.

Tor Point, or *Hope's Nose*, Eng. the N. point of Torbay.

Toral, El. seaport of Chili. Lat. 27° 55′ S.

Torbay, bay in the English channel, on the E. coast, of Devonshire, a celebrated rendezvous for the English navy, as a defence from westerly winds. Lon. 3° 33′ W. Lat. 50° 24′ N.

Torbay, bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 20′ W. Lat. 47° 48′ N.

Torbay, t. on the S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61° 15′ W. Lat 45° 8′ N.

Torbole, t. Tyrolese, on the N. E. coast of Lake Garda, 17 m. N. Garda, 17 W. S. W. Trent.

Torcello, isl. in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, the see of a bishop, 3 m. N. Venice. Pop. 9,000.

Torcola, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 16° 56′ E. Lat. 43° 27′ N.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, t. Transylvania, famous for its salt works, 15 m. W. N. W. Clausenburg 48 N. W. Hermannstadt. Lon. 23° 24′ E. Lat. 46° 42′ N.

Tordera, r. Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the sea, near Blanes.

Tordesillas, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Duero, 15 m. S. W. Valladolid.

Tordino, r. Naples, which crosses Abruzze Ultra, and runs into the Adriatic, in lon. 14° E. Lat. 42° 40′ N.

Toree, t. Hind. and cap. of a circar of the same name, in Bengal, 210 m. W. Calcutta, 120 S. Patna. Lon. 84° 53′ E. Lat. 22° 37′ N.

Torello, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 m. N. Vique.

Torgau, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, on the

Elbe, 28 m. E. N. E. Leipsic, 30 N. W. Meissen. Lon. 13° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 32′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Torgel, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 65° 30′ N.

Toriesdale Head, cape on the N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 10′ W. Lat. 58° 30′ N.

Torin Rocks, near the S. W. coast of the island of Mull. Lon. 6° 28′ W. Lat. 56° 16′ N.

Torisa, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, at Adrianople.

Tormes, r. Spain, which enters the Duero, a few leagues below Miranda de Duero.

Tornarsuk, isl. near the W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 47° 30′ W. Lat. 61° 50′ N.

Tornea, r. Sweden, which forms the boundary between Russia and Sweden and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea. Length 300 miles.

Tornea, or *Torne*, t. Sweden on a small island at the mouth of the Tornea. A considerable trade is carried on here, between the Swedes and Laplanders, Russians and Norwegians. 15 m. S. S. E. Ulea. Lon. 24° 2′ E. Lat 65° 48′ N.

Tornese, cape on the coast of the Morea, 8 m. S. S. E. Chiarenza.

Torness, cape on the S. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2° 29′ W. Lat. 58° 56′ N.

Toro, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17° 40′ E. Lat. 58° 49′ N.

Toro, Il, small isl. near the S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8° 34′ E Lat 39° N.

Toro, province, Spain, in Leon, enclosed by the provinces of Leon, Burgos, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora and Salamanca. Sq. miles 1,992. Pop. 97,400.

Toro, t. Spain, in Leon, on the summit of a hill above the Duero, over which is a bridge of 22 arches. It is the see of a bishop. 17 m. E. Zamora, 105 N. W. Madrid. Lon. 5° 37′ W. Lat. 41° 45′ N. Pop. 6,600.

Torom, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 24 E. Surget.

Toron, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, on a neck of land between the gulf of Monte Santo and the gulf of Cassandra, 60 m. S. E. Saloniki. Lon. 23° 54′ E. Lat. 40° N.

Toronto, t. York co. Upper Canada, on lake Ontario, W. of York.

Torpichen, t. Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 2 m. S. Linlithgow.

Torre del Acri, or *Agri*, t. Naples, in Basilicata, on the gulf of Tarento, 25 m. S. S. E. Matera.

Torre del Greco, t. Naples, in Lavora, 5 m. S. E. Capua.

Torre de Moncorvo, t. Portugal, in Tras los Montes, 42 m. S. S. W. Braganca, 27 N. E. Mirandela. Lon. 6° 44′ W. Lat. 41° N. Pop. 1,915.

Torre d'Oglio, t. Italy, 11 m. S. S. W. Mantua.

Torre Rosso, t. Naples, 10 m. N. Tarento.

Torre de las Salinas, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Here are the largest salt-works in Spain. 20 m. S. E. Origuela, 37 N. N. E. Carthagena.

Torre Velha, fort, Portugal, on the S. side of the Tagus, 3 m. S. Lisbon.

Torredal, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near Christiansand.

Torrella de Mongri, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the N. side of the Ter, near its mouth, 18 m. E. Gerona.

Torres, t. Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 9 m. E. Velez Malaga.

Torres Islands, cluster of islands, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 96° 50′ to 97° E. Lat. 11° 25′ to 11° 48′ N.

Torres Vedras, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 m. N. Lisbon.

Torrimore Head, cape, Scotland, on the E. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6° 2′ W. Lat. 57° 22′ N.

Torrin-beg, rock on the S. W. of the island of Mull. Lon. 6° 20′ W. Lat. 56° 19′ N.

Torringford, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct.

Torrington, (*Great*,) t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Towridge, 10 m. S. W. Barnstable, 194 W. S. W. London. Lon. 3° 58′ W. Lat. 51° 5′ N. Pop. 2,034.

Torrington, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 23 m. N. W. Hartford, 7 N E. Litchfield. Pop. 1,449. Here is one of the largest woollen factories in the State, employing 40 workmen.

Torrington Bay, or *Bedford's Bay*, bay on the S. coast of Nova Scotia, 3 m. N. Halifax.

Torryburn, s-p. Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth.

Torso, small isl. on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22° 14′ E. Lat. 63° 37′ N.

Tortola, one of the Virgin islands, 11½ miles long, 3½ wide. The chief productions are sugar and cotton. It is healthy, and has a large and safe harbour. Lon. 64° 20′ E. Lat. 18° 20′ N. Pop. in 1805, 10,500, of whom 9,000 were slaves.

Tortona, t. Piedmont, on the Scrinia, with a good citadel, situated on an eminence. This place has often been taken and retaken during the wars in Italy. 9 m. E. Alexandria, 11 S. Lumello. Lon. 8° 52′ E. Lat. 44° 53′ N. Pop. 8,480.

Tortosa, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the Ebro, about 15 miles from its mouth; the see of a bishop. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the castle. 81 m. S. E. Saragossa, 77 S. W. Barcelona. Lon. 0° 26′ E. Lat. 40° 47′ N. Pop. 10,700.

Tortosa, s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, anciently called *Antaradus* and *Orthosia*. It is on the sea, and about three quarters of a mile in circumference. At the N. W. corner there are remains of a castle, and the present town is within the walls of it, which are strong, and built of large hewn stone, and at least 50 feet high. 35 m. N. Tripoli, 42 S. Ladikia. Lon. 35° 58′ E. Lat. 34° 55′ N.

Tortosa, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Antioch and Tripoli.

Tortue, r. Illinois, which runs into the Wabash, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe.

Tortuga Salada, isl. in the Caribbean Sea, about 36 m. in circumference. It is principally valuable for its salt-ponds. The turtles come into the sandy bays to lay their eggs, and hence the island has its name. Lon. 64° 30′ W. Lat 11° 7′ N.

Tortuga, isl. about 6 m. from the N. coast of Hispaniola, 40 m. in circumference. Lon. 72° 40′ W. Lat. 20° 5′ N.

Tortugas Point, the S. point of the port of Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 29° 37′ S.

Tortugas Shoals, near the S. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 50′ W. Lat. 24° 36′ N.

Tortugas, Dry, shoals in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 82° 25′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ N.

Tortugilla, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 78° 20′ W. Lat. 8° 45′ N.

Tortura, or *Tantur*, t. Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, called in Scripture *Dor*, *Dora*, and *Nephath*. Joshua took it from the Canaan-

Towcester, t. Eng. in Northampton, 9 m. S. S. W. Northampton, 60 N. W. London. Lon. 1° W. Lat. 52° 9′ N. Pop. 2,245.

Towerhill, v. in South Kingston, R. I. 10 m. W. Newport.

Tower Island, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 124° 44′ E. Lat. 9° 2′ S.

Townsend, t. Norfolk co. Upper Canada. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists.

Townsend, t. Windham co. Vt. 32 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,406.

Townsend, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 44 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,482.

Townsend, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 166.

Townsend, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 148.

Towridge, r. Eng. which joins the Taw near Appledore, in Devonshire.

Towton, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, 3 m. S. E. Tadcaster, 185 N. London.

Towy, r. Wales, which runs into the bay of Caermarthen, 6 m. below Caermarthen.

Towyn, or *Town*, *Merionydd*, t. North-Wales, in Merioneth co. close to the shore of the Irish Sea, 12 m. W. Machynlleth. Pop. 2,092.

Toxteth Park, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 3 m. S. E. Liverpool.

Traarbach, t. Prussian States, in Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 34 m. S. W. Coblentz, 20 E. N. E. Trebes. Lon. 7° 5′ E. Lat. 50° N. Pop. 700.

Tracada, v. on the N. E. coast of New-Brunswick, 12 m. N. E. Miramichi bay.

Tracaduche, or *Carleton*, settlement on the N. side of Chaleur Bay, in Lower Canada.

Trachenberg, or *Straburck*, t. Silesia, 14 m. W. S. W. Militsch, 23 N. W. Oels. Lon. 16° 50′ E. Lat. 51° 28′ N. Pop. 1,900.

Tracy's Landing, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.

Trader's Hill, or *Fort Alert*, on the N. bank of St. Mary's river, Geo. 40 m. above St. Mary's.

Traeth Bichan, bay of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of Wales, 2 m. N. Harlech.

Traeth Mawer, bay of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of Wales, 4 m. N. Harlech.

Trafalgar, *Cape*, Spain, on the coast of Andalusia. Lon. 6° 8′ W. Lat. 36° 10′ N. Off this cape, on 21st Oct. 1805, was obtained the celebrated victory of the British fleet commanded by Lord Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. Nelson lost his life in the action.

Trafalgar, t. York co. Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, S. W. of York.

Trafraria, fort, Portugal, in Estremadura, on the S. side of the Tagus, 6 m. S. W. Lisbon.

Tragonisi, or *Dragonisi*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 2 m. W. Myconi. Lon. 25° 30′ E. Lat. 37° 27′ N.

Trajanopoli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza, the see of a Greek archbishop, 40 m. S. Adrianople, 115 W. Constantinople. Pop. 15,000.

Trajetto, t. Naples, in Lavora, near the mouth of the Garigliano, the see of a bishop. 6 m. S.W. Sezza, 28 N. W. Capua.

Train, *La*, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Lake Superior.

Traina, t. Sicily, in the Val Demona, on a river of the same name, 56 m. S. E. Cefalu. Pop. 6,316.

Traitor's Islands, a cluster of small islands, in a bay of New Guinea. Lon. 137° E. Lat. 1° 12′ S.

Traitor's Island, one of the Friendly islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 173° 48′ W. Lat. 15° 55′ N.

Traitor's Island, or *Keppel's Island*, isl. in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 172° 33′ to 175° 13′ W. Lat. 15° 53′ S.

Tralee, t. Ireland, and cap. of Kerry co. 50 m. S. W. Limerick, 45 N. W. Cork. Lon. 9° 35′ W. Lat. 52° 16′ N.

Tralleborg, s-p. Sweden, 19 m. S. Lund. Lon. 12° 54′ E. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Tra los Montes. See *Tras los Montes*.

Tramin, t. Tyrol, on a branch of the Adige, 8 m. S. S. W. Bolzano.

Tramutul, t. Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m. S. S. E. Potenza. Pop 4,018.

Trancoso, t. Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 9 m. W. Pinhel.

Trangano, t. Asia, in Johore, near the sea, 110 m. N. Pahang. Lon. 103° 5′ E. Lat. 5° 30′ N.

Trani, city, Naples, and cap. of Bari; the see of an archbishop; 21 m. W. Bari, 104 E. N. E. Naples. Lon. 16° 28′ E. Lat. 41° 19′ N. Pop. 13,787.

Tranquebar, s-p. Hind. in Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel, with a harbor, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, defended by a fortress, erected by the Danes, in 1621. This town has been a station of the Danish Mission College since the year 1705. There are at present two missionaries here supported by the king of Denmark. The English Church Missionary Society have also one missionary here, and schools containing about 1,600 scholars. The territory belonging to the town is considerable, and is full of populous villages. 56 m. S. Pondichery, 145 S. by W. Madras. Lon. 79° 54′ E. Lat. 11° 1′ N.

Tranquillo, cape at the S. end of the island of Rhodes. Lon. 27° 28′ E. Lat. 36° 2′ N.

Transylvania, (*Principality of*,) country, Europe, bounded N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; E. by Moldavia; S. by Walachia and the banat of Temeswar, and W. by Hungary. The form is nearly oval, about 400 miles in circumference. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and is itself mountainous and woody. The air is generally warm, but more wholesome than that of Hungary; the soil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, cattle, and rich pastures; among the minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, cinnabar, antimony, sulphur, vitriol, rock-salt, salt-petre, ochre, &c. The inhabitants are composed of different nations: Hungarians, Sikli or Scythian Huns, Saxons, Walachians, Armenians, Rascians, Bulgarians, and Greeks. The government is aristocratical, and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. The inhabitants, with respect to religion, are Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans. Pop. 1,600,000.

Transylvania, t. Jefferson co. Ken. at the mouth of Harrod's creek, 8 m. above Louisville, 35 from Bairdstown.

Transylvania University. See *Lexington*, Ken.

Trap, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. 26 m. N. W. Philadelphia.

Trap, v. Somerset co. Md. on Wicomico creek, 7 m. W. Salisbury, 6 N. Princess Ann.

Trappe, p-t. Talbot co. Md. 6 m. S. E. Oxford.

Trapani, (an. *Drepanum*,) s-p. Sicily, with a good harbor, defended by a fort. Here is a good pearl fishery on the coast, and in the neighborhood a considerable salt-work. 43 m. W. S. W. Palermo, 72 N. W. Girgenti. Lon. 12° 30′ E. Lat. 38° 5′ N. Pop. 17,000.

Trapolizza, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 30 m. N. Misitra, 30 S. S. W. Corinth. Lon. 22° 26′ E. Lat. 37° 40′ N.

Tras los Montes, or *Tra los Montes*, province, Portugal, bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. by Beira, from which it is separated by the Duero, and W. by Entre Duero e Minho. Pop. 308,984.

Trasen, r. Germany, which runs into the Danube, 8 m. below Mauttern.

Trasmaur, t. Austria, on the Trasen, with a citadel, 12 m. W. Tulln, 6 N. St. Polten.

Trasp, a citadel and lordship on the borders of Tyrol, 27 m. N. Bormio.

Trau, or *Troghir*, t. Dalmatia, on a piece of land separated from the continent by a canal. The harbor is deep enough for the largest ships. 12 miles W. Spalatro. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Travancore, city, Hind. and cap. of a country of the same name, 108 m. S. S. W. Madura, 254 S. Seringapatam. Lon. 77° 14′ E. Lat. 8° 22′ N.

Travancore, country, Hind. extending along the southern part of the coast of Malabar. It is inhabited by various religious denominations, but is rendered peculiarly interesting as the residence of the Syrian Christians, who, though wholly unconnected with the rest of the Christian world, have stood for ages a bright monument of the truth of Christianity, in the midst of the darkest scenes of idolatry and wickedness. The Syrian churches extend from north to south more than 150 miles, and from east to west, at least thirty. They were visited by the late Dr. Buchanan, who manifested a strong interest in their welfare, and commenced a translation of the New Testament into the Syrian language, which since his death has been completed and published, and copies of it have been distributed to each of the churches. Several missionaries have been sent to this station by the English Church Missionary Society, and a College has been established near Cotym, more particularly for the education of priests for the Syrian churches. The college is under the direction of the missionaries, and has been very liberally endowed, both with money and land, by the Rannee, or princess of the country, and promises to be of great benefit to the people. The number of students in 1820, was 25.

Trauchburg, or *Trauenburg*, t. Germany, 12 m. E. Wangen, 10 W. S. W. Kempten.

Trave, r. Germany, which passes by Lubeck, and runs into the Baltic, 10 miles below. Lon. 10° 55′ E. Lat. 54° N.

Traveller's repose, p-v. Greenbriar co. Va.

Traveller's rest, p-v. Greenville co. S. C.

Travemunden, seaport on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, and defended by a small fortress, 8 m. N. E. Lubeck. Lon. 10° 51′ E. Lat. 54° N.

Travendal, t. Holstein, on the Trave, 2 m. S.W. Segeborg.

Traverse, bay, Michigan, setting up about 20 miles from the E. shore of lake Michigan.

Traverse Islands. See *Grand Traverse*.

Traun, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, about 3 miles below Steyregg.

Traun, r. Bavaria, which enters the Alza.

Traunstein, t. Bavaria, on the Traun, with considerable salt-works. 18 m. W. Salzburg. Lon. 12° 35′ E. Lat. 47° 51′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Trautenau, t. Bohemia, 21 m. N. Konigingratz. Lon. 15° 48′ E. Lat. 50° 27 N. Pop. 2,420.

Trayaguera, t. Spain, in Valencia, 80 m. N. E. Valencia, 23 S. W. Tortosa.

Treadhaven, or *Thirdhaven*, r. Md. which runs into the Choptank.

Treasury Islands, cluster of islands among Solomon's islands. Lon. 155° 34′ to 156° E. Lat. 6° 38′ to 7° 30′ S.

Trebbin, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 20 m S. S. W. Berlin, 10 S. S. E. Potzdam. Lon. 13° 6′ E. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Trebenitz, t. Bohemia, 28 m. N. Prague.

Trebentschikov, fort, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural, 64 m. N. Guriev.

Trebia, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 2 m. W. Piacenza.

Trebigno, t Dalmatia, 10 m. N. E. Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the coast, 10 m. N. E. Cassano.

Trebisond, pachalic, A. Turkey, in Natolia, bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by Russian Caucasus, S. by Erzerum and Siwas, and W. by Siwas.

Trebisond, or *Tarabosan*, city, A. Turkey, with a harbor, on the Black sea, founded by a Greek colony of Sinope, descended from the Milesians. Its walls are almost square, high embattled, and built of the ruins of the ancient edifices. The town is large, and not well peopled. The castle is on a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by Greeks and Armenians. Trebisond has considerable trade. Caravans from the interior of Persia and the borders of the Caspian sea, bring a variety of articles, which are exported to Constantinople and Odessa. The exports are figs, wine, ebony, cotton, India goods, Persian silks, and carpets, &c. 170 m. N. N. E. Siwas, 220 E. N. E. Erivan. Lon. 39° 40 E. Lat. 41° 1′ N.

Trebitsch, or *Trebitz*, t. Moravia, on the Iglawa, 20 m. S. E. Iglau, 27 W. Brunn. Lon. 15° 50′ E. Lat. 49° 14′ N. Pop. 3,700.

Trebnitz, t. Silesia, 12 m. N. Breslaw, 13 W. Oels. Lon. 17° 2′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Trebsen, t. Saxony, on the Muldau, 14 m E. Leipsic. Lon. 12° 40′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N.

Tredriffin, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,449.

Tree Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

Tree Island, isl. near the E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 105° 51′ E. Lat. 3° 50′ S.

Tree Island, near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon 100° 15′ E. Lat. 1° 58′ S.

Tree Island, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94° 15′ E. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

Treffen, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave 6 m. below Villach.

Treffort, t. France, in Ain, 7 m. N. E. Bourg en Bresse, 12 N. W. Nantua. Lon. 5° 27′ E. Lat. 46° 16′ N. Pop. 2,293.

Treffurt, t. Germany, 10 m. W. S. W. Muhlhausen, 32 W. Erfurt.

Treffurt, t. Germany, near the Werra, 36 m. E. S. E. Cassel, 35 S. S. E. Gottingen. Lon. 10° 18 E. Lat. 51° 8′ N.

Tregannon, t. Wales, in Cardigan, on the Tivy, 15 m. S. S. E. Aberystwith, 197 W. London. Lon 3° 58′ W. Lat. 52° 14′ N.

Tregony, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the river Fale navigable for barges from Falmouth, 7 m. E. Truro, 256 W. S. W. London. Lon. 4° 46′ W. Lat 50° 16′ N.

Treguier, seaport, France, in North Coasts, on a peninsula, near the English channel, with a good harbor, 9 m. N. E. Lannion. Lon. 3° 8′ W. Lat 48° 47′ N. Pop. 2,545.

Treignac, t. France, in Correze, 16 m. N. Tulle Pop. 2,591.

Tremblade, t. France, in Lower Charente, 3 m. S. Marennes, 21 W. Saintes. Pop. 2,500.

Tremblay, fief, Kent co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 7 m. E. Montreal.

Tremecen, or *Tlemsan*, city, Algiers, and capital of the western division, which is governed by a bey or viceroy, situated on a rising ground, below some rocky precipices, from which issue a number of springs. Most of the walls of Tremecen have been built, or rather moulded in frames. 50 m. S. W. Oran, 220 S. W. Algiers. Lon. 0° 28′ W. Lat. 35° 1′ N.

Tremiti, 3 islands in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples: Capraria, St. Donino, and Tremiti or St. Nicolo. Lon. 15° 34′ E. Lat. 42° 10′ N.

Tremsbuttel, t. dutchy of Holstein, 20 m. E. Hamburgh, 20 W. S. W. Lubeck.

Trencsin, t. and castle, Hungary, near the Waag, on a rock, defended by a very strong castle, 20 m. N. N. W. Topoltzan.

Trent, city, Upper Austria, (in Latin, Tridentum, and in German, Trient.) It is on the Adige or Etsch, in a very fruitful valley surrounded with high hills. The houses are strongly built of marble dug out of the neighbouring mountains. Besides the cathedral, there are 3 parish churches, a college, and some convents. 55 m. N. Mantua, 65 N. W. Venice. Lon. 11° 5′ E. Lat. 46° N. Pop. 9,600

Trent, formerly a princely bishopric of Germany, situated in the Tyrolese.

Trent, r. England, which rises in the N. W. part of Staffordshire, and running N. E joins the Ouse, and the two streams form the Humber. Canals are made to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom. The Trent is of itself navigable from Burton.

Trent, r. Canada, which runs from Rice lake to lake Ontario.

Trent, r. N. Carolina, which flows into the Neuse, at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above that town, and for boats 20.

Trentham, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 3 m. S. Newcastle-under-Line.

Trenton, t. Hancock co. Maine, on Frenchman's bay, 30 m. N. E. Castine. Pop. 639.

Trenton, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 13 m. from Utica, 107 from Albany. Pop. 2,617. In this town, there is a fall of 100 feet.

Trenton, city, Hunterdon co. New Jersey, and capital of the state, is on the E. side of Delaware river, opposite the falls, 11 m. S. W. Princeton, 27 S. W. New Brunswick, 30 N. E. Philadelphia, 60 S. W. New York. Lon. 74° 51′ W. Lat. 40° 13′ N. The river is navigable to this place for sloops, and 100 miles above the falls, for boats of 8 or 9 tons. Trenton contains a handsome statehouse, an academy, 2 banks; and 2 cotton factories erected in 1815, one of which is a very extensive establishment, employing more than 350 hands. There are 4 houses of public worship, 1 each for Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Friends, and between the city and Lamberton a Roman Catholic church and a Baptist meeting-house. At the foot of the falls, there is an elegant bridge over the Delaware, 1,100 feet long and 36 wide. Pop. if we include Bloomsbury and Lamberton, which join it on the south, 3,942.

Trenton, p-t. and cap. Jones co. N. C. on the Trent, 20 m. W. Newbern, 81 N. N. E. Wilmington. Pop. in 1810, 195.

Trenton, p-t. Christian co. Ken.

Treparser's, or *Trepassi Bay*, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° W. Lat. 46° 50′ N.

Treport, Le, seaport, France, in Lower Seine, on the English channel. Lon. 1° 26′ E. Lat. 50° 4′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Treptow, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, 50 m. S. Stralsund, 60 W. N. W. Old Stettin. Lon. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 53° 39′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Treptow am Rega, or *New Treptow*, t. Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Rega, 16 m. N. E. Cammin, 11 S. W. Colberg. Lon. 15° 13′ E. Lat. 54° 2′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Tres Hermanos, 3 small islands in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 50′ W. Lat. 19° 20′ N.

Treshonish Islands, 4 small islands among the Western islands of Scotland, between Mull and Coll. Lon. 6° 25′ E. Lat. 56° 30′ N.

Trevannion's Island, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 163° 43′ E Lat. 10° 43′ S.

Treuenbrietsen, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 20 m. S. Brandenburg, 34 S. W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 47′ E. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Pop. 4,100.

Trevenen's Island, or *Rooapoa*, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 220° 21′ E. Lat. 9° 4′ S.

Treves, or *Triers*, city, Prussian states, in Lower Rhine, late capital of an electoral principality, and archbishopric of the circle of the Lower Rhine, lying between two mountains on the Moselle, over which it has a stone bridge. Long before the birth of Christ, Treves was a town of note of the Treviri. Afterwards the ancient Roman emperors had a residence here. The cathedral church of St. Peter here stands on a hill, and there are besides 3 collegiate and 5 parish churches, together with 3 colleges, and 13 monasteries and nunneries, and a university. 68 m. S. S. W. Cologn, 74 W. Mentz. Lon. 6° 48′ E. Lat. 49° 48′ N. Pop. 9,860.

Treri, t. Popedom, 32 m. E. Rome.

Trevico, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, 14 m. N. Conza. Lon. 15° 14′ E. Lat. 41° 6′ N. Pop. 2,465.

Trevigo, or *Treviso*, city, Austrian Italy, capital of the Trevisan, situated at the conflux of the Sile and the Piavesella; the see of a bishop. It has silk and woollen manufactories, a cathedral, 16 parochial churches, 11 monasteries, 10 nunneries, and 4 hospitals. Pop. 16,000. 15 m. N. N. W. Venice, 70 N. E. Mantua. Lon. 12° 9′ E. Lat. 45° 42′ N.

Trevigno, t. Spain, in Alava, 12 m. S. W. Vittoria. Pop. 1,800.

Trevisan, or *Trevigiano*, province, Italy, bounded N. by the Bellunese, N. E. by Friuli, S. E. by the gulf of Venice, S. W. by the Paduan, and W. by the Vicentin. The whole country is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden.

Trevose Head, cape, Eng. on the N. W. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5° 1′ W. Lat. 50° 33′ N.

Trevoux, t. France, in Ain, on the Saone, 10 m. N. Lyons, 24 S. W. Bourg-en-Bresse. Lon. 4° 51′ E. Lat. 45° 57′ N. Pop. 2,656.

Trewardreth Bay, bay in the English channel, on the S. coast of Cornwall, 3 m. W. Fowey. Lon. 4° 42′ W. Lat. 50° 18′ N.

Trexlentown, p-v. Lehigh co. Pa.

Treysa, t. Hesse-Cassel, 26 m. S. Cassel, 14 E. N. E. Marpurg. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 50° 54′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Triadelphia, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.

Trial Point, cape on the S. E. coast of the island of Jura. Lon. 5° 52′ W. Lat. 55° 54′ N.

Mediterranean; E. by Barca, or considering Barca as a province of Tripoli, by Egypt; S. by the Atlas mountain; and W. by Tunis and Biledulgerid; about 600 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. Sq. miles, including Barca, 210,000. Pop. 2,000,000. The inhabitants on the coast generally live by commerce and piracy, and those in the interior by plunder and robbery. The army in time of war amounts to 10,000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry. Revenue of the Pacha, $200,000 per annum. Exports: olive oil, saffron, wax, honey, wool, salt and dates, together with gums, ostrich feathers, and other articles from the interior. See *Barbary States*.

Tripoli, city, and seaport, Africa, and capital of the country so called, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former is now almost gone to ruins; the latter, which stands at a small distance from it, though of no great extent, is populous and in a flourishing condition. It stands on sandy ground, by the sea-side, surrounded with high walls and stout ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It was once a place of vast trade, but it now retains few traces of its ancient splendor. The houses are low and mean, the streets narrow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheless, some monuments still standing, which evince its former magnificence. The country around has a dry sandy soil, and is adorned with a multiplicity of handsome villas. 300 m. S. E. Tunis. Lon. 13° 26′ E. Lat. 32° 55′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Tripoli, pachalic, A. Turkey, bounded N. by Aleppo, E. by Damascus, S by Acre, and W. by the Mediterranean.

Tripoli, or *Tarabolus*, t. Syria, and capital of the above pachalic, near the mouth of a small river, called Kadisha, at the foot of Mount Lebanon. There is no harbor, but a simple road, which extends from the shore to shoals called the Rabbit and Pigeon islands. The commerce consists almost wholly in indifferent coarse silks, which are made use of for laces, and is principally in the hands of the French, who have a consul here, and three commercial houses. They export silks and sponges. 75 m. N. N. W. Damascus, 132 S. Alexandretta. Lon. 36° 36′ E. Lat. 34° 28′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Tripolissa, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 18 m. W. Napoli di Romania. Pop. 12,000.

Tripontio, or *Triponzo*, t. Popedom, in Spoleto, on the Nera, 12 m. N. W. Norcia.

Triptis, t. Saxe-Weimar, 4 m. E. Neustadt, 41 S. S. W. Leipsic. Lon. 11° 50′ E. Lat. 50° 25′ N.

Trisanton Bay. See *Southampton Water*.

Tristan d'Acunha, the largest of three islands in the Atlantic ocean, about 15 miles in circumference. Near the centre of the island a conical mountain rises, not unlike in appearance to the Peak of Teneriffe. Lon. 15° 40′ W. Lat. 37° S.

Triste, isl. on the S. side of the bay of Campeachy, and W. of Port Royal island, 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 18° 20′ N.

Tritchinopoly, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, surrounded with two walls, flanked with towers, and encompassed with a ditch; 67 m. W. Tranquebar, 156 S. E. Seringapatam. Lon. 78° 45′ E. Lat. 10° 48′ N.

Trivadi, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 23 m. S. W. Pondicherry. Lon. 79° 45′ E. Lat. 11° 42′ N.

Trivento, t. Naples, in the Molise, the see of a bishop, 18 m. N. Molise.

Triumpho de la Cruz, cape on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 88° 25′ W. Lat. 15° 56′ N.

Trocadie, small isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N. coast of St. John's Island.

Trochtelfingen, t. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 16 m. N. W. Buchau, 29 S. Stuttgart. Lon. 9° 18′ E. Lat. 48° 16′ N.

Troctou, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Queda. Lon. 99° 33′ E. Lat. 6° 30′ N.

Trogen, t. Switz. chief place of the Protestant part of the canton of Appenzell, noted for its manufacture of cloth. 7 m. S. E. St. Gall, 7 N. Appenzell. Lon. 9° 33′ E. Lat. 47° 14′ N. Pop. 2,250.

Troia, t. Naples, in Capitanata, on the Chilare, the see of a bishop. It contains 6 churches, and 6 convents. 33 m S. W. Manfredonia, 60 N. E. Naples. Lon. 15° 18′ E. Lat. 41° 24′ N.

Troja, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. Lon. 11° 5′ E. Lat. 42° 43′ N.

Trois Maries, Les, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 15 m. S. Arles.

Trois Rivieres. See *Three Rivers*.

Trois Rivieres, bay on the E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Trois Rivieres, r. St. Domingo, runs into the sea, on the N. coast of the island, near Port Paix.

Troitz, or *Troitskoe Monastr*, that is, "the convent of the Holy Trinity," a convent of Russia, strongly fortified, 40 m. from Moscow.

Troitsk, t. Russia, in Penza, 75 m. W. N. W. Penza. Lon. 43° 34′ E. Lat. 54° N.

Troitzkoe, t. Russia, in Upha, 200 m. E. Upha. Lon. 61° 44′ E. Lat. 54′ N.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby, 204 m. N. Tobolsk. Lon. 42° 50′ E. Lat. 61° 24′ N.

Troki, or *Trocki*, t. Russia, in Wilna, formerly the residence of the great dukes of Lithuania, 16 m. W. Wilna, 150 E. Konigsberg. Lon. 24° 44′ E. Lat. 54° 33′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Tromba, small isl. near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13° 52′ E. Lat. 45° 3′ N.

Tromnes, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lon. 15° 26′ E. Lat. 68° 5′ N.

Tromoe, isl. near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 58° 27′ N.

Tromperwick, Gulf of, bay of the Baltic, on the N. E. coast of the island of Usedom. Lon. 13° 40′ E. Lat. 54° 40′ N.

Tronto, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, in lon. 13° 59′ E. Lat. 42° 52′ N.

Tronzan, t. Piedmont, 7 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. 2,540.

Troon Point, cape on the W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 36′ W. Lat. 55° 36′ N.

Tropea, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on a rock near the sea coast, 37 m. N. N. E. Reggio. Lon. 16° 13′ E. Lat. 38° 40′ N. Pop. 3,992.

Tropic Keys, small islands or rocks among the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, between Great Passage island and Porto Rico.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, city, Austrian Silesia, and capital of a circle so called, is in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, walled, and containing an ancient palace of the princes, with 3 parochial churches, a college, 3 convents of monks, and a nunnery. 45 m. S. Oppeln, 80 S. S. E. Breslau. Lon. 18° 30′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N. Pop. 11,540.

Tropplowitz, t. Silesia, 70 m. N.W. Troppau. Lon 17° 31' E. Lat. 50° 1' N.

Troupsburg, p-v. Steuben co. N. Y.

Trosa, seaport, Sweden, in Sundermanland, on the Baltic, 18 m. S. W. Stockholm.

Trosachs, mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 m. W. Callander.

Trotby, r. Eng. runs into the Wye, at Monmouth.

Trotsa, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, 16 m. N. Kosa, in Viatka.

Troup Head, cape, Scotland, on the N. coast of Banff, 10 m. W. Kinnard's Point. Lon. 2° 11' W. Lat. 57° 39' N.

Troupsburg, t. Steuben co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Bath. Pop. 656.

Troupsville, v. in Sodus, N. Y. on Sodus bay, 30 m. N. E. Canandaigua.

Troutbeck, r. Eng. in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden, 3 m. below Appleby.

Trout River, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into the Mississippi, above the outlet of Sandy lake.

Trowbridge, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the river Were, 10 m. S. E. Bath, 98 W. London. Lon. 2° 13' W. Lat. 51° 18' N.

Trowert's Island, small isl. near the S. coast of Java. Lon. 105° 45' E. Lat. 7° 2' S.

Trowerym, r. Wales, which runs into the Dee.

Troy, t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 676.

Troy, t. Orleans co. Vt. 47 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 277.

Troy, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. 16 m. S. Taunton. 48 S. Boston. Pop. 1,594.

Troy, city and cap. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 m. above Albany. It is a beautiful city, handsomely built, and regularly laid out on a plain, and its appearance is very neat. It contains a court-house, prison, market-house, 2 banks, and 5 houses of public worship, 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Friends. Troy is finely situated for a commercial and manufacturing town, being at the head of sloop navigation on a large river, and the creeks which here fall into the Hudson, affording numerous excellent situations for water-works. There are already erected 8 flour mills, an extensive cotton and woollen factory, a paper-mill, a manufactory of fire-arms, a shovel manufactory, a rolling and slitting mill, besides several nail-works, saw-mills, and other manufacturing establishments. About 30 sloops and 20 smaller vessels are employed in the trade of the town. The growth of Troy has been very rapid. In 1794 it was a mere hamlet; in 1810 the population was 3,895; and in 1820, 5,261. In commerce and wealth it is considered the fourth town in the State.

Troy, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 536.

Troy, t. Athens co. Ohio, at the confluence of the Hockhocking with Ohio river, 25 m. below Marietta. Pop. 527.

Troy, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 347.

Troy, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 253.

Troy, t. Geauga co. Ohio.

Troy, p-t. and cap. Miami co. Ohio, on the W. bank of Miami river, 21 m. N. Dayton, 66 W. Columbus. Pop. 293. It contains a court-house, jail and printing office.

Troy, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 456.

Troy, t. and cap. Perry co. Indiana, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Anderson's creek, 55 m. W. S.W. Corydon.

Troyes, city, France, and cap. of Aube, on the Seine, before the revolution the capital of Champagne, and the see of a bishop. It contained 14 churches, 4 abbeys, 10 convents, a college, and a hospital. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, flax, hemp, cotton, fustians, &c. 18 posts N. N. W. Dijon, 19 S. E Paris. Lon. 4° 10' E. Lat. 48° 18' N. Pop. 24,061.

Trubschevsk, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Desna, 80 m. W. S. W. Orel. Lon. 33° 34' E. Lat. 52° 35' N.

Truckville, t. Richland co. Ohio.

Trullo, small isl. on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23° E. Lat. 63° 54' N.

Trumansburg, p-v. Tompkins co. N. Y.

Trumbowersville, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.

Trumbull, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 17 m. W. New-Haven. Pop. 1,232.

Trumbull, co. in the E. part of Ohio. Pop. 15,546. Engaged in agriculture 4,045, in commerce 47, in manufactures 727. Chief town, Warren.

Truro, t. Eng. in Cornwall, at the conflux of two small rivers, which form a harbor for vessels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is shipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighboring mountains. It sends two members to parliament. 11 m. N. N. E. Falmouth, 257 W. S.W. London. Lon. 4° 55' W. Lat. 50° 16 N. Pop. 2,480.

Truro, t. Halifax co. Nova Scotia, at the head of the basin of Minas, 40 m. N. by W. Halifax.

Truro, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass. 57 m. S. E. Boston, in a direct line, 112 by the road; 10 S. E. Provincetown. It extends entirely across the peninsula of Cape Cod. The soil is in most places sandy and barren, and the inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from the sea, which here abounds with fish. Grain and vegetables are generally procured from Boston. Lat. 42° 4' N. Lon. 70° 4' W. Pop. 1,241.

Truro, t. Franklin co. Ohio, 7 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 693.

Truxillo, t. Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel. 40 m. N. N. E. Merida, 102 S. W. Madrid. Lon. 5° 22' W. Lat. 39° 15' N. Pop. 3,600.

Truxillo, city, Peru, and see of a bishop. It was built in 1535, by Pizarro. Its site is pleasant, notwithstanding the sandiness of the soil. It is surrounded with a brick wall, and stands on a small river, about half a league from the sea: 2 leagues to the northward, is the port of *Guanchacho*, the channel of its maritime commerce. Here is an office of revenue, several convents, a college, and an hospital. The inhabitants consist of Spaniards, Indians, and all the other casts. 480 m. S. Quito, 900 N. N.W. Lima. Lon. 79° 20' W. Lat. 8° 6' S. Pop. 10,000.

Truxillo, s-p. Mexico, in Honduras, on a hill near the sea. Lon. 86° 40' W. Lat. 15° 45' N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, t. Venezuela, 120 m. S. Lake Maracaybo. Lon. 69° 35' W. Lat. 8° 45' N.

Truxton, p-t. Courtlandt co. N. Y. 14 m. N. E. Homer, 142 W. Albany. Pop. 2,956.

Truxville, p-t. Richland co. Ohio, on the E. fork of Mohiccan creek.

Tryone, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 840.

Tryon Mountains, N. C. lie N. W. of Salisbury, bordering on Tennessee.

Trysunda, small isl. on the W. of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18° 35' E. Lat. 63° 9' N.

Tscherikov's Island, isl. in the North Pacific ocean. Lon. 205° 4' E. Lat. 55° 49' N.

Tschernoyar, t. Russia, in Saratov, 200 m. N. W. Astrachan. Lon. 46° 4′ E. Lat. 47° 54′ N.

Tscherk, or *Czerk*, t. Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, 25 m. S. Warsaw, 120 N. Cracow. Lon. 21° 30′ E. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Tscherkaskoi, t. Russia, the capital of the country of the Cossacks of the Don. It is on a broad island in the river, 56 m. from its mouth. It is fortified, contains 7 churches and about 15,000 inhabitants. Lon. 39° 55′ E. Lat. 47° 18′ 34″ N.

Tschopa, or *Zschopou*, t. Saxony, noted for its blue manufacture. 7 m. S. E. Chemnitz, 15 S.W. Freyburg. Lon. 13° 2′ E. Lat. 50° 4′ N.

Tsebid, or *Tecebit*, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa. Lon. 1° E. Lat. 31° 40′ N.

Tsena, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, in lon. 101° 21′ E. lat. 7° 33′ N.

Tseu-tong, isl. in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow sea, near the coast of Corea, about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 124° 54′ E. Lat. 37° 44′ N.

Tsong-ming, isl. China, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, about 50 miles long, formerly a place of banishment for criminals. Lon. 120° 54′ E. Lat. 31° 38′ N.

Tsor, *Sor*, *Sur*, or *Soor*, t. on the E. coast of Arabia, in Oman, 22 m. S. E. Kalhat. Lat. 22° 36′ N.

Tua, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 15 m. N. W. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Tuabo, t. Africa, in Jaen, on the Senegal. Lon. 10° 28′ W. Lat. 14° 56′ N.

Tuak, small isl. in the Red Sea, 12 m. from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41° 58′ E. Lat. 5° 58′ N.

Tuam, city, Ireland, in Galway, the see of an archbishop, 17 m. N. N. E. Galway.

Tuarik, a people of Africa, inhabiting a country bordering S. W. on Bornou, S. on Bornou, Soudan, and Tombuctoo, E. on the country of the Tibboo and Fezzan, N. on Fezzan and the country of the Arabs who live behind Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, and W. on the great empire of Fez and Morocco. They are divided into many nations and tribes, who all speak the same language.

Tuat, or *Twat*, fertile oasis of the Sahara, Africa. Lon. 1° to 6° E. lat. 23° N.

Tuba, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 16 m. S. W. Abakansk, in Kolivan.

Tubai, one of the small Society Islands, 12 m. from Bolabola. Lon. 151° 44′ W. Lat. 16° 12′ S.

Tubingen, t. Wurtemberg, in a valley on the Neckar, between two hills. An university was founded here in 1477, and restored in 1770. It contains 300 students; here is also a college for the nobility. 16 m. S. S. W. Stuttgart, 28 E. Freudenstatt. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 48° 33′ N. Pop. 5,765.

Tubna, t. Algiers, (an. *Thubana*,) 110 m. S. S. W. Constantina, 120 S. S. E. Algiers. Lon. 5° E. Lat. 35° 8′ N.

Tub-urbo, (an. *Tuburbum*,) t. Tunis, on the Mejerdah. 16 m. W. N. W. Tunis.

Tuchel, t. West Prussia, 44 m. S. W. Dantzic.

Tuckahoe, r. Md. which runs into Choptank river.

Tucker's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 122° 5′ E. Lat. 7° 22′ N.

Tucker's Island, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 80° 16′ W. Lat. 32° 36′ N.

Tuckersville, p-t. Wayne co. Geo.

Tuckerton, p-t. and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J. on Little Egg harbour.

Tuckush, small isl. in the Mediterranean near the coast of Algiers, 12 m. E. Cape of Iron.

Tucopia, isl. in the Pacific. Lon. 157° E. Lat. 12° S.

Tucuman, province of the old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, lying between the province of Salta on the north, and Santiago and Catamarca on the S. Area, 50,000 square miles. Pop. 45,000. The name is frequently applied to a much more extensive country. Chief town, St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Tucuyo, r. Venezuela, which runs into the sea, in lon. 69° 22′ W. lat. 10° 30′ N.

Tuddington, t. Eng. in Bedford, 16 m. S. Bedford, 37 N. London.

Tudela, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 4 m. S. Pamplona, 45 N. W. Saragossa. Lon. 1° 40′ W. Lat. 42° 11′ N. Pop. 7,295.

Tver, t. Russia, and cap. of a government at the conflux of the Tvertza and Volga. It is the see of an archbishop. It was burnt in the year 1763, but has since been rebuilt on a regular and beautiful plan. The governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new exchange, the prison, and several other public edifices were built at the expense of the empress. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspection of a bishop, and admits 600 students. Tver is a place of considerable commerce, which it owes principally to its advantageous situation. 72 m. N. N. W. Moscow, 580 N. E. Warsaw, 272 S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 36° 14′ E. Lat. 56° 51′ 44″ N. Pop. 20,000.

Tverskoe, government, Russia, bounded N. by Novgorod, E. by Jaroslavl and Vladimir, S. by Moskovskaia and Smolenskoe, and W. by Pskov; 180 miles long, and 100 broad. Lon. 33° to 38° E. Lat. 55° 36′ to 58° 30′ N. Pop. 773,300.

Tuffoa, t. Africa, on the Slave coast, 40 m. W. Assom.

Tuftonborough, t. Stratford co. N. H. on lake Winnipiseogee, 50 N. W Concord. Pop. 1,232.

Tugeloo, r. Georgia, which is formed by the union of the Tallulah and Chatooga, and flowing S. E. between Georgia and S. Carolina, joins the Kiowee, to form Savannah river.

Tuggsville, p-v. Clarke co. Alabama.

Tugguri, t. Africa, in Nigritia, 360 m. N. E. Tombuctou. Lon. 6° E. Lat. 20° 30′ N.

Tuggurt, or *Tocort*, t. Algiers, 240 m. S. S. E. Algiers. Lon. 5° 50′ E. Lat. 32° 40′ N.

Tui, r. S. America, which runs into the Caribbean sea. Lon. 67° 20′ W. Lat. 10° 36′ N.

Tuis, t. Italy, in Friuli, 10 m. W. Udina.

Tuklaktak, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46° 20′ W. Lat. 61° N.

Tula, a city of Russia, and cap. of a government of 11,855 sq. miles, and 960.000 inhabitants. It is on the Upha and is the Birmingham of Russia. The imperial fabric of fire arms employed in 1800, 6,000 workmen. Pop. at the same period, estimated at 30,000. Near it are some iron mines. 112 m. S. Moscow, 452 S. S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 37° E. Lat. 54° 11′ N.

Tulcza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the S. side of the Danube, opposite Ismail.

Tullagan Bay, bay on the W. coast of Ireland, a little S. E. of Black Sod bay.

Tullamore, t. Ireland, in King's county, 44 m. W. Dublin.

Tulle, city, France, cap. of Correze, 58 posts S. Paris. Lon. 1° 51′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N. Pop. 9,362.

Tullins, t. France, in Isere, 4 m. N. W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,715.

Tulln, t. Lower Austria, on a river of the same

name, 13 m. W. N. W. Vienna, 44 E. S. E. Zwetl. Lon. 16° 3′ E. Lat. 48° 18′ N. Pop. 1,324.

Tullosergum, t. Hind. in Visiapour, 12 m. N. W. Poonah.

Tullow, t. Ireland, in Carlow, 8 m. E. S. E. Carlow, 38 S. S. W. Dublin.

Tully, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 14 m. S. Onondaga, 50 S. of W. Utica. Pop. 1,194.

Tullycles, r. Ireland, in Fermanagh, which runs into the Lough Erne, 4 m. N. Enniskillen.

Tulomd, r. Russia, which runs into Ladoga lake, 32 m. N. W. Olonetz.

Tulour, or *Tanna Labu*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 90 miles in circumference. Lon. 124° E. Lat. 4° 45′ N.

Tulpehocken, r. Pa. which runs E. and falls into the Schuylkill above Reading.

Tulpehocken, t. Berks co. Pa. on the N. side of the above river. Pop. 3,238.

Tulsk, t. Ireland, in Roscommon, 9 m. N. Roscommon, 11 S. S. W. Carrick.

Tulskoe, government of Russia, bounded N. by Moskov, E. by Riazan and Tambov, S. by Orlov, and W. by Kaluzskoe, 120 miles long, and from 40 to 100 broad. Tula is the capital. Lon. 36° to to 38° E. Lat. 53° to 55° N. Pop. 866,000.

Tumanskoi, isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 miles in circumference. Lon. 119° to 126° E. Lat. 71° 50′ to 73° 15′ N.

Tumb, or *Tombo*, or *Petombo*, or *Cotombo*, or *Slangen*, or *Great Tomb*, isl. in the Persian gulf, 3 miles long. Lon. 55° 38′ E. Lat. 26° 24′ N.

Tumb, *Namsiu*, or *Little Tumb*, small isl. in the Persian gulf, 10 m. S. W. Tumb.

Tumbado, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 79° 30′ W. Lat. 26° 24′ N.

Tumbelan Islands, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 107° 58′ E. Lat. 1° N.

Tumbez, t. Peru, near a river of the same name which forms part of the N. boundary of that country, and discharges itself into the bay of Guayaquil. The town consists only of 70 houses, inhabited by Mestizos, Indians, Mulattoes, and a few Spaniards. 280 m. N. Truxillo. Lon. 80° 6′ W. Lat. 3° 13′ S.

Tumbling dam, a place on Delaware river, 22 m. above Trenton.

Tuna, s-p. Egypt, on the Red sea, 52 m. S. S. E. Coseir.

Tunbridge, t. Eng. in Kent, on the Medway. About 4 or 5 miles S. of the town are some medicinal springs, called *Tunbridge Wells*, useful in consumptive complaints, and much resorted to. 14 m. S. Maidstone, 30 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 16′ E. Lat. 51° 12′ N. Pop. 5,932.

Tunbridge, p-t. Orange co. Vt. 30 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 2,003.

Tuneka, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Ilim, 84 m. N. Balaganskoi.

Tungebadra, r. Hind. which runs into the Kistnah, 7 m. E. Rachore.

Tunginskoi, t. Russia, on the Irkut, 80 m. S. W. Irkutsk, 800 E. S. E. Kolivan. Lon. 103° 14′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N.

Tunguragua. See *Lauricocha*.

Tunguska, r. Russia, which rises in lake Baikal, and runs into the Enisei, 20 m. S. Eniseisk: in the former part of its course it is called *Angara*.

Tunguska, (*Nizmei*,) r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 8 m. S. S. E. Turuchansk. Lon. 89° 14′ E. Lat. 65° 41′ N.

Tunguskoi, (*Ust*,) t. Russia, in Tobolsk, 24 m. S. Eniseisk, at the conflux of the Enisei and Tunguska. 20 m. S. Eniseisk.

Tunja, or *Tuneja*, t. New Granada, 60 m. N. Santa Fe de Bogota, 350 m. S. S. E. Carthagena. Lon. 72° 56′ W. Lat. 5° 5′ N.

Tunis, city, Africa, and cap. of the country, so called, situated on a rising ground, on the W. bank of a lake. It is surrounded by lakes and marshes, which however do not render it unhealthy. The Tunisians are the most civilized nation of Barbary. The English, French, Dutch, and several European States have consuls here, who are treated with civility and respect. There are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great mosque, the bey's palace, and a few others. Near the centre of the city is a piazza of vast extent, which is said formerly to have contained 3,000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen goods in the manufacture of both which this city has been long famous. Here are several colleges and schools, with many learned men and doctors of the Mahometan law. The chief defence is the castle. Lon. 10° 20′ E. Lat. 36° 44′ N. Pop. about 100,000.

Tunis, country, Africa, bounded N. and E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Tripoli, and W. by Algiers. Extent, about 200 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. Pop. variously estimated from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. It is governed by a bey, and with more mildness than the other Barbary States. Army in time of war 50,000 or 60,000. Navy, 15 or 20 small vessels. Revenue of the pacha annually, $600,000. See *Barbary States*.

Tunkhannock, r. Pa. runs into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 35 m. above Wilkesbarre.

Tunkhannock, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 1,132.

Tunudliorbik, isl. near the coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46° 50′ W. Lat. 60° 45′ N.

Tuns, (*The*,) rocks in St. George's channel, near the coast of Ireland, 3 m. N. E. Saltee islands.

Tucaqua, isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 68° 40′ W. Lat. 10° 32′ N.

Tura, isl. in the Grecian archipelago. Lon. 24° 15′ E. Lat. 39° 34′ N.

Turas, v. Moravia, 4 m. S. W. Austerlitz.

Turbett, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,165.

Turbico, t. Italy, in Olona, 18 m. W. Milan.

Turbus, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 2,752.

Turckheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine, 3 m. W. Colmar, 12 S. S. W. Schlettstatt.

Turcoin, t. France, in North, taken by the duke of York on the 17th of May, 1794. On the 19th the French attacked this post, and a battle was fought, in which the French were victorious. This conflict may be said to have decided the fate of the Netherlands. 6 m. N. N. E. Lille, 9 S. W. Courtray. Pop. 11,380.

Turcomania, that part of Armenia which belongs to the Turks.

Turanne, t. France, in Correze, 9 m. S. Brive. 15 S. S. W. Tulle.

Turin, city, Italy, and capital of Piedmont, situated at the conflux of the Po and the Grand Doria, about 7 miles from the Foot of the Cottian Alps, in the road from France to Italy, by the way of Mount Cenis. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful. The four gates are highly ornamental; the streets in the New Town are wide, straight and clean. The fortifications of Turin are regular. The citadel is a pentagon, consisting of five strong bastions, and is

is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. The university was founded in 1405, and has 24 professors, and a royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes. Here is also a royal museum, and a military academy. The palace is in a simple and noble style of architecture. The chief trade of this city and country is in silk, which is sent to England and Lyons. Lon. 7° 40′ E. Lat. 45° 3′ N. Pop. 88,000.

Turin, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black river, which here has remarkable falls, 15 m. N. Rome, 46 N. W. Utica, 145 N. W. Albany. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. Pop. 1,812.

Turinsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, 144 m. W. Tobolsk, 620 W. N. W. Kolivan, 1,028 E. Petersburg. Lon. 63° 44′ E. Lat. 58° N.

Turirana, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 46° 46′ W. lat. 1° 30′ S.

Turk Islands, or *Turk's Islands*, small islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 71° W. Lat. 21° 20′ N.

Turkestan, or *Turan*, country, Asia, bounded N. by deserts which separate it from Russia, E. by a part of Tartary, belonging to the Calmuks, S. by Bukharia, and W. by Charasm.

Turkey. The Turkish empire lies in the centre of the Eastern continent, embracing a portion of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Turkey in Europe, is bounded N. by the Austrian dominions and Russia; E. by the Black sea, the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago; S. by the Mediterranean; and W. by the Ionian sea, the Adriatic sea and Dalmatia. It extends from 34° 30′ to 48° N. lat. and from 16° to 29° E. lon. and is divided into the following provinces:

Provinces.	*Sq. miles.*	*Population.*
Moldavia,	17,000	400,000
Wallachia,	24,658	950,000
Servia,	20,165	960,000
Bosnia with Turkish Croatia and Herzegovina,	16,000	850,000
Bulgaria,	38,000	1,300,000
Rumelia,	35,990	2,200,000
Albania,	48,526	1,920,000
Prov. of the Captain Pacha,	1,863	240,000
Candin or Crete,	4,218	231,000
Total,	206,000	9,600,000

This country has a mild and delicious climate, with a fertile soil, yielding corn, wine and oil in abundance, but the indolent Turks suffer extensive tracts to lie uncultivated. The northern provinces are principally level; but the southern, embracing all ancient Greece, are diversified with hills, vallies, and lofty mountains.

Turkey in Asia, is bounded N. by the sea of Marmora, the Black sea and Russia; E. by Persia; S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean and the Archipelago. It extends from 30° to 42° N. lat. and from 26° to 49° E. lon. The area is estimated at about 500,000 square miles, without including the Syrian desert. It is divided into 17 pachalics, which with the ancient divisions are given in the following table.

	Pachalics.	*Sq. miles.*	*Pop.*
Asia Minor, also Anatolia,	Anatolia, Siwas, Trebisond, Konieh, Merasche, Adana,	280,000	6,000,000
Syria, (including Palestine,)	Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, Damascus,	50,000	1,800,000
Mesopotamia, also Algeziras,	Diarbekir, Orfa, Mosul,	37,000	800,000
Turkish Armenia	Kars, Van, Erzerum,	140,000	3,400,000
Irak Arabia,	Bagdad,		
Total,		507,000	12,000,000

Besides the pachalics mentioned above, there is a province composed of the island of Cyprus and of a small district on the continent adjacent. Asiatic Turkey is nominally included within the dominions of the Grand Seignor, yet in many districts the inhabitants refuse to acknowledge his authority.

The established religion of the Turkish empire is Mahometan, but at least two thirds of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. The government is an unlimited despotism. The Emperor, also styled Grand Sultan and Grand Seignor, has absolute power of life and death, and sometimes exercises it with brutal cruelty. The Grand Vizier is his first officer, and unites in his person the authority of prime minister, chief justice, and commander in chief of the army. The Captain Pacha is the first admiral and minister of marine. The provinces are governed by pachas, who frequently rebel against the sovereign. The Turkish army consists of about 300,000 men, of whom 40,000 are Janissaries or regular infantry, 20,000 artillery, and 20,000 regular cavalry. The navy in 1806 consisted of 20 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 32 smaller vessels, but it is now greatly reduced. The public revenue is estimated at about $16,000,000. The public debt in 1807 was between 50 and $60,000,000. The private revenue of the Sultan is also very great. The chief manufactures are Turkey carpets, printed muslins, crapes and gauzes, cannon, sword blades, and morocco leather The commerce is considerable, but is carried on principally by the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The exports, besides the above mentioned manufactures, are corn, wine, oil, figs, currants, &c.

Turkey, t. Essex co. N. J. 14 m. N. W. Elizabethtown.

Turkey, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Mississippi about 30 m. below the Ouisconsin. It is 60 yards wide at its mouth.

Turkey Foot, p-t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,138.

Turkey Hill, t. St. Clair co. Illinois. Pop. in 1810, 1,151.

Turkey Point, v. Upper Canada, on Lake Erie, a little E. of Long point, and 60 m. S. W. Fort Erie. Here are a court-house and jail.

Turkey Point, point of land, Md. at the head of Chesapeake bay, 15 m. S. W. Elkton. Here the British landed in August 1777, when they advanced to Philadelphia.

Turki, t. Hind. in Bahar, 31 m. W. N. W. Durbunga. Lon 85° 33′ E. Lat. 26° 18′ N.

Turkin, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on the Caspian, 140 m. S. Astrachan. Lon. 47° 14′ E. Lat. 44° 15′ N.

Turlos, small isl. in the gulf of Engia, near the N. E. point of the island of Engia.

Turn, t. Walachia, at the conflux of the Alaut and the Danube, 24 m. S. Brancovani, 84 E. Orsova.

Turnau, t. Bohemia, 44 m. N. N. E. Prague. Lon. 15° 11′ E. Lat. 53° 32′ N.

Turneff Island, in the bay of Honduras, 20 miles long. Lon. 88° 20′ W. Lat. 17° 16′ N.

Turner, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 18 m. E. Paris, 155 N. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,726.

Turnersville, p-v. Kent co. Va.

Turness, cape on the E. coast of the island of Hoy. Lon. 3° 10′ W. Lat. 58° 41′ N.

Turnhout, t. Brabant, 25 m. S. S. W. Bois-le-Duc, 18 S. S. E. Breda. Lat. 51° 25′ N. Lon. 4° 55′ E. Pop. 8,605.

Turoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt, 12 m. S. W. Assens, in the island of Funen.

Turon, seaport, Cochin China, in a bay of the same name. Lon. 108° 6′ E. Lat. 16° 9′ N.

Turoree. See *Tallalah*.

Turreff, t. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Devron, 26 m. N. N. W. Aberdeen.

Turret Island, small isl. in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 10° 24′ N.

Tursi, t. Naples, the see of a bishop, 110 m. E. S. E. Naples. Lon. 16° 30′ E. Lat. 40° 17′ N.

Turtle Bay, W. coast of Africa. Lat. 14° 56′ S.

Turtle Creek, r. Pa. which runs into the E. bank of the Monongahela, 12 m. above Pittsburg.

Turtle Creek, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 3,694.

Turtle Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132° 51′ E. Lat. 6° 35′ S.

Turtle Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 177° 57′ W. Lat 19° 50′ S.

Turtle Point, cape on the E. coast of Java. Lon. 109° 58′ E. Lat. 7° 42′ S.

Turtle River, r. Georgia, which flows into St. Simons Sound. The bar at its mouth has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels.

Turtle River, r. N. W. Territory, which rises near Rainy lake, and after a S. course of 40 miles falls into Cassina lake.

Turtucala, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 34 m. S. W. Dristra.

Turuchansk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei, formerly called *Mangasea*. Most of the inhabitants have always been Cossacs. 724 m. N. E. Tobolsk, 1,800 E. N. E. Petersburg. Lon, 88° 44′ E. Lat. 65° 40′ N.

Tuscaloosa. See *Black Warrior*.

Tuscaloosa, co Alabama, on Black Warrior river. Pop. 8,229. Slaves 2,335. Engaged in agriculture 2,600, in commerce 46, in manufactures 78. Chief town, Tuscaloosa, near which coal of a superior quality has recently been discovered.

Tuscany, Grand Dutchy of, (an. *Etruria*,) country, Italy, bounded N. and E. by the States of the Church; S. and W. by the Mediterranean; N. W. by the Dutchy of Lucca. It comprises the island of Elba and other small possessions, governed by the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and contains 8,500 square miles, and 1,180,000 inhabitants. The revenue is stated at $3,000,000. The army on an emergency can be increased to 30,000 men It is one of the most beautiful and fertile regions of Italy, abounding in corn and cattle, wine and fruits. The principal cities are Florence, Leghorn and Pisa.

Tuscarawas, the name of the main branch of Muskingum river, above Coshocton.

Tuscarawas, co. Ohio, on Tuscarawas river. Pop. 8,328. Engaged in agriculture 1,364, in commerce 12, in manufactures 388. Chief town, New Philadelphia.

Tuscarawas, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 975.

Tuscarawas, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 735.

Tuscarora, v. Niagara co. N. Y. 2½ m. E. Lewistown, inhabited by Tuscarora Indians, to the number of 300. They have made considerable progress in civilization, having in a great measure abandoned the chase, and depending for support principally upon the produce of their soil. They have a good meeting-house, a school, and a regularly organized church of 17 Indian members, under the care of a missionary of the United Foreign Mission Society.

Tusis, t. on the Rhine, 15 m. S. Coire, 20 N. Chiavenna. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 46° 32′ N.

Tuskar, isl. in St. George's channel, off the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6° 10′ W. Lat. 52° 13′ N.

Tuspa, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, in lon. 98° W. lat. 21° 28′ N.

Tutacorin, or *Tutucorin*, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 25 m. E. Palamcotta, 85 S. Madura.

Tutbury, or *Tuttesbury*, t. Eng. in Stafford, on the Dove. Pop. 1,235. 5 m. N. W. Burton, 134 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 41′ W. Lat. 52° 51′ N.

Tuthilltown, p-v. in New Paltz, Ulster co. N.Y. on Shawangunk creek, over which is a good bridge. It is a handsome settlement, and contains several mills. 12 m. W. of the Hudson, 22 S. of Kingston.

Tutura, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena, 160 m. N. Irkutsk, 200 S. S. W. Kirensk. Lon. 105° 44′ E. Lat. 54° 40′ N.

Tuxford, t. Eng. in Nottingham, 15 m. N. Nottingham, 137 N. London. Lon. 0° 55′ W. Lat. 53° 14′ N.

Tuy, t. Spain, in Galicia, on a mountain, near the E. side of the Minho, opposite Valença, in Portugal; the see of a bishop. 40 m. S. W. Orense, 50 S. Compostella. Lon. 8° 37′ W. Lat. 42° 3′ N.

Tusla, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, at the W. end of a lake to which it gives name, 28 m. S. Cogni.

Tweed, r. Scotland, which from Cold stream forms the boundary line between England and Scotland, and runs into the German sea at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, seaport, Eng. in Durham, separated only by the Tweed from Berwick.

Twelve Apostles, small islands at the W. extremity of the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, between cape Pillar and cape Deseada.

Twelve mile creek, r. N. Y. runs into Lake Ontario, 12 m. E. Fort Niagara.

Twenty-four mile creek, r. N. Y. runs into Lake Ontario, 24 m. E. Fort Niagara.

Twiggs, co. Geo. on the E side of the Oakmulgee. Pop. 10,447. Slaves 3,462. Engaged in agriculture 3,319, in commerce 22. Chief town, Marion.

Twickenham, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames, 11 m. W. S. W. London.

Twin, t. Dark co. Ohio. Pop. 228.

Twin, t. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint Creek, 8 m. W. Chillicothe. Pop. 1,512.

Twin, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 865.

Twin Creek. See *Franklin Creek*.

Twin, North and *South*, 2 islands in James' bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° 40′ W. Lat. 53° 20′ N.

Twins, 2 islands in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118° 3′ E. Lat. 9° 18′ N.

Twins, 2 small islands in the E. Indian sea, near the N. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 122° 33′ E. Lat. 8° 2′ S.

Twinnsburg, t. Portage co. Ohio. In 1818, it contained but 3 families, and in 1822, the number of inhabitants was 300.

Twohearted River, r. Michigan Territory, which runs into Lake Superior, 21 m. N. of the Grand Marais.

Tybee, isl. off the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of Savannah river. Lon. 81° 10′ W. Lat. 32° N. Here is a light-house.

Tyemochtee, r. Ohio, which runs into Sandusky river, 12 m. below Upper Sandusky.

Tygarts Valley. See *Beverly*, Randolph co. Va.

Tyger, r. S. C. which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs into Broad river, 5 m. above the mouth of the Enoree.

Tykocsyn, t. Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk, 28 m. N. N. W. Bielsk.

Tyler, co. in the N. W. part of Va. formed from part of Ohio county. Pop. 2,314. Slaves 100. Engaged in agriculture 500, in commerce 5, in manufactures 43. At the court-house is a post-office.

Tyne, r. Eng. in Northumberland, which enters the German ocean by the estuary of Tynemouth. It is navigable to Newcastle for vessels of 400 tons burden; and larger vessels deliver their cargoes at Shields, a few miles below.

Tyne, r. Scotland, in Haddington-shire, which falls into the sea 2 m. N. of Dunbar.

Tyngsborough, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass on the W. side of Merrimack river, 28 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 808.

Tyre, or *Sour*, seaport of Syria, which derives its only importance from its occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. It was first built on the continent; but being taken, and in a great measure destroyed, by the kings of Assyria, a new city was founded on an island ½ a mile distant. New Tyre was taken by Alexander, who for this purpose erected an immense mole across to the island. In the time of the Romans, Tyre continued still a mighty city, and the old and new, including suburbs, were stated to have a circumference of 19 miles. During the first centuries, Tyre was distinguished for its zeal in the cause of Christianity, and was made the first archbishopric under the patriarchate of Jerusalem. During the Crusades, it became the subject of contest between the Saracens and Christians. In 1289, it fell finally into the hands of the former, since which time this once magnificent city has presented to the traveller only the aspect of a ruined and miserable village. It appears however, to be beginning somewhat to revive. It now contains about 200 inhabited houses, two-thirds of which are occupied by the Mutualis, and the rest by Greek Catholics. The chief staple is tobacco, which is sent to Cairo and Damietta; also charcoal, dried figs, and large faggots of wood. The harbour will now admit only boats. Relics of ancient Tyre are every where to be seen. Numerous and beautiful columns lie along the beach, or half buried in the sand, and the broken aqueduct and other ruins appear in its vicinity. 18 m. S. W. Saida, 80 N. Jerusalem. Lon. 35° 20′ E. Lat. 33° 10′ N.

Tyringham, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 14 m. S. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 1,443.

Tyrol, province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Curinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, and lying between Lon. 10° 2′ and 12° 20 E. and Lat. 45° 46′ and 47° 46′ N. Area, about 11,000 sq. miles. Pop. about 720,000. It is included in Upper Austria and is divided into 7 circles, viz. the Lower Innthal, Upper Innthal, Pusterthal, Vorarlberg, Adige, Italian Confines of Trent, and of Roveredo. The capital is Inspruck. The surface is almost exclusively mountainous. The chief products are salt, iron, copper, and calamine; also flax, hemp, and tobacco. From its geographical position and natural strength, Tyrol is capable of making a powerful stand against an invading enemy.

Tyrone, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the N. E. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, S. E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S. W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal.

Tyrone, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 2,604.

Tyrone, t. Fayette co. Pa. on the Youhiogeny, 15 m. N. Union. Pop. 1,058.

Tyrone, t. Huntingdon co. Pop. 813.

Tyrone, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 2,236.

Tyrrel, co. in the E. part of N. C. Pop. 4,319. Slaves 1,261. Engaged in agriculture 1,340, in commerce 83, in manufactures 40. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Tysted, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on a river, which runs into the Lymford Gulf, 40 m. W. Aalborg. Lon. 8° 45′ E. Lat. 57° 3′ N.

Tywappity, t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri.

Tywappity, t. New Madrid co. Missouri.

Tzarevagor, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tobol. Lon. 64° 34′ E. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Tzaritsin, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga, 180 m. S. Saratov, 378 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 44° 34′ E. Lat. 48° 42′ N.

Tzschoppau, t. Saxony, on the river Tzschoppau, which falls into the Mulda. 33 m. W. S. W. Dresden, 7 S. E. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,000.

Tzuruchatu, (*Starοi*,) t. Russia, in Irkutsk, 160 m. S. E. Nertchinsk. Lon. 119° 32′ E. Lat. 49° 13′ N.

Valk, t. Russia, in Riga, 72 m. N. E. Riga. Lon. 25° 44′ E. Lat. 57° 50′ N.

Valki, t. Russia, in Charkov, 16 m. S. W. Charkov. Lon. 35° 44′ E. Lat. 49° 36′ N.

Valkovar, or *Barkovar*, or *Valko*, t. Sclavonia, near the right bank of the Drave, 15 m. S. E. Eszeck, 60 N. W. Belgrade.

Vallabregues, t. France, in mouths of the Rhone, 3 m. N. Tarascon, 9 S. W. Avignon.

Valladolid, t. Spain, in Leon, on a small river called *Esquava*, near the Pisuerga; the see of a bishop, and seat of an university. 84 m. N. N. W. Madrid. Lon. 4° 47′ W. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 24,000.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, t. Guatimala, in Honduras; the see of a bishop. Lon. 88° 19′ W. Lat. 14° 30′ N.

Valladolid, or *Mechoacan*, intendancy, New Spain, bounded N. by Guanaxuato, E. and S. by Mexico, S. W. by the Pacific, N. W. by Guadalaxara. Extent, 26,396 sq. miles. Pop. 376,400.

Vallençay, t. France, in Indre, 22 m. E. Loches. Lon. 1° 38′ E. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

Vallerauque, t. France, in Gard, 6 m. N. le Vigan, 19 W. Alais. Pop. 3,913.

Vallers, t. France, in Indre and Loire, 12 m. W. S. W. Tours.

Valley forge, place, Pa. on the Schuylkill, 15 m. N. W. Philadelphia.

Valley towns, a Baptist Missionary station among the Cherokees, in the S. W. corner of N. Carolina.

Vallonise, t. France, in Higher Alps, 9 m. S. W. Briancon. Pop. 3,287.

Valls, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 9 m. N. Tarragona. Pop. 8,290.

Valluce, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2° 55′ W. Lat. 47° 26′ N.

Vallusia, v. Florida, on the St. Johns, on the post road from St. Mark's to Picolata.

Valognes, t. France, in Channel, 7½ posts N. Coutances, 37½ W. N. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 23′ E. Lat. 49° 31′ N. Pop. 6,798.

Valona, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on a Gulf of the Adriatic. Lon. 19° 28′ E. Lat. 40° 36′ N.

Valonia, p-t. Washington co. Indiana.

Valparaiso, s-p. Chili, and port of St. Jago, is on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. The harbor is capacious and deep, and ships of the largest size can lie close to the shore. The port is the most frequented in Chili, although open to the N. E. and N. W. winds, which blow with great violence in winter, accompanied with a heavy sea. The country near the sea is very barren, and all the supplies are drawn from Quillota. The population does not exceed 6,500 souls. Until the late revolution, the only commerce of this port was with Lima. From the opening of the ports by the patriots in February 1817, to July 1818, the imports into Chili in British vessels amounted to $1,800,000, and in vessels belonging to citizens of the U. States to about $1,300,000. The articles were principally British manufactured goods. 225 m. N. Conception, 75 N. W. St. Jago. Lon. 72° 16′ W. Lat. 33° 3′ S.

Valperga, t. Sardinian States, 16 m. N. Turin. Pop. 3,300.

Vals, t. France, in Ardeche, celebrated for several medicinal springs in the neighborhood, 12 m. S. W. Privas, 18 N. W. Viviers.

Valteline, a lordship, Italy, at the foot of the Alps; bounded N. by the Grisons, E. by the county of Bormio and the Bressan, S. by the Bergamasco and the Milanese, and W. by the county of Chiavenna and the Milanese. It is a valley inclosed between two chains of lofty mountains, about 50 miles long, and from 8 to 20 broad. It is exceedingly fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the Adda. This country now forms part of the Austrian dominions.

Valva, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, the see of a bishop, 18 m. S. S. W. Civita di Chieti, 36 m. N. W. Molise.

Valverde de Fresno, t. Spain, in Leon, 27 m. S. S. W. Cividad Rodrigo.

Valuiki, t. Russia, in Voronez, 108 m. S. S. W. Voronez. Lon. 37° 44′ E. Lat. 50° 2′ N.

Van, t. Curdistan, 280 m. N. Bagdad, 120 S. Erivan. Lon. 43° 55′ E. Lat. 38° 9′ N.

Van, pachalic, A. Turkey, bounded N. by Erzerum, E. by Persia, S. W. by Kurdistan.

Van, r. Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, 5 m. below Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire.

Vance, t. Greene co. Ohio.

Vanceburg, p-v. Lewis co. Ken.

Vancourer's fort, Kentucky, at the forks of Big Sandy river, 20 m. N. Harmar's station.

Vandalia, t. Bond co. Illinois, and cap. of the State, is on Kaskaskias river. It has grown up from a wilderness within a few years, and contains already several public houses; the public offices for the Supreme and Federal courts, and a state-prison.

Vanderburg, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,798. Engaged in agriculture 388, in commerce 1, in manufactures 56.

Van Diemen's land, isl in the Southern Ocean, separated from the south coast of New Holland by Bass' straits. It is about 170 miles long and 150 broad, and lies between 40° 41′ and 43° 38′ S. lat. There is much fertile land in the island, and the British planted a colony here in 1803, which is now very flourishing. The principal town is Hobart Town, on the Derwent, a fine navigable river which falls into the ocean on the S. E. side of the island. The other settlements are confined to the banks of the Derwent, and of the Tamar, which falls into Bass' straits on the N. side of the island. The climate is healthy, and nearly all the fruits of Europe have been successfully introduced. The colony is peopled by free settlers and convicts from England as well as from New South Wales. According to the returns of 1818, the whole population was 3,557, of whom about one half were convicts. At the same period, the number of acres under cultivation was 5,681; the number of horses 264; of horned cattle 15,356; of sheep 127,883. The trade of the island is principally with India, and the Isle of France. The exports are wheat, seal skins, oil, sheep, potatoes, and lumber. Coal, and a valuable species of timber have been discovered on the island. The natives are few in number, but hostile to the colonists. They are said to be as ugly as the New Hollanders, and as degraded.

Vandyke's Islands, two islands, Great and Little, in the West Indies, N. W. of Tortola.

Vangeville, t. Kentucky, at the mouth of Salt-lick creek, on the Ohio, 36 miles above Maysville. Here are salt works.

Vaniambaddy, t. Hind. in Mysore, 112 miles E. Seringapatam, 105 S. W. Madras. Lon. 78° 45′ E. Lat. 12° 41′ N.

Vanicesa, or *Devil's Key*, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82° 35′ W. Lat. 14° 5′ N.

Vannen, small isl. in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 19° 44′ E. Lat. 70° 10′ N.

Vannes, s-p. France, and cap. of Morbihan, at the union of two small rivers, which form a harbor. The principal commerce is in corn, bar-iron, and fish. 13 posts N. W. Nantes, 56½ W. S. W. Paris. Lon. 2° 40′ W. Lat. 47° 39′ N. Pop. 2,131.

Van Schaik's island, N. Y. at the mouth of the Mohawk.

Vansville, p-v. Prince George co. Md.

Vanwert, co. Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indiana reservation.

Var, department, France, bounded N. by Lower Alps, E. by the Sardinian States, S. and S. E. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Mouths of the Rhone. Toulon is the capital. Pop. 283,296.

Var, r. which rises in Lower Alps, and runs into the Mediterranean, 4 m. W. Nice.

Varades, t. France, in Lower Loire, 6 m. N. E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,977.

Varallo, t. Sardinian States, on the Sesia, 24 m. N. N. W. Novara, 33 E. Aosta. Lon. 8° 14′ E. Lat. 45° 49′ N. Pop. 3,246.

Varano, lake of Naples, in Capitanata, which communicates with the Adriatic, 13 m. N. N. W. Monte St. Angelo.

Varasdin, t. Austrian dominions, on the S. side of the Drave, with a castle and citadel, 186 m. N. W. Belgrade, 110 S. Vienna. Lon. 16° 25′ E. Lat. 46° 30′ N. Pop. 4,362.

Varbresie, t. France, 9 m. N. W. Lyons.

Varces, t. France, 7 m. S. Grenoble.

Varden, or *Ouardan*, t. Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile, 18 m. N. N. W. Cairo.

Vardar, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Saloniki, 16 m. W. S. W. Saloniki.

Vardegus, small isl. Russia, in the Frozen Ocean, 100 m. N. N. W. Kola. Lon. 30° 34′ E. Lat. 70° 25′ N.

Varena, t. Italy, on the Lake of Como, 15 m. N. N. E. Como, 35 N. Milan.

Varenne, t. France, in Allier, 10 m. N. Cusset, 16 S. Moulins. Pop. 2,111.

Varennes, t. France, in Meuse, 7 m. N. Clermont en Argonne, 13 W. N. W. Verdun. Lon. 5° 7′ E. Lat. 49° 14′ N.

Varesio, t. Austrian Italy, 24 m. N. N. W. Milan, 10 W. S. W. Como. Lon. 8° 49′ E. Lat. 45° 50′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Vargel, t. Germany, 10 m. N. W. Erfurt.

Variety, p-v. Nelson co. Va.

Varinas, province, in the government of Caraccas, lying S. W. Venezuela.

Varin Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Varna, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Varna; the see of a Greek archbishop. It is surrounded by a ditch and defended by an old castle. 144 m. N. Constantinople, 112 N. N. E. Adrianople. Lon. 27° 10′ E. Lat. 43° 14′ N. Pop. 16,000, consisting of Turks, Greeks and Armenians.

Varpa, isl. near the N. E. coast of Sumatra, 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 103° 25′ E. Lat. 0° 36′ S.

Varsovia. See *Warsaw*.

Varu, isl. in the Caribbean Sea, 16 miles long. Lon. 75° 25′ W. Lat. 10° 12′ N.

Varzy, t. France, in Nievre, 24 m. N. Nevers. Pop. 2,500.

Vasarhely, t. Hungary, on a small river, which runs into the Theyss, 50 m. N. N. W. Temeswar, 80 S. E. Buda. Lon. 20° 33′ E. Lat. 46° 27′ N.

Vaseau, or *Boggy*, r. Arkansas ter. which flows into the N. side of Red river, above the Kiamesia.

Vash, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Gihon near Termed.

Vashgerd, t. Grand Bukharia, 200 m. S. E. Samarcand, 110 N. E. Termed. Lon. 67° 50′ E. Lat. 38° 25′ N.

Vashon's Island, isl. near the N. W. coast of America, at the bottom of Admiralty inlet. Lon. 237° 25′ E. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

Vasil, t. Russia, on the Volga, 60 m. E. Nizni Novgorod. Lon. 45° 44′ E. Lat. 56° 16′ N.

Vasit, or *Wasit*, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 96 m. S. E. Bagdad, 185 N. N. W. Bassora. Lon. 45° 38′ E. Lat. 32° 18′ N.

Vashui, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Birlat, 32 m. S. Jassy. Lon. 27° 45′ E. Lat. 46° 40′ N.

Vassalborough, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on Kennebec river, 8 m. N. Augusta, 12 from Hallowell. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Quakers. Pop. 2,434.

Vassy, t. France, in Calvados, 8 m. E. Vire, 23 S. S. E. Caen. Pop. 3,152.

Vassy, t. France, in Upper Marne, 9 m. S. St. Dizier, 26 N. N. W. Chaumont en Bassigny. Lon. 5° 2′ E. Lat. 48° 30′ N. Pop. 2,170.

Vastan, t. Curdistan, on Lake Van. In 1336, it was taken by Timur Bec. 20 m. S. W. Van, 58 E. S. E. Betlis.

Vatan, t. France, in Indre, 11 m. N. W. Issoudun. Lon. 1° 54′ E. Lat. 47° 5′ N. Pop. 2,066.

Vathi, t. on the N. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26° 54′ E. Lat. 37° 49′ N.

Vathia, or *Berbathi*, (an. *Tyrinx*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 16 m. N. E. Napoli di Romania.

Vatica, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, 44 m. S. E. Misitra.

Vavao, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. of the W. point, 18° 34′ S.

Vaucluse, department of France, bounded N. by Drome and Ardeche, E. by Lower Alps, S. by Mouths of the Rhone, and W. by Gard. Avignon is the capital. Pop. 205,832.

Vaucouleurs, t. France, in Meuse, 8 m. N. E. Gondrecourt, 33 S. S. E. Verdun. Lon. 5° 44′ E. Lat. 48° 36′ N. Pop. 2,406.

Vaud, or *Pays de Vaud*, canton, Switzerland, bounded N. by Neufchatel, E. by Friburg, S. by the Lake of Geneva and the river Rhone, and W. by France.

Vaudreuil, t. France, in Eure, 4 m. N. Louviers.

Vaudreuil, seignory, York co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the Ottawa, 28 m. from Montreal.

Vaudreuil, seignory, Buckingham and Dorchester cos. Lower Canada, on Chaudiere river, 50 m. S. E. Quebec. Pop. 1,500.

Vaughan, t. York co. Up. Canada, N. of York.

Vaugine, t. Pulaski co. Arkansas Ter. Pop. 122.

Vaugirard, t. France, 2 m. S. W. Paris.

Vaugneray, t. France, 8 m. W. S. W. Lyons.

Vauvert, t. France, in Gard, 9 m. S. Nismes, 18 N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 3,200.

Vauville, s-p. France, in Channel, on a bay to which it gives name, 9 m. W. Cherburg. Lon. 1° 37′ W. Lat. 49° 39′ N.

Vayingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Entz, with a

castle, 11 m. N. W. Stuttgart, 28 S. S. E. Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 59′ E. Lat. 48° 58′ N. Pop. 2,700.

Ubeda, city, Spain, in Jaen, 3 m. E. Jaen. Lon. 3° 31 W. Lat. 38° 3′ N. Pop. 7,200.

Uberlingen, t. Baden, on a rock, in a bay of the Lake of Constance. 22 m. N. W. Lindau, 7 N. Constance. Lon. 8° 49′ E. Lat. 47° 23′ N. Pop. 2,608.

Ubi, or *Uby*, isl. in the Gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia, 21 miles in circumference. Lon. 105° 56′ E. Lat. 8° 26′ N.

Ubigau, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 6 m. N. W. Leibenwerda, 28 S. E. Wittenberg. Lon. 12° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 34′ N. Pop. 800.

Ucayale, or *Ycayale*, r. S. America, formed by the union of the Apurimac and Beni, in lat. 10° 50′ S. It pursues a northerly course to lat. 4° 15′ S. where it joins the Maranon, and takes the name of the Amazon.

Ucker, r. Pomerania, which empties itself into the Frische Haff, 1 m. N. Uckermunde.

Ucker Mark. See *Brandenburg*.

Ucker See, lake of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, to the S. of Prenzlow.

Uckermunde, t. Prussian States, in Pomerania, on the Ucker, near its entrance, into the Frische Haff, 29 m. N. N. W. Old Stettin, 15 S. E. Anclam. Lon. 13° 57′ E. Lat. 53° 48′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Uda, r. Russia, which runs into the Velika, 12 m. N. W. Onegka, in Pskov.

Uddevalla, s-p. Sweden, in Bahus, with a fort and harbor, 205 m. W. S. W. Stockholm, 40 E. Gotheborg. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 58° 21′ N. Pop. 3,500

Udina, t. Austrian Italy, and cap. of a province of the same name. It contains a college for the study of law, and a military academy. The province contains 269.000 inhabitants. 35 m. N. W. Trieste, 54 N. N. E. Venice. Lon. 13° 14′ E. Lat. 46° 10′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Udinsk, (*Nizuei*,) t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the river Uda, 260 m. N. W. Irkutsk. Lon. 98° 50′ E. Lat. 54° 15′ N.

Udinsk, (*Verchnei*,) t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Selenga, 88 m. E. Irkutsk. Lon. 107° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 50′ N.

Udinska, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Uda and the Angara, 140 m. W. N. W. Irkutsk. Lon. 103° 14′ E. Lat. 54° 12′ N.

Udrigill Head, cape, Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. Lon. 5° 21′ W. 57° 54′ N.

Udskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Uda, 1,100 m. E. N. E. Irkutsk. Lon. 135° 50′ E. Lat. 55° 16′ N.

Veal town, v. N. J. near Baskenridge, 7 m. S. W. Morristown.

Vecht, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Zuyder Zee, at Gelmuyden; another, runs into the Zuyder Zee, at Muyden.

Vechta, t. Germany, in Oldenburg, 60 m. N. E. Munster. Lon. 8° 18′ E. Lat. 52° 43′ N. Pop. 1,470.

Vedenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, 200 m. E. S. E. Archangel. Lon. 46° 44′ E. Lat. 58° 45′ N.

Veer, or *Vere*, or *Terrere*, seaport, Netherlands, in Zealand, on the N. coast of the isle of Walcheren, communicating with Middelburg, by means of a canal. It is regularly fortified towards the land, with strong bastions and a broad ditch; and towards the sea is a strong wall. The harbour is very good. The arsenal is one of the best in Zealand, and furnished with stores for a considerable fleet. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the herring-fishery. 4 m. N. Middelburg. Lon. 3° 35′ E. Lat. 51° 37′ N. Pop. 1,309.

Veglia, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 30 miles long, situated in the innermost part of the gulf of Quarnero. It belongs to Austria, and is included in the new kingdom of Illyria. Lon. 14° 42′ E. Lat. 45° 16′ N. Pop. 6,000.

Veglia, seaport, on the S. W. coast of the above island, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14° 38′ E. Lat. 45° 11′ N. Pop. 1,280.

Vegliana, t. Sardinian states, 11 m. N. Turin.

Veisenberg, t. Russia, in Revel, on the coast of the gulf of Finland, 56 m. E. Revel. Lon. 26° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 22′ N.

Veita, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11° 12′ E. Lat. 35° 1′ N.

Velden, t. Germany, on the Pregnitz, 21 m. N. E. Nuremberg.

Veldenz, t. Germany, celebrated for an excellent Moselle wine, 17 m. E. N. E. Treves, 38 S. W. Coblentz. Lon. 6° 58′ E. Lat. 49° 55′ N.

Veletri, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. It is the see of a bishop. 28 m. N. N. W. Terracina, 18 S. E. Rome. Lon. 12° 50′ E. Lat. 41° 42′ N. Pop. 14,000.

Veles Malaga, seaport, Spain, in Granada, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 13 m. E. Malaga, 40 S. S. W. Granada. Lon. 4° 18′ W. Lat. 36° 47′ N. Pop. 8,589.

Veles el Rubio, t. Spain, in Granada, near the Guadalentin, 14 m. S. Huesca. Pop. 7,000.

Velezar, r. Spain, is formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil. It unites with the Minho, a little above Oreme.

Velidia, t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, 140 m. N. W. Morocco.

Velika, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 10 m. N. E. Orlov.

Velino, r. Popedom, which runs into the Nera, 4 m. from Terni.

Vellekat, rocks in the E. Indian sea, 15 m. E. of Mysol island. Lon. 131° 2′ E. Lat. 2° 1′ S.

Velletri. See *Veletri*.

Vellum, t. Hind in the Carnatic, 5 m. S. W. Tanjore. Lon. 79° 7′ E. Lat. 10° 43′ N.

Velore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 14 m. W. Arcot, 70 N. W. Pondicherry. Lon. 79° 15′ E. Lat. 12° 54′ N.

Voloso, t. Portugal, in Beira, 14 m. S. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Venafro, t. Naples, in Lavora, the see of a bishop, 14 m. N. Sezza, 40 N. Naples. Lon. 13° 58′ E. Lat. 41° 30′ N. Pop. 2,798.

Venaissin, Contat de, (*County of Venaissin*,) country, France, formerly claimed by the Pope, but ceded by him to France in 1797. It now forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, co. Pa. bounded N. by Crawford co. E. by Armstrong co. S. by Butler co. and W. by Mercer co. Pop. 4,917. Engaged in agriculture 930, in commerce 3, in manufactures 135. Chief town, Franklin.

Venango, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.

Venango, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 630.

Venango, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 290.

Venango, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 353.

Venasca, or *Venasque*, or *Benasca*, t. Spain, in Arragon, 45 m. N Balbastro, 42 N. E. Jaca.

Venasque, t. France, in Vaucluse, formerly the capital of the Venaissin, on the Nasque, 14 m. E. N. E. Avignon, 12 N. W. Apt.

Vencatighery, t. Hind. in Mysore, 54 m. W. Arcot. Lon. 78° 38′ E. Lat. 12° 57′ N.

Vence, t. France, in Var, 6 m. N. E. Grasse, 9 N. Antibes. Pop. 2,615.

Vendee, r. France, which runs into the Sevre Niortoise about a mile E. Marans.

Vendee, department, France, bounded N. by Lower Loire, and Mayne-and-Loire, E. by Two Sevres, S. by Lower Charente, and S. W. and W. by the sea. Fontenay le Comte is the capital. Pop. 268,786.

Venden, t. Russia, in Riga, on the Aa, 36 m. N. E. Riga. Lon. 25° 14′ E. Lat. 57° 12′ N.

Vendome, t. France, in Loir and Cher, on the Loir, 7½ posts N. E. Tours, 22 S. S. W. Paris. Lon. 1° 8′ E. Lat. 47° 48′ N. Pop. 7,555.

Vendre le Port, seaport, France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 12 m. S. S. E. Perpignan.

Venerie, La, t. Sardinian states, 3 m. N. N. W. Turin. Pop. 2,700.

Veness, cape on the S. E. coast of the island of Eday. Lon. 2° 38′ W. Lat. 59° 1′ N.

Venetico, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea. Lon. 25° 53′ E. Lat. 26° 41′ N.

Venetico, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, near the S. coast of the island of Scio.

Venezuela, province in Caraccas, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea and the province of Caraccas, E. by Cumana, S. by Spanish Guiana and Varinas, and W. by Maracaybo. The population, including the small province of Varinas, is estimated at 500,000. The name, "Republic of Venezuela," was for some time applied to all the provinces included in the Captain-generalship of Caraccas. See *Caraccas*.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, t. Caraccas, and capital of the province of Venezuela, situated in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, on the coast of the Caribbean sea, 300 m. E. Carthagena. Lon. 70° 8′ W. Lat. 10° 40′ N.

Venice, city, Italy, for a long time the capital of a republic, now belonging to Austria. This city makes a very grand appearance at a distance, being built on a multitude of islands, and seeming to float on the sea. The Laguna or marshy lake which lies between the city and the continent, is 5 miles broad, and too shallow for large ships.—The great canal, which winds through the city, and divides it into two parts, is 1,300 paces long. Over the several canals are laid 450, some say upwards of 500 bridges: the highest and longest is the Rialto, which crosses the great canal at its narrowest part. Venice contains 70 parish churches, besides others, 54 convents of monks, 26 nunneries, 17 rich hospitals, 18 oratories, and 53 squares. The buildings are of stone, but the greater part mean. St. Marks square is very fine, and is the pride of the city. In the churches and convents are the paintings for which Venice is so highly renowned. The trade of Venice in cloth, especially scarlet, silk goods, and looking-glasses, is still very considerable. Here also gold and silver stuffs are manufactured. 216 m. N. Rome. Lon. 12° 18′ E. Lat. 45° 28′ N. Pop. 137,240.

Venice, Government of, one of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy, containing 9,950 square miles, and 1,932,000 inhabitants. It is subdivided into the provinces of Venice, Padua, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, Udina, Belluno, and Rovigo.

Venice, Gulf of. See *Adriatic*.

Venice, t. Huron co. Ohio, on Sandusky bay, 3 m. W. Sandusky.

Venlo, t. Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the E. side of the Meuse, 12 m. N. N. E. Ruremond, 25 N. W. Dusseldorp. Lon. 6° 2′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ N. Pop. 2,082.

Venosa, t. Naples, in Basilicata, the see of a bishop. It contains 7 churches. 9 m. N. N. W. Acerenza, 35 W. N W. Matera. Lon. 15° 48′ E. Lat. 40° 58′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Venta de Cruz, seaport, isthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre, 20 m. N. Panama. Lat. 9° 26′ N.

Venthie, La, t. France, in Straits of Calais, 9 m. N. E. Bethune, 12 W. Lille. Pop. 3,004.

Ventotiena, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, used as a place of banishment for criminals of a superior rank. 17 m. W. Ischia. Lon. 13° 19′ E. Lat. 40° 53′ N.

Ventrevre, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. Lon. 2° 59′ W. Lat. 47° 28′ N.

Ventry, v. Ireland, in Kerry, with a harbor, 5 m. S. W. Dingle.

Vepery, v. Hind. near Madras, where the Christian Knowledge Society have a missionary.

Vera, t. Spain, in Granada, 34 m. N. E. Almeria. Lon. 2° 4′ W. Lat. 37° 8′ N.

Vera, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, near the mouth of the Vardar.

Vera Cruz, seaport, Mexico, is one of the most considerable places in Spanish America for trade, being the centre of the American treasure, and the magazine of all the merchandize sent from New Spain, or imported from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of East India goods over land from Acapulco, brought from the Philippine isles. Upon the annual arrival of the vessels here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which lasts many weeks. Pop. 16,000. 180 m. E. S. E. Mexico, 115 E. S. E. Pueblo de los Angelos. Lon. 97° 26′ W. Lat. 19° 5′ N.

Vera Cruz, a port in the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, in Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo, capable of containing 1,000 ships.

Vera Cruz, Old, seaport, Mexico, where Cortes landed in 1518, 15 m. N. Vera Cruz. Lon. 97° 40′ W. Lat. 19° 20′ N.

Vera Pas, province, Guatimala, bounded N. by Chiapa, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatimala.

Vera Pas, or *Coban*, t. Guatimala, and capital of the province of Vera Paz, on a river, which runs into the bay of Honduras, 600 m. S. E. Mexico. Lon. 91° 14′ W. Lat. 15° 50′ N.

Veragua, province, New Granada, bounded N. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Costa Rica.

Vercelli, t. Sardinian states, on the Sesia, at the junction of the Cerva. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 14 churches, and 19 convents. 30 m. S. W. Milan, 38 N. E. Turin. Lon. 8° 26′ E. Lat. 45° 22′ N. Pop. 16,162.

Vercheres, seignory, Surrey co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 18 m. N. E. Montreal.

Vercholensk, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena, 228 m. S. S. W. Kirensk, 120 N. Irkutsk. Lon. 105° 34′ E. Lat. 54° N.

Verchotura, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, near the river Tura, the see of a bishop. It is fortified, and defended by a garrison. 120 m. N. Ekaterinburg. Lon. 60° 14′ E. Lat. 58° 45′ N.

Verchouralsk, t. Russia, in Upha, on the Ural, 120 m. S. E. Upha. Lon. 59° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

Verde Island, or *Verde Key*, one of the small Bahamas. Lon. 75° 26′ W. Lat. 22° 54′ N.

Verde Cape, cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lon. 17° 31′ W. Lat. 14° 48′ N.

Verde Cape Islands, islands, 14 in number, off the W. coast of Africa, 390 m. W. Cape Verde, between 15° and 18° N. lat. They belong to the Portuguese. The climate is unwholesome, and the soil for the most part stony and barren, but in some places produces rice, maize, bananas, lemons, grapes, and other fruits. Leather and salt are manufactured. St. Yago and St. Philip are the only islands that are fortified. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Verden, t. Hanover, and capital of a principality of the same name, on the Allier, which divides itself here into two arms, 56 m. S. S. W. Hamburg, 40 N. W. Hanover. Lon. 9° 15′ E. Lat. 52° 58′ N. Pop. 5,100.

Verden, principality, Germany, in the kingdom of Hanover, bounded N. and W. by the dutchy of Bremen, E. and S. by Luneburg. Extent, 520 square miles. Pop. 22,550. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verdi, small isl. near the W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47° 50′ E. Lat. 14° 35′ S.

Verdigris, r. Arkansas Territory, which runs into the N. side of Arkansas river near the mouth of Grand river.

Verdon, r. France, which runs into the Durance, at Pertuis.

Verdun, t. France, in Meuse, before the revolution, the capital of a province, called Verdunois, and the see of a bishop. Exclusive of its fortifications, it is defended by a fine citadel. It contains 10 churches. 33 m. N. W. Toul, 24 N. Bar le Duc. Lon. 5° 27′ E. Lat. 49° 9′ N. Pop. 10,172.

Verdun sur Garonne, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 18 m. N. N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 3,442.

Verdun sur Saone, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, at the conflux of the Saone and Doubs, 9 m. N. E. Chalons sur Saone, 11 E. Chagny. Lon. 5° 7′ E. Lat. 46° 54′ N.

Vereria, t. Russia, in Moscow, 56 m. W. S. W. Moscow. Lon. 35° 50′ E. Lat. 55° 18′ N. Pop. 5,541.

Verfeil, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 11 m. E. N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,144.

Vergara, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, 7 m. S. Tolosa. Pop. 4,000.

Vergennes, city, Addison co. Vermont, on Otter creek, at the Lower Falls, 6 miles from the mouth of the river, 13 below Middlebury, 29 S. Burlington. It is regularly laid out, and has several mills and manufactories, and considerable trade. Pop. 815.

Vergoras, t. Dalmatia, 20 m. E. Narenta, 21 S. E. Macarsca.

Veria, or *Beria*, t. Spain, in Grenada, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 16 m. E. Motril.

Veria, or *Cara Veria*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 m. W. Saloniki. Lon. 21° 58′ E. Lat. 40° 43′ N. Pop. 9,000.

Verina, t. S. America, in Cumana, on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 m. E. Cumana.

Vermand, t. France, in Aisne, 6 m. W. St. Quentin.

Vermanton, t. France, in Yonne, 12 m. N. W. Avalon, 12 S. E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,316.

Vermejo, or *Rio Grand*, r. Buenos Ayres, which runs into the Parana, near its union with the Paraguay, opposite Corrientes.

Vermillion, r. Louisiana, which flows into the gulf of Mexico.

Vermillion, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 15 m. E. Sandusky bay.

Vermillion, p-t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 266.

Vermillion, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Vermillion, r. Indiana, which flows into the Wabash, 40 m. below Ouiaton.

Vermillion, r. Illinois, which runs into the Illinois from the S. 160 m. above its mouth.

Vermillion, r. N. W. Territory, which runs into the Mississippi, 40 m. above Peckagama falls.

Vermillion, r. Arkansas Territory, which runs into Arkansas river.

Vermillion, r. Missouri ter. enters the Kanzas from the N. W.

Vermillion bridge, p-v. Attakapas parish, La.

Vermillion point, peninsula, Michigan Territory, which forms the E. boundary of Green bay.

Vermont, one of the United States, bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Hampshire; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York, from which it is separated in part by lake Champlain. It lies between 42° 44′ and 45° N. lat. and between 71° 38′ and 73° 26′ W. lon. It is 157 miles long from N. to S. 90 broad on the northern boundary, 40 on the southern, and contains 10,212 square miles. It is divided into 13 counties, and 347 towns. Pop. in 1790, 85,589; in 1800, 154,465; in 1810, 217,895; and in 1820, 235,579. Engaged in agriculture 50,951, in commerce 776, in manufactures 8,484. Militia in 1821, 20,871.

The Green mountains, from which the State derives its name, come from Massachusetts, and run along the E. side of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison counties. In Addison county they divide; the western and principal chain continuing a northerly course, and terminating near the northern boundary of the State; while the *height of land*, as it is called, strikes off to the N. E. dividing the waters which flow into the Connecticut from those which fall into lake Memphremagog and lake Champlain. The western range presents much the loftiest summits, but has inequalities which afford a passage for Onion and Lamoil rivers. The soil is for the most part fertile, being generally deep, and of a dark color, moist, loamy, and well watered. The interval lands are esteemed the best; bordering on these is usually a strip 1 or 2 miles wide, which is comparatively poor, but beyond this the land recovers a fertility nearly equal to that on the rivers. The principal productions are wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c. The principal exports are pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. The market for the northern part of the State is Montreal; for the eastern, Hartford and Boston; for the western, New York.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, and Baptists, who have each more than 100 congregations. There are two colleges, one at Burlington, and the other at Middlebury, connected with which is a Medical school at Castleton. The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives chosen annually, on the 1st Tuesday in September. The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 counsellors, chosen at the same time.

Verneuil, t. France, in Eure, 18 m. W. Dreux. Lon. 0° 1′ E. Lat. 48° 43′ N. Pop. 5,280.

Vernon, t. France, in Eure, on the S. side of the Seine, 15 m. E. N. E. Evreux, 15 E. S. E. Louviers. Pop. 4,074.

Vernon, t. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 49 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 627.

m. W. Jaroslavl. Lon. 38° 22′ E. Lat. 57° 30′ N. Pop. 5,362.

Viadana, t. Italy, on the Po, 23 m. S. S. W. Mantua, 10 S. W. Guastalla.

Viana, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 16 m. S. W. Estella, 21 N. W. Calahorra. Pop. 3,300.

Viana de Fos de Lima, s-p. Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, on the N. side of the Lima, near its mouth. 9 m. W. S. W. Ponte de Lima, 11 N. Oporto. Lon. 8° 26′ W. Lat. 41° 41′ N. Pop. 7,000.

Vianden, or *Wyanden*, t. Netherlands, in Luxemberg, on the river Uren, which divides it into New and Old Town. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. 18 m. N. N. E. Luxemburg, 16 N. W. Treves.

Vianen, t. Holland, on the S. side of the Leck, 7 m. S. Utrecht, 30 E. N. E. Rotterdam.

Viatka, t. Russia, and capital of Viatskoe, 624 m. E. Petersburg, 440 E. N. E. Moscow. Lon. 50° 22′ E. Lat. 58° 25′ N.

Viatskoe, government of Russia, bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Permskoe, S. by Uphinskoe and Kazanskoe, and W. by Kostromskoe. Lon 46° to 54° E. Lat. 55° 40′ to 60° 25′ N.

Viazma, t. Russia, in Smolensk, 76° m. E. N. E. Smolensk. Lon. 24° 26′ E. Lat. 55° 20′ N.

Viazniki, t. Russia, in Vladimir, 52 m. E. Vladimir. Lon. 41° 50′ E. Lat. 56° 10′ N.

Viborg, one of the 4 bishoprics of Jutland. Sq. miles, 721. Pop. 70,000.

Viborg, or *Wiborg*, city, Denmark, cap. of the above, and of all North Jutland, near the centre of the province, on a lake. It is the see of a bishop. 186 m. N. Hamburg, 120 N. Sleswick. Lon. 9° 18′ E. Lat. 36° 32′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Viborg, s-p. Russia, and cap. of a government, to which it gives name, on the gulf of Finland; the see of a bishop. The fortifications are very strong. The principal exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. 360 m. S. W. Archangel, 68 N. N. W. Petersburg. Lon. 28° 50′ E. Lat. 60° 42′ 40″ N. Pop. 3,000.

Viboskoi, government, Russia, bounded N. and W. by Finland, S. by the gulf of Finland, and the government of Petersburg, and E. by Lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz.

Vic, t. France, in Meurtre, 15 m. E. Nancy, 12 N. Luneville. Pop. 2,445.

Vic Bigorre, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, 18 m. E. Pau, 10 N. Tarbe. Lon. 0° 8′ E. Lat. 43° 22′ N. Pop. 3,026.

Vic en Carlades, or *Vic sur la Cére*, t. France, in Cantal, 21 m. W. S. W. St. Flour, 9 N. E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,050.

Vic le Comte, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 6 m. S. W. Billom, 10 S. S. E. Clermont.

Vic Fesensac, t. France, in Gers, 12 m. S. Condom, 13 N. W. Auch.

Vicarello, t. Popedom, near the Lake of Bracciano, celebrated for its baths, 3 m. N. W. Bracciano, 17 S. Viterbo.

Vicegard, or *Vissegard*, t. Hungary, near the Danube, with a castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Hungary, 9 m. S. S. E. Gran.

Vicenza, province or delegation, Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, containing 950 sq. miles, and 311,000 inhabitants.

Vicenza, city, Italy, cap. of the above, at the union of two small rivers, in a plain, between two hills. Among the buildings are seen several regular stately palaces, and other elegant edifices, and 57 churches. 35 m. W. Venice, 40 N. E. Mantua. Lon. 11° 22′ E. Lat. 45° 31′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Vich, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, in lon. 76° 14′ E. lat. 61° 20′ N.

Vichy, t. France, in Allier, on the Allier. Near it are some medicinal springs. 3 m. S. W. Cusset.

Viciola, r. Naples, which runs into the Trontino, at Teramo.

Viciosas, small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 83° 4′ W. Lat. 15° 12′ N.

Vico, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, near the sea. 16 m. W. Salerno.

Vico, v. Dalmatia, near the river Norin, in a marshy spot, where the ancient Narona once stood. 5 m. N. W. Citluc.

Victor, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 2,084.

Victory, t. Essex co. Vt. 42 m. N. E. Montpelier.

Victory, t. Cayuga co. N. Y.

Viddin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, the see of a Greek archbishop, 356 m. N. W. Constantinople, 104 E. S. E. Belgrade. Lon. 22° 26′ E. Lat. 44° 25′ N. Pop. 20,000.

Vide poche. See *Carondolet.*

Vidiguira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 m. N. E. Beja, 21 S. Evora. Pop. 2,000.

Vielde poncher, t. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 6 m. below St. Louis.

Vielleborough, p-v. Caroline co. Va.

Vielsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Vaga, 156 m. N. N. E. Vologda. Lon. 41° 41′ E. Lat. 61° 40′ N.

Vienna, city and capital of Austria, the see of an archbishop, on the right side of the Danube, where it receives a small river, called *Vien*, which passes through the city and suburbs, near the site of the ancient Vindebona. The situation is pleasant, for to the east and north the country around is entirely level, but to the west and south are seen a range of mountains, which are thickly planted with trees and vines; and the Danube, which is here very wide, divides itself into several arms, forming many islands, which are stocked with wood. The circumference of that which is properly the fortified city of Vienna, is not large, but the suburbs are extensive. In the city there are numerous and beautiful palaces: but the streets are narrow and crooked. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. The university of Vienna was instituted in the year 1365, and is divided into four faculties and 4 nations, Austrian, Saxon, Hungarian, and Rhenish. The library contains 90,000 volumes. The imperial library contains at least 300,000 volumes, and a very extensive and valuable collection of prints, and is well furnished with useful modern books. It is open three or four hours every morning to the public. The imperial cabinet is rich in medals, and still more so in natural history. There are numerous charitable institutions, and in one of the hospitals there are annually received 16,000 patients. The medical academy has a fine apparatus, and is a celebrated institution. The manufactures of Vienna are numerous, and the trade extensive. The mortality of this city is thought to be greater than that of any other place in Europe; and it is commonly said that 1 in 20 dies annually. 175 m. S. Prague. Lon. 16° 23′ E. Lat. 48° 13′ N. Pop. 240,000.

Vienna, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 26 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 665.

forts of Santa Catharina and St. Joao; the sandbanks in it render the entrance very dangerous without the assistance of a pilot. This town was built in the year 1463, and contains above 1,600 inhabitants. 9 m. E. N. E. Lagos, 42 W. Tavira. Lon. 8° 29′ W. Lat. 37° 5′ N. Pop. 3,463.

Villa Nova de Porto, t. Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, on the left side of the Duero, opposite Oporto. Pop. 2,899.

Villa Nueva, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 24 m. W. Barcelona.

Villa Real, t. Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 9 m. N. Lamego, 21 S. W. Mirandela. Pop. 6,000.

Villa Real, t. Spain, in Valencia, 20 m. E. Segorbe. Pop. 6,750.

Villa del Rey, t. Spain, in Estremadura, 12 m. N. Badajos.

Villa Rica, or *Mariana*, t. Brazil, and cap. of Minas Geraes, 150 m. N. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 44° 36′ W. Lat. 20° 25′ S. Pop. 20,000.

Villa Vella de Rodao, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, 17 m. S. S. W. Castel Branco.

Villa Vicosa, or *Villa Viciosa*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, 97 m. N. E. Evora, 27 W. Badajos. Lon. 7° 12′ W. Lat. 38° 39′ N. Pop. 3,732.

Villa Viciosa, s-p. Spain, in Asturias, at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic, 30 m. N. E. Oviedo, 60 W. Santillana.

Villacarillo, t. Spain, in Jaen. Pop. 6,400.

Villach, t. Austrian States, and cap. of a circle in Illyria, on the right side of the Drave, 18 m. W. Clagenfurt, 26 S. S. W. Muehrau. Lon. 13° 39′ E. Lat. 46° 43′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Village Hill, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.

Villaine, t. France, in Mayenne, 12 m. E. N. E. Mayenne. Lon. 0° 11′ W. Lat. 48° 21′ N.

Villandraut, or *Villandrade*, t. France, in Gironde, 8 m. W. N. W. Bazas. Pop. 2,177.

Villarino, t. Spain, in Leon, on the E. side of the Duero, 38 m. W. Salamanca.

Villaseca, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 6 m. W. Tarragona.

Villefort, t. France, in Lozere, 20 m. E. Mende, 20 N. Alais. Lon. 3° 59′ E. Lat. 44° 27′ N.

Ville Franche, t. France, in Aveiron, 24 m. W. Rhodez, 26 N. Alby. Lon. 2° 7′ E. Lat. 44° 21′ N. Pop 10,000.

Villefranche, t. France, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 18 m. S. E. Toulouse, 30 N. W. Carcassonne. Lon. 1° 49′ E. Lat. 43° 24′ N. Pop. 2,032.

Villefranche, t. France, in Rhone and Loire, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3½ posts N. Lyons, 58 S. S. E. Paris. Lon. 4° 48′ E. Lat. 46° 7′ N.

Villefranche de Conflans, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, 27 m. W. S. W. Perpignan.

Villefranche de Perigord, t. France, in Dordogne, 36 m. S. S. E. Perigueux, 18 S. Sarlat.

Villemur, t. France, in Upper Garonne, 17 m. N. Toulouse.

Villena, t. Spain, in Murcia, 41 m. N. N. E. Murcia, 56 S. S. W. Valencia. Lon. 1° 2′ W. Lat. 38° 35′ N.

Villeneuve, t. Switz. in Berne, at the E. end of the lake of Geneva, 15 m. E. S. E. Lausanne, 38 S. S. W. Berne. Lon. 6° 46′ E. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Villeneuve, t. France, in Aveiron, 6 m. N. Villefranche, 9 S. Figeac. Pop. 3,104.

Villeneuve d'Agen, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 12 m. N. Agen, 23 E. Marmande. Lon. 0° 48′ E. Lat. 44° 24′ N. Pop. 5,118.

Villeneuve les Avignon, t. France, in Gard, on the W. side of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 m. N. E. Nismes. Pop. 3,300.

Villencuve de Berg, t. Franche, in Ardeche, 12 m. S. Privas, 10 W. Montelimart. Lon. 4° 35′ E. Lat. 44° 32′ N. Pop. 2,116.

Villeneuve le Roy, or *Villeneuve sur Yonne*, t. France, in Yonne, on the Yonne, 2 posts N. W. Joigny, 15 S. Paris. Pop. 4,605.

Villenouvette, t. France, in Herault, on the Orb, 3 m. N.W. Beziers.

Villereal, t. France, in Lot and Garonne, 7 m. N. Monflanquin. Pop. 2,577.

Villers Cotterets, t. France, in Aisne, 12 m. S. W. Soissons, 16 N. W. Chateau Thierry. Pop. 2,400.

Villette de Anton, t. France, in Isere, on the Rhone, 12 m. E. Lyons.

Villingen, t. Baden, well defended by nature and art. 52 m. S. S. W. Stuttgart, 22 S. Freudenstatt. Lon. 8° 26′ E. Lat. 48° 4′ N. Pop. 3,316.

Vilmanstrand, or *Wilmanstrand*, t. Russia, in Viborg, 40 m. N. N. W. Viborg, 100 N. N. W. Petersburg. Lon. 27° 26′ E. Lat. 61° 20′ N.

Vils, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, at Kalmunz.

Vils Biburg, t. Bavaria, 8 m. S. E. Landshut.

Vilshofen, t. Bavaria, at the conflux of the Vils and Danube, 11 m. W. Passau, 72 E. N. E. Munich. Lon. 13° 11′ E. Lat. 48° 29′ N. Pop. 1,592.

Vilhuiskoi, (*Ust,*) t. Russia, in Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Vilui and the Lena. 128 m. N.W. Yakutsk. Lon. 126° 14′ E. Lat. 63° 50′ N.

Vilvorde, or *Villeforte*, t. Netherlands, on the Senne, 6 m. N. Brussels. Pop. 2,682.

Vimioso, t. Portugal, in Tras los Montes, 15 m. W. N. W. Miranda de Duero, 16 S. E. Braganca. Lon. 6° 14′ E. Lat. 41° 29′ N.

Vimoutier, t. France, in Orne, on the Vie, 15 m. N. E. Argentan, 15 E. Falaise. Pop. 3,093.

Vinalhaven, t. Hancock co. Maine, on the Fox islands in Penobscot bay, 13 m. S. Castine. Pop. 1,308.

Vinaros, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean, 5 m. N. Peniscola. Pop. 9,000.

Vinay, t. France, in Isere, 4 m. S. St. Marcelin, 12 W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,407.

Vincelot, seignory, Devon co. L. Canada, on the S. of the St. Lawrence, 35 m. E. Quebec.

Vincennes, t. France, 1 post E. Paris.

Vincennes, seignory, Hertford co. L. Canada, on the S. of the St. Lawrence, 9 m. E. Quebec.

Vincennes, p-t. and cap. Knox co. Indiana, and the largest town in the State, is on the E. bank of the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio in a direct line, but nearly 200 by the course of the river, 120 W. N. W Louisville, 150 N. E. Kaskaskia, 140 E. St. Louis. Vincennes was settled about a century ago by the French from Lower Canada, many of whom intermarried with the Indians, and gradually approximated to the savage state. Within a few years American emigrants have flocked hither in great numbers, and the society is rapidly improving. In 1810 the population was 883, and in 1818 the town contained 250 dwelling-houses and stores, a handsome brick court house, a land-office, a bank with a capital of $1,500,000, a library of 700 volumes, a Roman Catholic chapel, 2 market houses, 2 printing offices, and a large brick building for the accommodation of the State College. The college however, is about to be removed to Bloomington.

rection of a Board of Public Works, which amounted in Nov. 1818, to $1,537,561, and which has already promoted the construction of various canals. The Board have recently reported in favor of the practicability of a canal connecting James river with the Ohio.

In respect to character, the Blue Ridge divides the Virginians into two classes. Those east of the ridge, embracing about three-fourths of the whole population, are chiefly of English descent; those west of the Ridge are descendants of the *Scotch Irish*, that is, of emigrants from the north of Ireland. The former were originally Episcopalians, the latter, Presbyterians. Among the former, slaves are as numerous as whites; among the latter, there are seven whites to one slave. In 1817, the Baptists had 314 congregations in the State; the Presbyterians 41 ordained ministers; and the Episcopalians 34 ministers. There were besides many Methodists and Friends, and some Lutherans and Roman Catholics.—The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of 24 members, who are chosen for 4 years, one-fourth being chosen yearly. The representatives are chosen annually two from each county, and one from several cities and boroughs. The governor is chosen annually by joint ballot of both houses, and can hold the office but 3 years in 7.

The staple productions of Virginia are tobacco and wheat. The value of the exports for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1820, was $4,557,957, of which all except $8,829 was domestic produce. The value of the manufactures in 1810 was estimated at $15,263,473. The amount of shipping in 1816, was 70,361 tons.

Virieu, t. France, in Isere, 6 m. S. S. E. la Tour du Pin, 11 N. Meirans. Pop. 4,069.

Viriville, t. France, in Isere, 12 m. N. N. W. St. Marcellin, 18 S. E. Vienne.

Virnenburg, t. Prussian States, 20 m. W. Coblentz Lon. 6° 58′ E. Lat. 50° 27′ N.

Virts, lake, Russia, 40 miles in circumference, 96 m. N. N. E. Riga.

Visagapatam, t. Hind. in the circar of Cicacole, on the coast. Near the town is a pagoda dedicated to monkies, which abound in the neighbourhood. The London Society have 3 missionaries here. 50 m. S. W. Cicacole, 100 N. E. Rajamundry. Lon. 83° 30′ E. Lat. 17° 40′ N.

Viscardo, seaport on the N. coast of Cephalonia, opposite the island of Teaki.

Vischer's Island, isl. in the Pacific near the E. coast of Morty. Lon. 128° 39′ E. Lat. 2° 21′ N.

Vischma, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, 268 m. S. W. Tobolsk. Lon. 60° 14′ E. Lat. 62° 36′ N.

Vischneivologok, t. Russia, in Tver, 60 m. N. W. Tver. Lon. 34° 54′ E. Lat. 57° 8′ N. Pop. 3,315.

Viset, t. Netherlands, in Liege, on the E. side of the Meuse, 6 m. S. Maestricht, 8 N. Liege.

Viseu, t. Portugal, in Beira, the see of a bishop. 27 m. S. Lamego, 14 N. E. Coimbra. Lon. 7° 46′ W. Lat. 40° 45′ N. Pop. 5,000.

Visiapour, city, Hind. and cap. of a country of the same name. 306 m. N. Seringapatam, 384 N. W. Madras. Lon. 75° 27′ E. Lat. 17° 28′ N.

Uist, North, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 20 miles from E. to W. 13 m. W. from the island of Skye. Lon. 7° W. Lat. 57° 42′ N. Pop. 3,773. *Uist, South*, is about 20 miles long from N. to S. Lon. 7° 20′ W. Lat. 57° 12′ N. Pop. 4,825.

Vistritza, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Vistriza, 17 m. E. S. E. Edessa, in Macedonia.

Vistriza, r. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, which runs into the Varder, 25 m. N. W. Saloniki.

Vistula, r. which rises in the S. E. part of Silesia, passes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Warsaw, Wladislaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and runs into the Baltic, at Dantzic.

Vitegra, t. Russia, in Olonetz, 88 m. E. Olonetz. Lon. 35° 44′ E. Lat. 60° 55′ N.

Vitepsk, t. Russia, cap of a gov. of 16,855 sq. miles and 750,000 inhabitants. It is on the Duna, 56 m. E. S. E. Polotsk. Lon. 30° 50′ E. Lat. 55° 15′ N.

Viterbo, t. Popedom, and cap. of the Patrimonio, the see of a bishop. 34 m. N. N. W. Rome, 18 S. Orvieto. Lon. 12° 6′ E. Lat. 42° 25′ N. Pop. 15,000.

Vitimskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena. Lon. 112° 34′ E. Lat. 59° 5′ N.

Vitre, t. France, in Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 19 m. E. Rennes, 18 W. Laval. Lon. 1° 9′ W. Lat. 48° 8′ N. Pop. 8,809.

Vitry le Brule, t. France, in Marne, 3 m. N. E. Vitry le Francois.

Vitry le Francois, t. France, in Marne, on the Marne, 16 m. S. E. Chalons sur Marne, 15 W. N. W. St. Dizier. Lon. 4° 38′ E. Lat. 48° 43′ N. Pop. 6,925.

Vitteaux, t. France, in Cote d'Or, 9 m. S. E. Semur en Auxois, 21 W. Dijon. Pop. 2,019.

Vitloria, t. Spain, in Alava. It has considerable trade in wine and wool, and manufactures of sword-blades. 42 m. S. S. W. St. Sebastian, 40 W. Pamplona. Lon. 2° 41′ W. Lat. 42° 47′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Vittoria, La, t. Sicily, 20 m. N. W. Modica, 35 W. Syracuse. Lon. 14° 38′ E. Lat. 36° 55′ N.

Vittoriosa, Citta, or *Il Borgo*, fortified t. Malta, to the left of Valetta. Pop. 3,000.

Viu, t. Sardinian States, on the Stura, 14 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. 3,000.

Viviers, t. France, in Ardeche, on the right bank of the Rhone. Before the revolution, capital of a province, called *Vivarais*, 16 m. S. S. E. Privas, 15 S. E. Aubenas. Lon. 4° 46′ E. Lat. 44° 29′ N. Pop. 1,892.

Vironne, t. France, in Vienne, 6 m. E. Lusignan, 9 S. Poitiers. Pop. 2,059.

Vix, t. France, in Vendee, 6 m. S. Fontenay le Comte, 14 E. S. E. Lucon. Pop. 2,034.

Visianagram, t. Hind. in Cicacole, 108 m. N. E. Rajamundry. Lon. 83° 36′ E. Lat. 18° 5′ N.

Visini, t. Sicily, 20 m. N. W. Syracuse. Lon. 14° 53′ E. Lat. 37° 2′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Ukinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtisch and the Oby, 196 m. N. Tobolsk Lon. 69° 14′ E. Lat. 61° 10′ N.

Ukinskoi, cape, Russia, on the E. coast of Kamtchatka. 60 m. N. E. Udinskoi. Lon. 162° E. Lat. 58° 36′ N.

Ukraine, a name given to a very fertile country, on both sides of the river Dnieper, now a part of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav.

Vladimir, t. Russia, and capital of a government at the conflux of the Kliazma and the Nerl, 100 m. E. Moskow, 408 S. E. Petersburg. Lon. 24° 16′ E. Lat. 55° 44′ N.

Vladimirskoe, government, Russia, bounded N. by Jaroslavl and Kostrom, E. by Nizegorod, S. by Tambov and Riazan, W. by Moskovskaia and Tverskoe. Lon. 38° to 43° E. Lat. 55° 20′ to 57° 10′ N. Sq. miles, 19,545. Pop. 1,066,100.

Union, t. Delaware co. Ohio.
Union, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 1,069.
Union, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 730.
Union, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 955.
Union, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 519.
Union, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 829.
Union, t Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 616.
Union, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 720.
Union, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,064.
Union, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. N. W. Dayton.
Union, t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Zanesville. Pop. 990.
Union, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 5 m. above Chillicothe. Pop. 2,778.
Union, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 8 m. above Portsmouth. Pop. 322.
Union, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 1,356.
Union, t. Warren co. Ohio, E. of Lebanon. Pop. 1,382.
Union, t. Warren co. Ohio, inhabited by Shakers. Their number is 600, who live in 11 families. 4 m. W. Lebanon, 30 from Cincinnati.
Union, t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 5 m. above Marietta. Pop. 353.
Union, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 242.
Union, co Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 2,363. Engaged in agriculture 599, in commerce 8, in manufactures 41. Chief town, Jonesburg.
Union, t. Washington co. Missouri.
Union, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.
Union, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas, on the W. bank of Grand river, 25 m. from its entrance into the Arkansas, 25 from the principal village of the Osages of the Arkansas. In 1820, a mission was established here for the benefit of these Indians, by the United Foreign Mission Society. The tract of land ceded to the Mission by the Indians is 4 square miles in extent. Coal and salt are found in the neighborhood. The number of the mission family is about 20.
Union bridge, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.
Union springs, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y. 6 m. N. Aurora.
Uniontown, p-t. Muskingum co. Ohio, 9 m. S.W. Zanesville.
Unionville, t. Chester co. Pa.
United States, country, N. America, bounded N. by the British dominions; E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the gulf of Mexico; S. W. by the Spanish dominions; and W. by the Pacific ocean. The boundary on the side of the Spanish dominions, according to the treaty with Spain, ratified in 1821, begins on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, and proceeds along the west bank of that river to the 32d degree of N. lat.; thence, by a line due north, to Red river; thence up that river to the meridian of 100° W. lon. thence due N. along that meridian to the river Arkansas; thence along the south bank of the Arkansas to its source, in lat. 42°, and thence along that parallel to the Pacific ocean. On the side of the British dominions, the boundary begins in the Atlantic ocean, at the mouth of the river St Croix, and proceeds up that river to its source; thence due north to the highlands which separate the waters falling into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic; thence, along those highlands, in a S. W. direction, to the parallel of 45° N. lat.; thence, along that parallel to the river St. Lawrence, and thence, up that river, and the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods. By the treaty with Great Britain in 1819, the boundary line proceeds from the last mentioned point, due north or south, as the case may be, to the parallel of 49° N. lat. and thence due west along that parallel to the Rocky mountains. The boundary between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean remains unsettled.—Including Florida, which has been ceded by Spain, the territory of the United States extends from 25° to 49° N. lat. and from 66° 49′ to 125° W. lon. embracing upwards of 2,000,000 square miles.

This vast country is intersected by two principal ranges of mountains; the Rocky mountains in the west, which run across the territory in a direction nearly parallel with the coast of the Pacific ocean, at the distance of several hundred miles; and the Alleghany mountains in the east, which run nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast from Georgia, through Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, to New York. The immense valley included between these two ranges of mountains, is intersected by the Mississippi river which runs from north to south, through the whole length of the United States. The country west of the Mississippi, with few exceptions, is a wilderness inhabited by savage Indians, and beyond the meridian of 94°, the whites have scarcely a solitary settlement; but the country on the east of the Mississippi is, to a considerable extent, cultivated and populous.

The confederacy originally consisted of 13 members, but by the formation of new States, the number is now increased to 24; the names, extent, and population of which, and of the territories, are given in the following table:

States.	*Sq. miles.*	*Pop. in 1820.*	*Pop. sq.m.*	*Slaves in 1820.*
Maine,	31,750	298,335	10	None
New Hampshire,	9,491	244,161	26	None
Vermont,	10,212	235,764	23	None
Massachusetts,	7,250	523,287	72	None
Rhode Island,	1,580	83,059	53	48
Connecticut,	4,764	275,248	58	97
New York,	46,000	1,372,812	30	10,088
New Jersey,	8,320	277,575	33	7,557
Pennsylvania,	46,000	1,049,398	23	211
Delaware,	2,120	72,749	34	4,509
Maryland,	13,959	407,350	29	107,398
Virginia,	64,000	1,065,366	17	425,153
North-Carolina,	48,000	638,829	13	205,017
South Carolina,	24,000	490,309	20	251,783
Georgia,	60,000	340,989	6	149,676
Alabama,	44,000	127,901	3	41,879
Mississippi,	45,000	75,448	2	32,814
Louisiana,	48,000	153,407	3	69,064
Tennessee,	40,000	422,813	11	80,097
Kentucky,	42,000	564,317	13	126,732
Ohio,	39,000	581,434	15	None
Indiana,	36,000	147,178	3	190
Illinois,	52,000	55,211	1	917
Missouri,	60,000	66,586	1	10,222
Columbia Distr.	100	33,039	330	6,377
Michigan, ter.	40,000	8,896		None
Northwest do.	140,000			
Arkansas do.		14,273		1,617
Missouri do.				
Oregon do.				
Florida do.	50,000	15,000		

The States are usually classed under four divisions, *Eastern*, *Middle*, *Southern* and *Western*. The Eastern States are those which lie wholly east of the Hudson, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; the Middle States are those between the Hudson and the Potomac, viz. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The Southern States are those south of the Potomac, including the three on the Gulf of Mexico, viz. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Western States are those which lie wholly west of the Alleghany mountains, viz. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The territories are under governors appointed by Congress. The District of Columbia is a tract 10 miles square around the city of Washington, under the immediate government of Congress.

In that part of the United States which lies east of the Mississippi, the most remarkable feature in the face of the country is the low plain, from 50 to 100 miles wide, which extends along the Atlantic coast, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, a distance of 1,500 miles. Beyond this plain the country rises towards the interior till it terminates in the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains. The rest of the U States is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies, plains and mountains. The soil of the low country, except on the banks of creeks and rivers, is sandy and barren; but the remainder of the country has generally a strong fertile soil, capable of supporting a dense population. The principal production of the states south of Kentucky and Virginia, is cotton. Tobacco is raised in large quantities in Maryland and Virginia. Wheat is the staple production of the Middle and Western States. Rice is cultivated to a considerable extent in the swamps of Georgia and the Carolinas, and the sugar cane flourishes in Louisiana.

The commerce of the U. States consists principally in the exchange of agricultural produce for the manufactures of other parts of the world, and the productions of tropical climates The whole value of exports in 1821, was $64,974,382, of which $43,671,894 was domestic produce. The principal article is cotton; the quantity of which has been continually and rapidly increasing for more than 30 years. In 1790, the amount exported was only 100,000 pounds; in 1795, 1,300,000; in 1800, 17,789,803; in 1804, 35,034,175; and in 1821, 124,893,405 pounds, the value of which was $20,157,484. Next in importance to cotton, is wheat and flour, of which the amount exported in 1817, was 1,479,198, barrels, and the value $18,432,000. Tobacco, lumber, rice, pot and pearl ashes, Indian corn, fish, beef and pork, are also exported in large quantities.—The principal articles imported may be arranged in the following order: manufactured goods, principally from Great Britain; sugar, rum, wine, molasses, brandy, coffee and teas. The whole value of imports in 1821, was $62,585,724. The shipping belonging to the U. States. in 1820 was 1,280,165 tons. It is owned principally in New-England and New-York. The States south of the Potomac own only one eighth part.—The annual value of the manufactures was estimated in 1810, at $172,762,876.

The revenue of the United States in 1819, was $21,435,700. More than nine-tenths of the revenue has been usually derived from duties on imports. The sale of public lands for several years past has also yielded a considerable sum, and the amount from this source is rapidly increasing. The internal revenue and direct taxes on houses and lands, yield very little, being only resorted to in cases of emergency. The public debt contracted in support of the war of Independence, amounted in 1791, to $75,463,467. During the long peace between 1783 and 1812, the country was prosperous, and the debt was gradually reduced to $36,656,932. The war of 1812, '13 and '14, increased it again more than three-fold, and in 1816, it was $123,016,375. It has since been greatly reduced, and on Oct. 1st, 1821, was $93,686,205.—The army in 1820 consisted of 10,000 men, distributed among the numerous posts along the maritime and inland frontier. The navy, in 1822, consisted of 7 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and 22 smaller vessels; besides these there are on the lakes 4 ships of *the line and* 37 smaller vessels. The officers are *31 post captains*, 31 masters commandant, 196 lieutenants, and 336 midshipmen.

The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,929,326; in 1800, 5,305,666; in 1810, 7,239,903; and in 1820, 9,625,734, of whom 1,531,436 were slaves, and 233,398 free blacks. Engaged in agriculture 2,065,499, in commerce 72,397, in manufactures 349,247. The population increases very regularly at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum, doubling in less than 25 years. The inhabitants consist of whites, negroes, and Indians. The negroes are generally slaves, and are principally confined to Maryland and the States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. All the whites are of European origin; principally English. The New Englanders, Virginians, and Carolinians, are almost purely English. Next to the English are the Germans, who are very numerous in the Middle States, particularly in Pennsylvania. Next to the Germans are the Dutch, who are most numerous in New York. The French constitute nearly half the population of Louisiana. The Irish and Scotch are found in the middle States, in the back parts of Virginia, and in all the principal cities of the Union. Very little is known about the Indians west of the Mississippi. The 4 principal tribes on the east of the Mississippi are the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws. These tribes live within the chartered limits of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The principal religious denominations are Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who have together more than 2,500 congregations; the Baptists, who have more than 2,700 congregations; the Friends have more than 500 societies; and the Episcopalians about 600. The Methodists are also very numerous. The Baptists and Methodists are found in all parts of the United States; the Congregationalists are almost wholly in New England; the Presbyterians are scattered over the Middle and Southern States; the Friends are most numerous in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, and the Episcopalians in New York, Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia. German Lutherans, German Calvinists, and Moravians, are also numerous in the Middle States.

The United States are a Federal republic. Each of the States is independent, and has the exclusive control of all concerns merely local; but the defence of the country, the regulation of commerce, and all the general interests of the confederacy.

are committed, by the constitution of the United States, to a general government. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 2 members from each State, chosen by their legislatures for 6 years. The Representatives are chosen by the people biennially, each State being entitled to a number proportioned to its free population, and in the slave-holding States every five slaves are allowed to count the same as three freemen. The President and Vice President are chosen for 4 years, by electors appointed for the purpose, and each State appoints as many electors, as the whole number of its Senators and Representatives. The salary of the President is $25,000 per annum, of the Vice President $5,000. The principal officers in the executive department are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General.

Since the establishment of the present government in 1789, the growth of the United States in population, commerce, and wealth has been without a parallel in the history of the world. In 1790, the value of the exports was $16,000,000: it is now about $70,000,000. The revenue in 1790, was $2,410,320; it is now more than $20,000,000. In 1790, the number of post offices was 75, and the extent of post-roads 1,875 miles; in 1821, the number of post-offices was 4,976, and the extent of post-roads 79,808 miles. The amount of shipping in 1790, was 486,090 tons; in 1820, 1,280,165 tons. For tables illustrating the state of the commerce, population, and resources of the United States, see *Appendix*.

Unity, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 30 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 978.

Unity, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 50 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,277.

Unity, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,436.

Unity, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,195.

Unna, r. which rises in Bosnia, on the borders of Croatia, and runs into the Save, 16 m. N. W. Gradisca.

Unna, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 23 m. S. Munster, 8 E. Dortmund. Lon. 7° 48′ E. Lat. 51° 33′ N. Pop. 3,150.

Unst, the most northerly of the smaller Shetland islands, about 8 miles long. Lon. 1° 6′ W. Lat. 61° 7′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Unterart, or *Art*, t. Switzerland, in Schweitz, at the S. extremity of the lake of Zug, 7 m. N. Schweitz.

Unsa, t. Russia, in Kostrom, and capital of a province, 92 m. E. N. E. Kostrom. Lon. 44° 14′ E. Lat. 57° 56′ N.

Vodina. See *Edessa*.

Vogel, r. Austria, which runs into the Traun, 8 m. S. W. Wels.

Vogel, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130° 46′ E. Lat. 5° 12′ S.

Vogel Islands, cluster of small islands, near the W. coast of Siam. Lon. 98° 55′ E. Lat. 7° 38′ N.

Voghera, t. Sardinian States, 12 m. S. Pavia, 25 S. S. W. Milan. Pop. 10,023.

Voglabruck, t. Austria, on the river Vogel, 27 m. S. S. E. Passau, 110 W. Vienna. Lon. 13° 35′ E. Lat. 48° 1′ N.

Vogtland, circle in the S. W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, containing 700 square miles, and 88,639 inhabitants. Plauen is the chief town.

Voiron, t. France, in Isere, 10 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 4,600.

Voitsberg, or *Woitssberg*, t. Austria, on the Kainach, 20 m. W. S. W. Gratz, 86 S. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° E. Lat. 47° 4′ N.

Vojussa, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 m. N. Valona.

Vokscha, r. Russia, which joins the Mezen, 16 m. N. Olenskoi.

Volano, s-p. Italy, at the mouth of the southern branch of the Po, 23 m. E. Ferrara.

Volcano, (an. *Hiera*,) one of the largest of the Lipari islands. Lon. 15° 13′ E. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

Volcano, isl. in the Pacific, 24 m. N. Egmont island. Lon. 165° 4′ E. Lat. 10° 17′ S.

Volckach, t. Bavaria, on the Maine, 11 m. N. E. Wurzburg, 12 S. Schweinfurt. Lon. 10° 14 E. Lat. 49° 54′ N. Pop. 1,740.

Volconda, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 95 m. S. Arcot. Lon. 79° 10′ E. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

Volga, r. Russia, formed by two streams, which unite in lon. 51° 20′ E. lat. 56° 40′ N. Its general course is first east, and then south, till it falls into the Caspian sea by 70 mouths. It is more than 3,000 miles long, being the longest river in Europe, and is navigable to Tver near its source. There is a canal connecting it with the Neva, which opens a communication between the Baltic and the Caspian, and it is supposed that 4,000 vessels pass through it annually. This river abounds in fish more than any other river of the old world.

Volhynia, government, Russia, bounded N. by Grodno and Minsk, E. by Kiev, S. by Padolia, and W. by the new kingdom of Poland.

Volisso, seaport, on the W. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 25° 56′ E. Lat 38° 27′ N.

Volkenmarck, or *Volkel Markt*, t. Austrian states, on the N. side of the Drave, 12 m. E. Clagenfurt, 10 S. W. St. Andre. Lon. 12° 20′ E. Lat. 46° 41′ N.

Volkmarsen, or *Volmarsheim*, t. Prussian states, in Westphalia, 18 m. S. E. Paderborn, 20 E. Brilon. Lon. 9° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 23′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Vollenhoven, t. Netherlands, in Overyssel, near the Zuyder Zee. It is not large, but carries on a considerable trade. 31 m. W. Covorden, 28 N. Deventer. Lon. 5° 51′ E. Lat. 52° 44′ N.

Vollore, t. France, in Puy de Dome, 5 m. S. S. E. Thiers. Pop. 3,330.

Volmar, t. Russia, in Riga, 56 m. N. N. E. Riga. Lon. 25° 14′ E. Lat. 57° 36′ N.

Volney, t. Oswego co. N. Y. on Onondaga river, 50 m. W. Rome. Pop. 1,691.

Volo, seaport, Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, in a gulf to which it gives name, 38 m. N. W. Larissa. Lon. 23° 12′ E. Lat. 39° 28′ N.

Vologda, city, Russia, and cap. of a government on the Suchona, the see of an archbishop, 320 m. S. Archangel, 308 E. Petersburg. Lon. 40° 14′ E. Lat. 59° 13′ 30″ N. Pop. 10,529.

Vologodskoi, government, Russia, bounded N. by Archangel, E. by Tobolsk, S. by Perm, Viatka, Kostrom, and Jaroslav, and W. by Olonetz and Novgorod. Sq. miles 178,490. Pop. 665,000. Lon. 39° to 59° E. Lat. 58° 30′ to 65° 20′ N.

Volpiano, t. Sardinian states, 9 m. N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 3,640.

Volta, t. A. Turkey, on the S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27° 16′ E. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

Volsk, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga, 76 m. N. E. Saratov. Lon. 47° 44′ E. Lat. 52° 15′ N.

Volta, or *Rio Volta*, r. Africa, which separates

Urgel, t. Spain, in Catalonia, the see of a bishop, 65 m. N. N. W. Barcelona, 60 N. E. Balbastro. Lon. 1° 22′ E. Lat. 42° 24′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Uri, canton, Switz. bounded N. by Schweitz, E. by Glaris, S. by Italy, and W. by Underwalden, 60 m. long and 28 broad. It consists of high mountains, and deep vallies. Altorff is the capital. Pop. 145,215 Catholics.

Urjup, one of the Kurile islands, 54 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. Lon. 169° E. Lat. 46° 25′ N.

Urkonge, or *Korkanje*, or *Orkange*, or *Urgenz*, t. Asia, and cap. of Charasm, on a branch of the Jihon, which runs into the lake Aral, 320 m. W. N. W. Samarcand. Lon. 58° 30′ E. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

Urkup, or *Yerkup*, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on the Kizel-ermak, 10 m. W. S. W. Tocat. Lon. 34° 18′ E. Lat. 38° 37′ N.

Urnaschen, t. Switzerland, 5 m. S. W. Appenzel.

Urquhart, t. Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Cromarty, 12 m. W. S. W. Cromarty.

Urrishead, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. Lon. 9° 48′ W. Lat. 54° 19′ N.

Ursel, t. Germany, 18 m. E. N. E. Mentz.

Urseren, t. Switz. in Uri, in a valley, to which it gives name, on the Reuss, 17 m. S. S. E. Altorff.

Usbeks, or *Usbek Tartars*, the ruling people of Grand Bukharia, and all the S. parts of Tartary. They are the most civilized of the Mahometan Tartars, but lead a pastoral life.

Usedom, isl. in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Pomeraqia, partly by the river Peene, and partly by the Frische Haff, 30 miles long. Lon. 13° 11′ to 13° 58′ E. Lat. 54° 15′ to 54° 45′ N. The town of *Usedom*, is on the S. W. coast, on the Frische Haff, 8 m. E. Anclam, 38 N. N. W. Old Stettin. Pop. 1,100.

Ushant, or *Ouessant*, (an. *Uxantis*,) isl. off the W. coast of France, 10 m. from the continent, and about 12 miles in circumference, defended by a castle. Lon. 5° W. Lat. 58° 29′ N. Pop. 700.

Usingen, t. in the dutchy of Nassau, 12 m. S. S. E. Weilburg, 22 N. E. Mentz. Pop. 1,500.

Usk, t. Eng. in Monmouth, on the river Usk, which falls into the Severn, 12 m. S. W. Monmouth, 140 W. London. Lon. 3° W. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Uslar, t. Hanover, 17 m. W. N. W. Gottingen. Pop. 1,550.

Usman, t. Russia, in Tambov, 40 m. S. W. Tambov. Lon. 40° 24′ E. Lat 52° 8′ N. Pop. 2,490.

Ussel, t. France, in Correze, 32 m. E. N. E. Uzerches, 30 N. E. Tulle. Lon. 2° 23′ E. Lat. 45° 23′ N. Pop. 3,036.

Ustaritz, t France, in Lower Pyrenees, 48 m. W. Pau, 6 S. Bayonne. Lon. 1° 23′ W. Lat. 43° 23′ N.

Ustica, isl. in the Mediterranean, 25 m. from the coast of Sicily. Lon. 13° 36′ E. Lat. 38° 44′ N.

Ustiug, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Dwina, at the conflux of the Suchona and the Jug; the see of an archbishop, 200 m. N. N. W. Viatka, 464 E. Petersburg. Lon. 45° 40′ E. Lat. 60° 56′ N. Pop. 8,933.

Ustiuzna, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the river Mologa, 144 m. E. Novgorod. Pop. 2,586.

Utawas. See *Ottawa*.

Utica, a flourishing incorporated post-village of N. Y. the commercial capital of the Great Western District of the state, situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, on the site of Old Fort Schuyler, 15 m. S. E. Rome, 93 W. N. W. Albany. It is handsomely laid out in streets and squares, and contains 7 houses of public worship; 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Roman Catholics; an academy, 4 printing offices, and 2 banks. The Supreme Court holds its October term in this town. This village is the central point where all the principal turnpikes from various parts of the state unite, and it forms the key of trade and travel between a large section of the western country and the Atlantic ports. The Erie canal passes through it and adds to its importance. Lat. 43° 6′ N. Lon. 75° 13′ W. Pop. 2,972.

Utica, t. Jefferson co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Harrod's creek, 8 m. N. Louisville.

Utica, p-v. Licking co. Ohio.

Utiel, t. Spain, in New Castile, 48 m. S. E. Cuenca. Pop. 4,000.

Utila, isl. in the Gulf of Honduras, 15 miles long. Lon. 87° 45′ W. Lat. 16° 4′ N.

Utrecht, province, Netherlands, which borders for a little distance on the Zuyder Zee, but on all other sides is environed by Holland and Guelderland; it enjoys a good air, and in most parts the soil is very fruitful. Pop. 108,000.

Utrecht, city, Netherlands, and cap. of the above province, is a handsome, large, and rich city, on the ancient Rhine. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and is fortified, but is not strong. The height of the tower of the cathedral is 380 feet, and from the top in a clear day, 15 or 16 cities may be seen. The principal streets are cut through with canals. The houses are of brick, and many of them stately. The university is very famous and attracts a great number of foreigners. The town is famous for the treaty of union, signed in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewise for the treaty of peace signed here in 1713, between France and the Grand Allies. 18 m. S. S. E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 11′ E. Lat. 52° 6′ N. Pop. 32,294.

Utrecht, t. Kings co. N. Y. at the W. end of Long Island, opposite Staten Island, 10 m. S. New York. Pop. 1,009.

Utrera, t. Spain, in Seville, 21 m. S. Seville. Pop. 6,000.

Uttoxeter, or *Utcester*, t. Eng. in Stafford co. 17 m. N. Litchfield, 136 N. W. London. Lon. 1° 52′ W. Lat. 52° 54′ N. Pop. 3,755.

Utznach, t. Switzerland, 23 m. S. E. Zurich. Lon. 8° 59′ E. Lat. 47° 8′ N.

Uwchland, t. Chester co. Pa.

Uxbridge, t. Eng. in Middlesex, near the Colne, 8 m. W. Windsor, 15 W. London. Lon. 0° 27′ W. Lat. 51° 34′ N. Pop. 2,411.

Uxbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 19 m. S. Worcester, 40 S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,551.

Uxel, t. France, in North Coasts, 6 m. N. N. W. Loudeac, 13 S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 6,711.

Uxerche, t. France, in Correze, 13 m. N. W. Tulle, 27 S. W. Limoges. Lon. 1° 39′ E. Lat. 45° 25′ N.

Uzes, t. France, in Gard. Near it is a medicinal spring. 12 m. N. Nismes, 18 W. Avignon. Lon. 4° 30′ E. Lat. 44° 1′ N. Pop. 5,069.

Uzelle, t. France, in Gironde, 6 m. W. Bazas, 27 S. S. W. Bourdeaux.

Wahrien, t. Mecklenburg, 14 m. N. E. Schwerin, 17 W. Gustrow. Lon. 11° 38′ E. Lat. 53° 50′ N.

Waiblingen, t. Wurtemberg, 7 m. E. N. E. Stuttgart, 8 W. Nordlingen. Lon. 9° 25′ E. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Pop. 2,600.

Waidhoven, t. Lower Austria, on the Ips, 66 m. W. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 14° 43′ E. Lat. 47° 54′ N. Pop. 3,620.

Waidhoren, Bohmisch, t. Austria, on the Taya, 40 m. W. Laab, 56 N. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° E. Lat. 48° 48′ N.

Wainfleet, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, on a creek of the German Sea, 15 m. N. E. Boston, 130 N.E. London. Lon. 0° 18′ W. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

Waitzen, or *Vaitz*, t. Hungary, on the Danube; the see of a bishop, 72 m. E. S. E. Presburg, 100 E. S. E. Vienna. Lon. 18° 38′ E. Lat. 47° 29′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Waitsfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt. 11 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 935.

Wait's river, Vt. which runs into the Connecticut at Bradford.

Wakatomika, r. Ohio, which joins the Muskingum, 13 m. above Zanesville.

Wake, inland co. of N. C. Pop. 20,102. Slaves 7,417. Engaged in agriculture 5,521, in commerce 69, in manufacture 440. Chief town, Raleigh.

Wakefield, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Calder. Great quantities of woollen cloth are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. 8 m. S. Leeds, 184 N. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Pop. 8,131.

Wakefield, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. 35 m. N. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,518.

Wakefield, Lower, t. Buck's co. Pa.

Wakefield, Upper, t. Buck's co. Pa.

Wakkamaw, r. which rises in a lake of the same name in N. Carolina, and flowing a southerly course 70 or 80 miles, empties into Winyaw bay at Georgetown, S. C.

Walachia, province, Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Moldavia, and Transylvania, E. by Bessarabia, S. by Bulgaria, and W. by the bannat of Temesvar and Transylvania. Extent 24,658 sq. miles. Population, 950,000. The air is temperate, the soil very fruitful, particularly in grain, wine, and melons; graziery here, too, is very considerable; but its principal reputation is for excellent horses. The inhabitants are principally of the Greek religion, but there are many Mahometans intermixed.

Walbeck, t. Germany, 24 m. S. Halberstadt.

Walcheren, isl. Netherlands, about 13 miles from N. to S. and 8 from E. to W.; situated in the German Sea, at the mouth of the Scheld. Middleburg is the capital. Lon. 3° 29′ E. Lat. 51° 34′ N.

Walcour, t. Netherlands, on the Heure, 21 m. W. S. W. Namur, 9 S. Charleroy.

Wald, t. Germany, 4 m. N. W. Solingen, 9 E. S. E. Dusseldorp.

Waldau, t. Silesia, 3 m. N. W. Lignitz.

Waldau, t. Prussia, 8 m. E. Konigsberg.

Waldburg, t. and castle, Germany, in Wurtemburg, which gives name to a county, between the Iller and the Danube, 7 m. N. Wangen, 35 S. S. W. Ulm.

Waldeck, principality, Germany, formed in 1815, out of the former counties of Waldeck and Pyrmont. It contains 476 square miles, 51,877 inhabitants, and has a revenue of £40,000. See *Waldeck county* and *Pyrmont*.

Waldeck, formerly a county of Germany, bounded N. by the bishopric of Paderborn, E. by Hesse, S. by Hesse, and W. by the dutchy of Westphalia. It lies between 51° and 51° 25′ N. lat. and between 8° 35′ and 9° 10′ E. lon. The number of sq. miles is 440, and the population 47,500.

Waldeck, t. Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 18 m. W. S. W. Cassel, 80 E. Cologne. Lon. 9° 2′ E. Lat. 51° 13′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Waldeck, (*Hohen*,) t. Bavaria, 30 m. S. S. E. Munich, 27 S. Wasserburg.

Walden, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. 22 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 580.

Walden's Island, small isl. in the North sea. Lon. 18° 10′ E. Lat. 80° 37′ N.

Waldenburg, t. Saxony, on the Mulda. The old town of Waldenburg, which lies on the other side of the Mulda, is famous for its earthen ware. 44 m. W. Dresden, 9 N. Zwickau. Lon. 12° 21′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 3,400.

Waldenburg, t. Switz. in Bale, 15 m. S. Bale, 15 N. E. Soleure.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, t. Silesia, 8 m. S. W. Schweidnitz, 18 S. Jauer. Lon. 16° 5′ E. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Waldenses, a people inhabiting the vallies of Piedmont, who endured most dreadful persecutions during the dark ages of the Church on account of their attachment to christianity. In 1814, they were about 17,000 in number.

Waldheim, t. Saxony, on the Zschopa, 25 m. S. E. Leipsic, 28 W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 51′ E. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 1,600.

Waldkirch, t. Baden, on the Elsach, 6 m. N. Friburg, 30 S. S. E. Strasburg. Lon. 8° E. Lat. 48° 7′ N. Pop. 2,033.

Waldmunchen, t. Bavaria, 30 m. N. E. Ratisbon, 28 E. S. E. Amberg. Pop. 1,144.

Waldoborough, p-t. and port of entry, Lincoln co. Maine, 22 m. N. E. Wiscasset, 180 N. E. Boston. Pop. 2,244. Amount of shipping in 1816, 19,882 tons.

Waldsaxen, or *Waldsach*, t. Bavaria, formerly imperial, 4 m. S. S. W. Egra, 25 E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,100.

Waldshut, t. Baden, on the Rhine, 19 m. W. Schaffhausen, 26 E. Bale. Pop. 1,023.

Waldstader See, or *Lake of Lucern*, or *Lake of the four Cantons*, one of the largest lakes of Switzerland, extending from Lucern to Altorff, 20 miles. The river Reuss passes through it.

Wales, (*Principality of*,) country, constituting a part of Great Britain, bounded N. and W. by the Irish Sea, E. by England, and S. by the Severn and the Bristol channel; about 150 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 broad. Extent, 8,125 square miles. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the air is good, the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small. In the mountains are found ores of various metals, free stone, limestone, and coal. Pop. in 1821, 717,438. The eldest son of the King of England is always created Prince of Wales.

Wales, (*New*,) name given to a part of N. America, situated to the S. E. and S. W. of Hudson's Bay, and divided into North and South.

Wales, t. Lincoln co. Maine, 26 m. N. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 515.

Wales, t. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. 903.

Walet, city, Africa, cap. of Beeroo, 250 m. W. Tombuctou. Lon. 2° 45′ W. Lat. 15° 45′ N.

Walgrund, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, and one of the Quarken islands, 10 miles long. Lon. 20° 53′ E. Lat. 63° 13′ N.

Wandiwash, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, 38 m. N. W. Pondicherry, 27 S. S. E. Arcot. Lon. 79° 46′ E. Lat. 12° 31′ N.

Wando, r. Charleston district, S. C. which runs into Cooper's river a few miles above Charleston.

Wandsworth, v. Eng. in Surry, on the Wandle, 5 m. S. W. London.

Wanfried, t. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra, 13 m. W. Mulhausen, 30 S. S. E. Cassel. Lon 10° 14′ E. Lat 51° 12′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Wangara, country, Africa, watered by the Niger, which passes through it from W. to E. It is subject to Bornou, which lies to the north.

Wangen, t. Switz. in Berne, 20 m. S. Berne.

Wangen, t. Germany, in Wurtemburg, on the Argen, lately imperial. 22 m. W. Kempten, 12 E. S. E. Ravensburg. Lon. 10° 50′ E. Lat. 47° 43′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Wangeroeg, isl. in the German ocean, 12 miles in circumference, 4 m. from the coast of Friesland. Lon. 7° 45′ E. Lat. 53° 44′ N.

Wansen, t. Silesia, 10 m. S. S. W. Ohlau, 11 S. W. Brieg. Pop. 800.

Wantage, t. Eng. in Berkshire, 13 m. S. S. W. Oxford, 60 W. London. Lon. 1° 21′ W. Lat. 51° 35′ N.

Wantage, t. Sussex co. N. J. 15 m. N. Newtown. Pop. 3,307.

Wantzenau, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 6 m. N. Strasburg.

Wansleben, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 10 m. W. S. W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,100.

Wapakonetta, Indian v. Ohio, on the Auglaize.

Wapatoo island, in Columbia river, at the confluence of the Multnomah. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad.

Wappinger's creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson, 8 miles below Poughkeepsie.

Wappinger's creek, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y.

Wappo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 8° 20′ W. Lat. 4° 55′ N.

Wappocomo, r. Va. which runs into the Potomac, 9 m. E. S. E. Fort Cumberland.

Wara, city, Africa, cap. of Bergoo, 35 m. S. S. E. Bornou. Lon. 25° 30′ E. Lat. 15° 30′ N.

Warang, or *Formosa*, small isl. near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 16° 28′ W. Lat. 11° 26′ N.

Warangole, t. Hind. in Golconda, 45 m. N.N.E. Hydrabad, 220 E. Visiapour. Lon. 79° 15′ E. Lat. 17° 55′ N.

Warberg, t. Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 m. S. S. E. Paderborn. Lon. 9° 11′ E. Lat. 51° 37′ N. Pop. 2,300.

Warberg, s-p. Sweden, with a harbour on the North sea, which at present has only depth enough for small vessels. It carries on considerable trade. 32 m. N. N. W. Halmstadt, 34 S. Gotheborg. Lon. 12° 4′ E. Lat. 57° 7′ N.

Ward, r. Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the North sea, 15 m. N. N. W. Ripen.

Ward, t. Worcester co. Mass. 7 m. S. Worcester, 45 W. S. W. Boston. Pop. 608.

Wardan, or *Ras Wardan*, cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red Sea, 5 m. S. Mastura.

Wardbridge, t. Eng. in Cornwall, on the Alan, 5 m. N. N. E. Bodmin, 241 W. S. W. London. Lon. 4° 40′ W. Lat. 50° 33′ N.

Warde, or *Varde*, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on the river Ward, 18 m. N. Ripen. Lon. 8° 28′ E. Lat. 55° 35′ N.

Wardein Gros, t. Hungary, on the river Koros, surrounded by good fortifications; the see of a bishop. The adjoining fortress is a regular pentagon, well fortified, beside a deep and broad moat. Pop. 4,000. 66 m. N. Temesvar, 54 W. Colosvar. Lon. 21° 32′ E. Lat. 46° 53′ N.

Wardhus, or *Vardhuys*, t. Norwegian Lapland, and chief place of a government, defended by a castle. Lon. 30° 28′ E. Lat. 70° 16′ N.

Wardour Castle, an ancient castle of England, in Wiltshire, 18 m. W. Salisbury.

Wardsborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt. 38 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,016.

Wardsbridge, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.

Wardwell, p-v. Jefferson co. N. Y.

Ware, t. Eng. in Herts, on the E. side of the river Lea; a town of very considerable trade, especially in malt, of which it is said 5,000 quarters have been sometimes sent in one week to London. 21 m. N. London. Lat. 51° 49′ N. Pop. 3,369.

Ware, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 21 m. S. E. Northampton. Pop. 1,154.

Ware, r. Worcester co. Mass. which receives the Quaboag, at Brookfield, and takes the name of Chicapee.

Waree, t. Africa, cap. of a country, 60 m. S. Benin. Lon. 4° 48′ E. Lat. 5° 25′ N.

Wareham, t England, in Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itself into Pool harbor. It sends two members to parliament. 10 m. W. S. W. Pool, 114 S. W. London. Lon. 2° 14′ W. Lat. 50° 40′ N.

Wareham, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. on the sea coast, 17 m. S. Plymouth. Pop. 952.

Warendorff, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, on the Ems, 12 m. S. E. Munster. Lon. 8° 6′ E. Lat. 51° 52′ N. Pop. 3,900.

Wargela, t. Africa, in Sahara, 250 m. N. W. Agades. Lon. 9° 50′ E. Lat. 23° 35′ N.

Wargrave, t. England, in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 7 m. N. E. Reading.

Wariba, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 59° 8′ W. Lat. 6° 54′ N.

Wark, v. Eng. in Northumberland, near the Tweed, 11 m. N. W. Woller, 3 S. W. Coldstream.

Warkworth, t. Eng. in Northumberland, 14 m. N. Morpeth, 300 N. London. Pop. 614.

Warmbrunn, t. Silesia, celebrated for its warm baths, 3 m. S. S. W. Hirschberg. Pop. 1,900.

Warmeland, province, in the old division of Sweden, bounded N. by Norway and the province of Dalecarlia; E. by Westmanland and Nericia, S. by the Wenner lake, and W. by Norway.

Warminster, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, 22 m. W. S. W. Salisbury, 97 W. S. W. London. Lon. 2° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 12′ N.

Warminster, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 695.

Warminster, p-t. Amherst co. Va. on James river, 90 m. above Richmond.

Warm Spring Mountains, or *Jackson's Mountains*, ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Va.

Warm Springs of Buncombe. See *Buncombe*.

Warm Springs, p-v. York co. Pa.

Warm Springs. See *Washita*.

Warmstadt, or *Wormit*, t. Prussia, 42 m. S. S. W. Konigsberg. Lon. 20° 7′ E. Lat. 54° 3′ N.

Warne, or *Warnow*, r. Mecklenburg, which passes by Rostock, and runs into the Baltic.

Warnemunde, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warne, 9 m. N. Rostock.

Warner, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 16 m. W. Concord. Pop. 2,246.

Warnersville, p-v. Jefferson co. Geo.

Warneton, t. Netherlands, 2 posts N. W. Lille, 2 S. E. Ypres. Pop. 5,200.

Warwick, co. Eng. bounded N. E. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S. by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and N. W. by Staffordshire; 50 miles long from N. to S. Pop. 228,735.

Warwick, co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

Warwick, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 33 m. S. E. Three Rivers.

Warwick, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. 12 m. E. Greenfield. Pop. 1,256.

Warwick, t. and cap. Kent co. R. I. on the N. W. arm of Narraganset bay, with a good harbor for vessels of from 20 to 50 tons. Pop. 3,643. It is extensively engaged in manufactures, having, beside smaller manufactures, no less than 15 cotton factories, containing together 18,000 spindles. It has also some shipping employed in the coasting trade. Here are 2 incorporated banks. The village of Apponaug is in the S. part of the town, 10 m. S. S. W. Providence, and contains about 50 houses, an academy, and a Baptist church.

Warwick, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Goshen, 54 N. New-York, 120 S. Albany. Pop. 4,506. Here is an academy. It has extensive iron works.

Warwick, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,115.

Warwick, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,777.

Warwick, t. Cecil co. Md. 9 m. N. E. Georgetown.

Warwick, co. Va. bounded N. by York co. E. by Elizabeth city co. S. by James river, and W. by James city co. Pop. 1,608. Slaves 954. Engaged in agriculture 511, in commerce 2, in manufactures 12. At the court-house is a post-office.

Warwick, t. Chesterfield co. Va. on the S. side of James river, 5 m. below Richmond.

Warwick, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 485.

Warwick, co. Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. 1,749. Engaged in commerce 19. Chief town, Darlington.

Wasa, or *Vasa*, seaport, Russia, 50 m. N. Abo. Lon. 21° 29' E. Lat. 63° 5' N. Pop. 2,178.

Washes, The, lands on the coast of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, which are passable at low water, but overflowed by every tide. They are dangerous to strangers, who are unacquainted with the quick-sands.

Washington, co. Maine, bounded E. by New-Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Penobscot and Hancock counties. Pop. 12,774. Engaged in agriculture 1,994, in commerce 452, in manufactures 377. Chief town, Machias.

Washington, t. Hancock co. Maine, 20 m. N.W. Castine.

Washington, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 32 m. W. Concord. Pop. 992.

Washington, co. Vt. inclosed by the counties of Orleans, Caledonia, Orange, Addison, and Chittenden. Pop. 14,113. Engaged in agriculture 1,883, in commerce 39, in manufactures 306. Chief town, Montpelier.

Washington, p-t. Orange co. Vt. 43 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,160.

Washington, Mount, the highest summit of the White Mountains, N. H. See *White Mountains*.

Washington, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 8 m. E. Lenox. Pop. 750.

Washington, co. R. I. bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Narraganset bay, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Pop. 15,687. Engaged in agriculture 2,745, in commerce 137, in manufactures 694. Chief town, South Kingston.

Washington, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 40 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,187. Here are 2 mills for sawing marble, 2 forges, 1 slitting mill, 1 nail factory, 2 trip hammers, 4 grain mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 5 saw mills.

Washington, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Vermont, S. by Rensselaer co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 38,331. Engaged in agriculture 6,174, in commerce 177, in manufactures 1,368. Chief towns, Salem and Kingsbury.

Washington, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. 15 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie, 80 S. Albany. Pop. 2,882. Here is a respectable Quaker boarding school, with a building 3 stories high for the accommodation of 100 scholars.

Washington, v. in Watervliet, N. Y. on the Hudson, opposite Troy. Here is a U. States arsenal.

Washington, p-t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,876.

Washington, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 1,225.

Washington, co. Pa. bounded N. by Alleghany co. and W. by Brooke co. Pop. 40,038. Engaged in agriculture 7,432, in commerce 277, in manufactures 1,902. Chief town, Washington.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Penn. near the head branches of Chartier's creek, 25 m. S. W. Pittsburg, 32 E. N. E. Wheeling, 25 N. W. Brownsville. It is a flourishing town, surrounded by a fertile and well cultivated country, and contained in 1818, an elegant court-house, a college, 2 banks, 2 printing-offices, a large steam flour mill, besides other manufacturing establishments, 400 dwelling houses, and 1,687 inhabitants. Washington college was established in this place about 15 years since, and had in 1817, a president, 2 professors, a library and philosophical apparatus, and 60 or 70 students connected with it, either as undergraduates, or as pursuing preparatory studies. The course of education is completed in three years. The principal college edifice is of stone, with two brick wings.

Washington, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,749.

Washington, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 4,797.

Washington, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,057.

Washington, t. Lancaster co. Pa. on the E. bank of the Susquehannah, 3 m. below Columbia.

Washington, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,743.

Washington, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1810, 438.

Washington, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,478.

Washington, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,001.

Washington, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,427.

Washington, co. Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Frederick co. S. by the Potomac, and W. by Alleghany co. Pop. 23,075. Slaves 3,201. Engaged in agriculture 3,361, in commerce 136, in manufactures 1,637. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Washington City, in the District of Columbia, the metropolis of the United States of America, is pleasantly situated on the N. E. bank of the river Potomac, at the point of land formed by the junction of the Eastern branch, 300 miles from the mouth of the river, and 3 below the head of the tide. It is separated from Georgetown on the N. W. by Rock creek, and Tyber creek passes through the middle of the city. Washington is regularly laid out in streets running due north and south, intersected by others at right angles. Besides these streets, which are from 80 to 110 feet wide, there are avenues from 130 to 160 feet broad which diverge from centres in various parts of the city, crossing the other streets transversely. The

avenues are named after the different States in the Union, the streets which run east and west after the letters of the alphabet, and those which run north and south are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. At the points from which the avenues diverge are spacious squares. The ground embraced in the plan of the city is very extensive, but only a small portion of it is yet occupied with buildings.

The principal public buildings and establishments are—1. The Capitol, which is finely situated on an eminence, commanding a view of every part of the city, and a considerable portion of the adjacent country. According to the original plan, it is to be composed of a central edifice and two wings. The two wings were in a considerable state of forwardness in 1814, when the British army under General Ross gained possession of the city and destroyed them, together with the President's house and other public structures, and an extensive library which had been purchased for the use of Congress. The wings of the Capitol are now re-built, and the central building has been commenced. The wings are each 100 feet square, and the whole building when completed will be a most magnificent edifice, presenting a front of 362 feet. 2. The President's house, situated about a mile and a half west of the capitol, on the avenue leading to Georgetown. It is 170 feet by 85, and two stories high. 3. Four spacious brick buildings erected in the vicinity of the President's house, for the accommodation of the heads of the great departments of government. 4. A comfortable marine barrack, with a house for the residence of the commandant of the marine corps. 5. An extensive navy yard, situated on the Eastern Branch, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. Here is an elegant marble monument, erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren, who fell before Tripoli. 6. A small fort, which, from the extreme southern point of the land on which the city stands, commands the channel of the Potomac. And, 7. The general post-office, a brick edifice, about a mile W. N. W. of the Capitol, where the patent office is also kept. The style of the architecture of the Capitol is Corinthian, and that of the President's house Ionic; and both buildings are constructed of free-stone. The capitol square is inclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing; and being planted with trees, and otherwise ornamented, will afford a delightful walk for the inhabitants and visitors of the city. Similar improvements are going on at the President's square, which will add greatly to its beauty and accommodations.

Besides the buildings and establishments above enumerated, Washington contains a city hall, a theatre, a penitentiary, a circus, 2 masonic halls, 4 banks, including a branch of the U. States bank, a female orphan asylum, a Lancasterian School, 9 printing offices, an extensive cannon foundery, a paper mill, a window-glass manufactory, and 13 houses for public worship, 3 for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 2 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 2 for Catholics, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Unitarians. Adjoining the city is a brick edifice for a college, 4 stories high, and 117 feet long by 47 wide, situated on elevated ground, nearly north of the President's house, and commanding an extensive prospect of the city, Georgetown, Alexandria, the Potomac river, &c. Among the other literary institutions are a medical society, a botanical society, and the Columbian Institute, which consists of 5 classes, viz. mathematical sciences, physical sciences, moral and political sciences, general literature, and the fine arts. There is a bridge about one mile long over the Potomac, on piles, built in 1809; three bridges are erected over the Eastern Branch, and two over Rock creek. There is also a canal connecting Tyber creek with the Eastern branch.

The amount expended by the U. States on the public buildings previously to their destruction by the British in August, 1814, was $1,214,291, and there have been appropriated towards rebuilding the same, $1,207,788. The value of the lands belonging to the U. States within the city on the 31st Dec. 1816, was estimated at more than $7,000,000, and the lots which had been sold previously to that period had yielded to the national treasury $689,195. Pop. 13,322, of whom 2,045 were slaves. The number of houses in 1822, was 2,229, of which about one half were of brick. *Lat.* 38° 58′ N. Lon. of the capitol, 76° 55′ 30″ W. *from* Greenwich.

Washington, co. in the S. W. part of Va. Pop. 12,444. Slaves 1,908. Engaged in agriculture 2,491, in commerce 22, in manufactures 381. Chief town, Abingdon.

Washington, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Washington, co. N. C. Pop. 3,986. Slaves 1,667. Engaged in agriculture 1,103, in commerce 10, in manufactures 56. Chief town, Plymouth.

Washington, p-t. Beaufort co. N. C. on the E. bank of Tar river, 40 m. from its mouth. Vessels drawing 9 feet water ascend to this place.

Washington, co. Georgia, on the E. side of Oconee river. Pop. 10,627. Slaves 3,898. Engaged in agriculture 1,343, in commerce 33, in manufactures 62. Chief town, Sandersville.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Wilkes co. Geo. 50 m. W. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 695. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, academy, and printing office, from which a newspaper is issued.

Washington, co. Alabama, on the W. side of the Tombigbee. Chief town, St. Stephens.

Washington, p-t. Adams co. Mississippi, is on St. Catherine's creek, about 6 miles E. of Natchez, in a healthy and pleasant situation, and surrounded by wealthy and well peopled settlements. For 15 years it was the seat of government for Mississippi Territory. Jefferson college in this town was incorporated in 1802, and an edifice 170 feet by 40 has been erected for the accommodation of students. Pop. in 1810, 524; in 1818, estimated at 1,000.

Washington, co. Louisiana. Pop. 2,517. Slaves 559. Engaged in agriculture 1,474, in commerce 1, in manufactures 5.

Washington, co. East Tennessee, bordering on N. Carolina. Pop. 9,557. Slaves 979. Engaged in agriculture 1,712, in commerce 21. Chief town, Jonesborough.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Rhea co. E. Tennessee, on the W. side of Tennessee river, 75 m. S. W. Knoxville.

Washington, co. Kentucky. Pop. 15,957. Slaves 3,734. Engaged in agriculture 4,129, in commerce 29, in manufactures 203. Chief town, Springfield.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Mason co. Ken. 3 m. S. W. Maysville. It is regularly laid out, and contains a brick jail, 2 churches, 1 for Presbyter-

ans, of stone, and 1 for Baptists, an academy, and a printing office.

Washington, co. Ohio, on Ohio river, at the junction of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Pop. 10,425. Engaged in agriculture 2,051, in commerce 43, in manufactures 387. Chief town, Marietta.

Washington, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 1,942.

Washington, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 700.

Washington, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 715.

Washington, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 456.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Fayette co. Ohio, 40 m. S. W. Columbus, 30 N. Chillicothe. It contains a court house and jail, and about 40 houses. Pop. 191.

Washington, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 10 m. above Columbus. Pop. 137.

Washington, p-t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 10 m. E. Cambridge. Pop. 161.

Washington, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 668.

Washington, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 490.

Washington, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami, 11 m. below Dayton. Pop. 3,174.

Washington, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, in which is Circleville, the seat of justice for the county. Pop. 2,000.

Washington, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,562.

Washington, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 638.

Washington, t. Scioto co. Ohio, at the junction of the Scioto and Ohio rivers, opposite Portsmouth. Pop. 505.

Washington, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 929.

Washington, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 379.

Washington, co. Indiana. Pop. 9,039. Engaged in agriculture 2,650, in commerce 15, in manufactures 59. Chief town, Salem.

Washington, p-t. and cap. Davis co. Indiana, at the forks of White river, 20 m. from Vincennes. It contains a court house and jail.

Washington, co. Illinois, on Kaskaskias river. Pop. 1,517. Engaged in agriculture 77, in commerce 18, in manufactures 39. Chief town, Covington.

Washington, co. Missouri. Pop. 2,769, of whom 425 are slaves. Engaged in agriculture 688, in commerce 15, in manufactures 65. Chief town, Potosi.

Washington Islands, islands near the W. coast of N. America, called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*.

Washington Point, point of land formed by the confluence of the S. and E. branches of Elizabeth river, 1 m. above Norfolk. Here is a U. States marine hospital of brick.

Washingtonville, p-v. in Blooming grove, Orange co. N. Y.

Washitta. See *Washitta*.

Wassela, country, Africa, bounded S. by Guinea. Lon. 4° 50′ to 5° 45′ W. Lat. 10° 50′ to 12° 20′ N.

Wassens Point, cape on the E. coast of Cochinchina. Lat. 12° 3′ N.

Wasserburg, t. Bavaria, with a castle, the chief trade is in salt, 38 m. W. N. W. Salzburg, 30 E. Munich. Lon. 12° 13′ E. Lat. 48° 3′ N. Pop. 2,031.

Wassertrudingen, t. Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 13 m. S. Anspach, 10 E. Dinkensbuhl. Lon. 10° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 2′ N. Pop. 1,942.

Wasungen, t. Germany, in Saxe-Meinungen, on the Werra, 3 m. N. Meinungen, 4 S. W. Smalkalden. Lon. 10° 38′ E. Lat. 50° 41′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Watauga, r. which rises in N. Carolina, and passing into Tennessee, joins the Holston.

Watch Point, cape, R. I. 7 leagues from Block Island.

Watcher, North, or Seven Islands, small islands, in the Straits of Macassar, near the W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119° 33′ E Lat. 0° 27′ S.

Watcher, South. Lon. 119° 24′ E. Lat. 0° 3′ S.

Watchet, t. Eng. in Somerset co. on the Bristol Channel, formerly a place of considerable trade, 20 m. N. W. Taunton, 153 W. London. Lon. 3° 29′ W. Lat. 51° 9′ N.

Watchoo, small isl. in the South Pacific. Lon. 158° 15′ W. Lat. 20° 1′ S.

Waterborough, p-t. York co. Maine, 25 m. N. York Pop. 1,763.

Waterbury, p-t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river, 12 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,269.

Waterbury, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct. 20 m. from New-Haven. Pop. 2,882. Here is a manufactory of gilt buttons.

Wateree, small r. S. C. joins the Catawba and and gives its name to the common stream which unites with the Congaree to form Santee river.

Waterford, city and seaport, Ireland, on the river Suir, which soon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called *Waterford Harbor*. It is the see of a bishop. The commerce with England and other countries is very considerable; and packet boats sail regularly to and from Milford-Haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. 53 m. E. N. E. Cork, 75 S. S. W. Dublin. Lon. 7° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 14′ N. Pop. 35,000.

Waterford, county, Ireland, bounded N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the sea, and W. by Cork. Pop. about 110,000.

Waterford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 12 m. S. W. Paris. Pop. 1,035.

Waterford, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 32 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,247.

Waterford, t. New-London co. Ct. on the Thames, 4 m. from New-London, 37 from Hartford. It contains 2 churches for Baptists. Pop. 2,239.

Waterford, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson, at its confluence with the Mohawk, opposite Lansingburgh, with which it is connected by a bridge, 10 m. above Albany. A bridge is also here thrown across the Mohawk, and commands a view of Cahoos falls. The village of Waterford is handsomely laid out, and contains an academy for females, 2 churches, and about 200 houses. Pop. 1,184.

Waterford, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 2,447.

Waterford, p t. Erie co. Pa. on Le Boeuf, a navigable branch of French creek, 16 m. S. Lake Erie. The creek is here 2 rods wide, but of depth sufficient for boats of the greatest burden, and is the thoroughfare of the commerce between Pittsburg and Erie. Waterford contains about 50 houses. Pop. 579.

Waterford, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Waterford, t. Susquehannah co. Pa. Pop. 790.

Waterford, p-v. Loudon co. Va.

Waterford, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 16 miles above Marietta. Pop. 475. Another of the same name, in the same co. Pop. 405.

Waterloo, v. Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 m. S. Brussels, rendered famous by one of the most tremendous and eventful battles recorded in modern history, fought on Sunday, June 18th, 1815, be-

Wayne, co. Illinois, W. of Edwards co. Pop. 1,114. Engaged in agriculture 217, in commerce 3.

Wayne, co. Missouri. Pop. 1,443. Engaged in agriculture 2.

Wayne, co. Michigan Territory. Chief town, Detroit. Pop. (except Detroit,) 2,152. Engaged in agriculture 451, in commerce 5, in manufactures 46.

Waynesborough, borough and p-t. Franklin co. Pa.

Waynesborough, p-t. and cap. Green co. Pa. 22 m. S. Washington, 51 S. S. W. Pittsburg. Pop. 298.

Waynesborough, p-v. Augusta co. Va.

Waynesborough, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. N. C. on the Neuse, 50 m. S. E. Raleigh.

Waynesborough, p-t. and cap. Burke co. Geo. on Briar creek, 14 m. from Savannah river, 30 S. Augusta, 25 N. E. Louisville, 100 N. W. Savannah. It contains a court-house and jail, an academy, and 2 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists.

Waynesburg, v. in Haverstraw, Rockland co. N. Y. the most considerable place in the county. Here is an academy.

Waynesburg, p-v. Chester co. Pa.

Waynesville, p-v. and cap. Haywood co. N. C.

Waynesville, p-t. Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 10 m. E. Lebanon. Pop. 517.

Waynesville, t. Wood co. Ohio. Pop. 517.

Wear. See *Ware*.

Weare, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 14 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 2,781.

Weathersfield, p-t. Windsor co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 7 m. below Windsor. Pop. 2,301.

Weatherefield. See *Wetherefield*, Ct.

Weatherefield, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 5 m. S. E. Warren. Pop. 526.

Webhamet, r. Maine, which runs into the Atlantic, at Wells.

Wechselburg, t. Saxony, 4 m. N. N. E. Penig, 3 S. Rochlitz.

Wed el Kibbeer, (an. *Ampsaga*,) r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. Seba Rous. Lon. 6° 28′ E. Lat. 36° 57′ N.

Wed el Mailah, i. e. *The Salt River*, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. S. E. cape Figalo.

Wed el Shaier, r. Africa, which after a N. E. course of 30 miles changes its name to Mailah, and finally loses itself in the Shott.

Wedenschweil, t. Switz. on the S. W. coast of lake Zurich, 9 m. S. Zurich, 10 N. E. Zug.

Wednesbury, or *Wedgebury*, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, in the midst of mines of coal, with manufactures of nails, hammers, axes, &c. 8 m. N. W. Birmingham, 118 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 1′ W. Lat. 52° 33′ N. Pop. 5,372.

Weebotuck, r. N. Y. which enters the Housatonnuc, at Dover, on the borders of the State.

Weels, r. Germany, which falls into the Weser, 8 m. N. W. Bremen.

Weerdt, or *Werdt*, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, on the Old Issel, 40 m. W. Munster. Lon. 6° 33′ E. Lat. 51° 52′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Weert, t. Netherlands, 10 m. W. Ruremond, 13 S. W. Venlo. Lon. 5° 43′ E. Lat. 51° 17′ N.

Weferlingen, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 25 m. N. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,400.

Wegeleben, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 5 m. N. Quedlingburg, 4 E. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,100.

Wehlen, or *Wehlau*, or *Wehl-Stadtel*, t. Saxony, 5 m. S. Pirna. Pop. 650.

Weichtersbach, or *Wechterbach*, t. Germany, on the Kinzig, 23 m. E. Francfort on the Maine.

Weida, r. Silesia, joins the Oder, near Breslau.

Weiden, t. Bavaria, on the Nab, 17 m. N. E. Sulsbach, 42 N. Ratisbon. Lon. 12° 3° E. Lat. 49° 40′ N. Pop. 2,152.

Weighton, or *Market-Wighton*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, 18 m. S. S. E. York, 191 N. London.

Weil, t. Wurtemberg, on the Wirm, 10 m. W. S. W. Stuttgart, 40 N. E. Friburg. Lon. 8° 50′ E. Lat. 48° 48′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Weilburg, t. Germany, in Nassau, 9 m. W. Wetzlar, 21 N. Mentz. Lon. 8° 18′ E. Lat. 50° 26′ N. Pop. 1,800.

Weile, or *Wedel*, seaport, Denmark, in North Jutland, on a bay, in the Little Belt, 38 m. N. E. Ripen, 35 S. S. W. Aarhuus. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 55° 45′ N.

Weilhaim, or *Weilheim*, t. Bavaria, 26 m. S. W. Munich, 38 S. S. E. Augsburg. Lon. 11° 4′ E. Lat. 47° 44′ N. Pop. 1,862.

Weilheim, t. Wurtemberg, on the Lauter, 20 m. N. E. Ulm, 20 S. E. Stuttgart. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 48° 33′ N.

Weimar, Grand Dutchy of, one of the German States. It consists of two detached territories in the centre of Germany, one called the province of Weimar, the other the province of Eisenach, containing together 1,460 square miles, with 201,000 inhabitants, 33 cities, 10 market towns, and 679 villages. The revenue is £150,000.

Weimar, t. Germany, and capital of Saxe-Weimar, with a palace, in which the duke has a valuable library of 100,000 volumes, a cabinet of medals, a museum, and a gallery of paintings; and where are kept the archives of the Ernestine line of the dukes of Saxony. 94 m. W. Dresden, 46 S. W. Leipsic. Lon. 11° 22′ E. Lat. 51° 2′ N. Pop. 10,000.

Weinfelden, t. Switzerland, 4 miles S. W. Constance, 25 N. E. Zurich. Pop. 2,000.

Weingarten, t. Baden, 13 m. S. S. E. Spire, 21 S. S. E. Manheim. Lon. 8° 30′ E. Lat. 49° 3′ N. Pop. 2,622.

Weinheim, t. Baden, famous for its wine, 9 m. N. Heidelberg, 8 N. E. Manheim. Pop. 4,039.

Weinsberg, t. Wurtemberg, 5 m. N. E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,700. The valley in which it lies is famous for its wine.

Weisenhorn, t. Baden, on the Roth, 11 m. S. E. Ulm. Lon. 10° 8′ E. Lat. 48° 17′ N.

Weiskirchen, or *Hranitse*, t. Moravia, 15 m. E. N. E. Prerau, 24 E. S. E. Olmutz. Lon. 17° 43′ E. Lat. 49° 30′ N. Pop. 3,200.

Weismayn, t. Bavaria, 20 m. N. E. Bamberg. Lon. 11° 18′ E. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

Weissemburg, or *Korn Weissemburg*, or *Wissemburg*, t. France, in Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, at the foot of the Vosges, 27 m. N. Strasburg, 12 S. S. W. Landau. Lon. 8° E. Lat. 49° 3′ N. Pop. 4,097.

Weissemburg, t. Bavaria, with 2 churches and a medicinal spring, 28 m. S. S. W. Nuremberg, 43 W. Ratisbon. Lon. 10° 55′ E. Lat. 48° 58′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Weissemburg, or *Alba Julia*, or *Carlsburg*, or *Fejerwar*, t. Transylvania, capital of a county, and see of a bishop, on the Maros, 90 m. N. E. Temesvar. Lon. 24° 10′ E. Lat. 46° 16′ N. Pop. 11,279.

Werben, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, at the conflux of the Havel and Elbe, 33 m. N. N. W. Brandenburg, 53 W. N. W. Berlin. Lon. 29° 44′ E. Lat. 52° 53′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Werben, t. Prussian States, in Pomerania, 9 m. S. S. W. Stargard.

Werdau, t. Saxony, 6 m. W. Zwickau. Pop. 3,000.

Werden, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, on the Roer, 11 m. N. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,700. Lon. 6° 55′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N.

Werdenberg, fortified t. Switzerland, in Glarus. 11 m. S. S. E. Appenzell, 25 E. N. E. Glarus.

Werder, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Havel, 4 m. W. Potzdam. Pop. 1,600.

Were, or *Wear*, (an. *Vedra*,) r. Eng. which runs into the sea at Sunderland; another runs into the Avon near Trowbridge.

Weremouth, Bishop's, t. Eng. in Durham, on the Were, 12 m. N. N. E. Durham. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 54° 59′ N.

Weremouth, Monk's, t. Eng. in Durham, at the mouth of the Were, opposite Sunderland.

Werfen, t. and fortress, Austria, on the Salza, 15 m. N. W. Radstadt, 14 S. S. W. Halein.

Wergela, or *Guergela*, t. Africa, in Biledulgerid, 300 m. S. Algiers. Lon. 4° 10′ E. Lat. 31° 45′ N.

Werl, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 13 m. W. S. W. Lippstadt, 52 N. E. Cologn. Lon. 7° 58′ E. Lat. 51° 33′ N.

Werne, t. Prussian Westphalia, 19 m. S. Munster. Lon. 7° 48′ E. Lat. 51° 38′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Wernigerode, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 12 m. S. W. Halberstadt, 27 S. S. E. Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 10° 52′ E. Lat. 51° 53′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Wernits, r. Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Donauwert.

Werra, r. Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, passes by Eisfeld, Hildberghausen, Meinungen, Creutzberg, Allendorf, &c. and joining the Fulda at Munden, forms the Weser.

Wersala, small isl. near the coast of Finland, at the entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 31° 6′ E. Lat. 60° 46′ N.

Wertheim, t. Germany, in Baden, at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber, 42 m. E. N. E. Manheim, 20 W. Wurtzburg. Lon. 9° 35′ E. Lat. 49° 49′ N. Pop. 3,227.

Werther, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 5 m. N. N. W. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,300.

Wertingen, t. Bavaria, 14 m. N. N. W. Augsburg, 30 N. E. Ulm.

Werwick, or *Warwick*, or *Verwick*, t. Netherland, on the Lys, 3 m. S. W. Menin. Pop. 4,151.

Wesel, t. Prussian States, in Cleves-and-Berg, on the Rhine, 17 m. E. S. E. Cleves. Lon. 6° 36 E. Lat. 51° 38′ N. Pop. 6,500.

Wesel, or *Ober Wesel*, t. Germany, 20 m. S. Coblentz, 46 E. N. E. Treves.

Wesenberg, t. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 42 m. N. Spandau. Pop. 1,700.

Wesep, t. Holland, on the Vecht, well fortified towards the east, 4 m. S. E. Amsterdam.

Weser, r. Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, flows into the German sea in lon. 8° E. lat. 53° 48′ N.

Wesley, t. Washington co. Ohio, 15 m. W. Marietta. Pop. 392.

Weslingbuhren, t. Holstein, 53 m. N. W. Hamburg, 30 S. W. Sleswick.

West, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,244.

West, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 722.

West Bay, bay of the English Channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon.

Westborough, p-t. Worcester co Mass. 13 m. E. Worcester, 30 W. Boston. Pop. 1,326.

West Boylston, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 10 m. N. Worcester. Pop. 886.

West Bridgewater, t. Plymouth co. Mass. incorporated in 1822.

Westbrook, formerly *Stroudwater*, t. Cumberland co. Maine, 3 m. W. Portland. Pop. 2,494.

Westbrook, p-v. Bladen co. N. C.

Westbury, bor. and t. Eng. in Wilts, 26 m. W. N. W. Salisbury, 101 W. London. Lon. 2° 12′ W. Lat. 51° 15′ N. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Westbury, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 80 m. S. S. E. Three Rivers.

West Cambridge, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 9 m. from Boston. Pop. 1,064.

West Cayuga, small v. Seneca co. N. Y. on the W. side of Cayuga lake, connected with East Cayuga by a bridge 316 rods long.

West Chester, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.

West Chester, co. N. Y. bounded N. by Putnam co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by the Hudson. Pop. 32,638. Engaged in agriculture 4,993, in commerce 251, in manufactures 1,614. Chief towns, Bedford and White Plains.

Westchester, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 12 m. from New-York. Pop. 2,162. It has many elegant country seats.

Westchester, p-t. borough, and cap. Chester co. Pa. 24 m. W. Philadelphia. It contains a courthouse, jail, market house, bank, and Catholic church. Pop. 552.

Westchester, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

Westeras, province, Sweden, comprising the W. parts of Westmanland, and North Upland. Sq. miles, 2,882. Pop. 86,583.

Westeras, or *Westerahs*, t. Sweden, on the N. coast of the Mular Lake, the see of a bishop. The trade is very considerable. 36 m. W. S. W. Upsal, 48 W. N. W. Stockholm. Lon. 16° 31′ E. Lat. 59° 36′ N. Pop. 3,229.

Westerburg, t. Germany, in Nassau, 34 m. N. Mentz. Pop. 1,300.

Westerham, or *Westram*, t. Eng. in Kent, 20 m. W. S. W. Maidstone, 22 S. London. Lon. 0° 3′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N. Pop. 1,437.

Westerloo, t. Netherlands on the Nethe. Pop. 2,000. 24 m. W. S. W. Antwerp.

Westerlo, t. Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 3,458.

Westerly, p-t. Washington co. R. I. on the sea coast, 35 m. W. Newport, 36 S. W. Providence. Pop. 1,972. It contains the village of Pawcatuck, in which are 50 dwelling houses, an extensive woollen factory, 2 banks, and 2 academies.

Western, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 22 m. S. W. Worcester. Pop. 1,112.

Western, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 20 m. from Utica. Pop. 2,237.

Western Islands. See *Azores* and *Hebrides*.

Western port, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.

Western States, a division of the United States, comprising the states which lie wholly west of the Alleghany mountains; viz. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

Westerwyck, s-p. Sweden, on a bay of the Baltic, with a good harbor, and a brisk trade in ship timber, and all sorts of naval stores. 68 m. N.

Calmar. Lon. 16° 24′ E. Lat. 57° 45′ N. Pop. 2,608.

West Fairlee, t. Orange co. Vt. 35 m. S. E. Montpelier.

West falls, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Scioto, nearly opposite Circleville, 26 m. S. Columbus.

West farms, p-v. West Chester co. N. Y.

Westfield, t. King's co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis bay.

Westfield, t. Orleans co. Vt. 42 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 225.

Westfield, p-t. Hamden co. Mass. 6 m. W. Springfield. Pop. 2,668. The village of Westfield is handsomely built, and contains a Congregational church, and an academy.

Westfield, r. Mass. which rises in Berkshire co. and running S. E. falls into the Connecticut at West-Springfield.

Westfield, t. Richmond co. on Staten Island, N. Y. at the S. W. extremity of the island. Pop. 1,616.

Westfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J. 7 m. W. Elizabethtown. Pop. 2,358.

Westfield, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 178.

Westford, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt. 13 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,025.

Westford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 28 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,409 Here is an academy.

Westford, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y. 8 m. S. E. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,526.

West Greenwich, t. Kent co. R. I. 18 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 1,927.

Westham, t. Henrico co. Va. on the N. side of James river, 6 m. above Richmond.

Westhampton, t. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 896.

Westhampton, p-v. in Southampton, N. Y.

West Harbour, bay on the S. coast of Jamaica, formed by a peninsula, called *Portland Ridge*. Lon. 77° W. Lat. 17° 48′ N.

West Hartford, p-v. Hartford co. Ct.

West Haven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, 47 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 684.

West Haven, a parish of New Haven, Ct. pleasantly situated on the harbor and the sound, 3 m. W. of the city.

Westhofen, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 12 m. W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,092.

Westhoven, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, at the foot of a mountain near the Roer, 4 m. S. W. Schwiert. Pop. 800.

West Indies, islands between Florida and the northern coast of S. America. Trinidad is the fartherest south, Barbadoes the fartherest east, Cuba the fartherest west, and the Bahama islands the fatherest north. They belong to various European nations, principally to the English and Spaniards. The whole population is about 2,000,000, of whom three-fourths are slaves. These islands are divided into 4 groups: viz. Greater and Lesser Antilles, Bahamas and Caribbean islands.

West Island, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the S. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 121° 12′ E. Lat. 12° 18′ N.

West Isles, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the coast, including Campo Bello, Grand Menan, and other islands.

Westland, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 m. W. Cambridge. Pop. 676.

Westman, or *Westmonia*, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Iceland. Lon. 20° 28′ W. Lat. 63° 20′ N.

Westmannland, or *Westmania*, in the old division of Sweden, a province, bounded N. by Dalecarlia, E. by Upland, S. by Sudermannland, Nericia, and the Malar Lake, and W. by Warmeland. Area, 5,000 sq. miles. Pop. 110,000.

Westmeath, county, Ireland, bounded N. by Cavan, N. E. and E. by Meath, S. by King's county, W. by Roscommon, and N. W. by Longford. Pop. 70,000. Area, 249,943 acres.

Westminster, city, Eng. on the left bank of the Thames, and so united to London as to appear one city. It is said to take its name from the abbey or minster, situated to the west of St. Paul's, or the city of London. It was for many ages a place entirely distinct from London, and there was a large space between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town. It contains two parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and seven others within its *liberties*, viz. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's, Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Paul's Covent-garden, with the precinct of the Savoy. Two members are returned to parliament. Pop. 162,085.

Westminster Hall, isl. in the States of Magellan, N. E. of Cape Pillar. Lon. 76° 16′ W. Lat. 52° 34′ S.

Westminster, t. Middlesex co. Up. Canada.

Westminster, p-t. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river, 27 m. below Windsor. Pop. 1,974.

Westminster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 21 m. N. Worcester, 54 W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,634.

Westminster, p-t. Frederick co. Md. 26 m. N. W. Baltimore, 47 N. Washington.

Westmore, t. Essex co. Vt. 43 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 18.

Westmoreland, county, Eng. bounded N. and N. W. by Cumberland, E. by Yorkshire, and S. and S. W. by Lancashire; about 40 miles long and 24 broad. Pop. 45,922.

Westmoreland, co. New Brunswick, bordering on Nova Scotia, and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Westmoreland, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on Connecticut river, 65 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 2,029. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists.

Westmoreland, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. 10 m. W. Utica, 8 S. Rome, 107 W. Albany. Pop. 2,776.

Westmoreland, co. Pa. inclosed by the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, and Alleghany. Pop. 30,540. Engaged in agriculture 4,553, in commerce 51, in manufactures 436. Chief town, Greensburg.

Westmoreland, co. Va. bounded N. by the Potomac, S. E. by Northumberland co. S. W. by Richmond co. and W. by King George co. Pop. 6,901. Slaves 3,393. Engaged in agriculture 2,157, in commerce 92, in manufactures 77. Chief town, Leeds. At the court-house is a post-office.

West Naughton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, near Manchester.

West Newbury, t. Essex co. Mass. set off from Newbury on the west.

Weston, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. 15 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,041.

Weston, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 8 m. from Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,767. Here is an academy.

Weston, t. Windsor co. Vt. Pop. 890.

Westown, t. Delaware co. Pa. 4 m. E. S. E. Westchester, 19 W. Philadelphia. It contains a

large and respectable Quaker boarding school. Pop. 755.

Westphalia, one of the ten provinces into which the Prussian States were divided in 1815. It is subdivided into the governments of Munster, Minden, and Arensberg. Extent, 7,565 square miles. Pop. 1,000,000. Revenue, 580,000*l*. Chief towns, Minden and Munster.

Westphalia, formerly a circle of Germany, bounded N. by the Dutch states, W. by the Netherlands, and elsewhere by the circles of the Rhine, Upper and Lower.

Westphalia, lately a kingdom in Germany, formed of several principalities, taken from the king of Prussia after the battle of Friedland, lying west of the Elbe and the Saale. It contained 2,000,000 inhabitants but was abolished on the downfall of Bonaparte.

West Point, p-v. and military post, in Cornwall, Orange co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, at its passage through the highlands, 7 m. S. Newburgh, 58 N. New York. During the Revolutionary war it was strongly fortified, and deemed one of the most important posts in America, but the works are now in ruins. A military academy was established here in 1802, by the general government, and in 1812, 25,000 dollars were appropriated for erecting buildings, and procuring a library and apparatus. The academy now consists of a professor and assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor and assistant professor of mathematics, a professor and assistant professor of the art of engineering, a chaplain, who is also professor of ethics, an instructor in tactics, an instructor in artillery, a surgeon who is acting professor of chemistry, a teacher of the French language, a teacher of drawing, and a sword master. The term of study is 4 years. The number of cadets is limited to 250.

Westport, s-p. Ireland, in Mayo co. at the mouth of a small river, which forms a fine bay within Clew bay. 8 m. W. Castlebar. Lon. 9° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 48′ N.

Westport, p-t. with a port, Bristol co. Mass. 24 m. S. Taunton, 59 S. Boston. Pop. 2,633. It is a flourishing town with considerable trade.

Westport, p-t. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, E. of Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,095.

Westport, p-t. Henry co. Ken. on a high bluff near the Ohio, 48 m. below the mouth of Kentucky river, 17 above Louisville. It has about 30 houses.

West Quoddy Head, in Lubec, Me. the S. W. point at the entrance into Passamaquoddy bay. Here is a light-house.

Westra, one of the Orkney islands, about 8 miles long. 9 m. N. N. E. from the island of Pomona. Lon. 2° 49′ W. Lat. 59° 9′ N. Pop. 1,300.

Westrayville, p-v. Nash co. N. C.

West River, r. Vt. which runs into the Connecticut 10 m. from the S. boundary of the State.

West River, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.

West River, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.

West-Springfield, p-t. Hamden co. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield. Pop. 3,246.

West-Stockbridge, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. 10 m. S. S. W. Lenox. Pop. 1,034.

West-Union, p-t. and cap. Adams co. Ohio, 56 m. S. W. Chillicothe. It contains a court-house and jail, a printing-office, and 2 churches. Pop. 406.

West-Union, t. Columbiana co. Ohio.

Western Reef, rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82° 25′ W. Lat. 14° 42′ N.

Wetherby, or *Weatherby*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Wharf, 13 m. W. York, 191 N. London. Lon. 1° 22′ W. Lat. 53° 56′ N.

Wetherfield, p-t. Hartford co. Conn. pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 4 m. below Hartford. It contains an academy, and 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house. The inhabitants are generally wealthy farmers, and raise large quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the U. States, and to the W. Indies. Pop. 3,825.

Wetter, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 6 m. S. W. Schwiert.

Wetter, t. Germany, 6 m. N. W. Marburg, 34 S. W. Cassel. Lon. 8° 45′ E. Lat. 50° 54′ N.

Wetter, r. Germany, which runs into the Nidda, at Assenheim.

Wetter Island, isl. in the E Indian sea, 90 miles in circuit. Lon. 126° 40′ E. Lat. 7° 24′ S.

Wetter Lake, lake, Sweden, between 58° and 59° N. lat. 65 miles long and from 10 to 16 wide. It discharges its waters by the river Motola into the Baltic.

Welting, t. Germany, on the Saal, 34 m. S. Magdeburg, 56 N. N. W. Leipsic. Lon. 12° 13′ E. Lat. 51° 37′ N. Pop. 2,031.

Wettingen, t. Swisserland, on the Limmat, with a celebrated wooden bridge, 1 m. S. Baden.

Wetzlar, t. Prussian States, in Lower Rhine, on the Lahn, 45 m. E. Coblentz, 32 N. N. E. Mentz. Lon. 8° 33′ E. Lat. 50° 34′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Wever, r. Eng. in Cheshire, which runs into the Dee, 7 m. N. Chester.

Weverham, t. Eng. in Cheshire, 3 m. W. Northwich.

Wexford, county, Ireland, bounded N. by Wicklow, E. and S. by the sea, W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, and N. W. by Carlow. Pop 132,000.

Wexford, s-p. Ireland, in Wexford co. at the mouth of the Slaney, with a large and beautiful harbor, in St. George's channel, but the water is not deep enough to admit large vessels. The general appearance of the town is mean. Much woolen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighborhood. 25 m. W. N. W. Waterford, 60 S. Dublin. Lon. 6° 29′ W. Lat. 52° 22′ N. Pop 9,000.

Wexio, t. Sweden, on the Helga Lake, the see of a bishop, 46 m. N. N. W. Carlscrona. Lon. 14° 44′ E. Lat. 56° 52′ N.

Wey, r. Eng. which runs into the Thames at Weybridge. It is navigable to Guilford and Godalmin, and a canal leads from it to Basingstroke.

Weybridge, t. Eng. in Surry, at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames, 9 m. S. W. Kingston, 20 S. W. London.

Weybridge, t. Addison co. Vt. on Otter creek, opposite Middlebury. Pop. 714.

Weyda, t. Germany, in Saxe Weimar, on the Elster, 11 m. E. N. E. Neustadt, 70 W. S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 1′ E. Lat. 50° 42′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Weydenau, t. Silesia, 8 m. S. W. Neisse, 16 S. S. E. Munsterburg. Lon. 17° 2′ E. Lat. 50° 12′ N.

Weyersheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, 9 m. N. Strasburg.

Weyhill, v. Eng. in Hants, 68 W. S. W. London.

White Keys River, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, in lat. 30° 35′ S.

Whiteland, East, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 818.

Whiteland West, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 773.

Whitely, co. Ken. Pop. 2,340. Slaves 96. Engaged in agriculture 634, in commerce 2, in manufactures 9. At the court-house is a post-office.

Whiteleysburg, p-v. Kent co. Del.

Whitemarsh, or *Flowertown*, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 12 m. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,601.

White Mountains, or *White Hills*, mountains, New-Hampshire, lying 30 m. N. of Winnipiseogee lake, and 70 N. Concord. They are the loftiest mountains in the United States. Within a circuit of 60 miles there are 6 peaks, whose elevation exceeds 4,000 feet, and Mount Washington, the highest summit, was formerly estimated at 10,000, but more recent and accurate calculations reduce it to between 6,000 and 7,000. Mount Washington is frequently visited by travellers who ascend it by various routes, but most usually from the S. E. commencing in the town of Conway, and following the course of Saco river, which has its origin high in the mountain. After climbing by the side of the mountain for a considerable distance, the trees begin to diminish in height, till at the elevation of about 4,000 feet, you come to a region of dwarfish evergreens, about the height of a man's head, putting forth numerous strong horizontal branches which are closely interwoven with each other, and surround the mountain with a formidable hedge, a quarter of a mile in thickness. On emerging from this thicket, you are above all woods, at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which is very steep and consists of a huge pile of naked rocks. After attaining the summit, the traveller is recompensed for his toil, if the sky be serene, with a most noble and extensive prospect. On the S. E. is seen the Atlantic Ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 miles distant in a direct line, and on the south, is seen Winnipiseogee lake The barren rocks which extend for a great distance in every direction from the summit, add a melancholy grandeur to the scene.—The *Notch* or *Gap*, on the west side of the mountains near the source of Saco river, is also frequented by travellers. It is a deep and narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. The whole mountain, which otherwise forms a continued range, appears as if cloven down quite to its base, perpendicularly on one side, and on the other at an angle of 45 degrees. The road from Lancaster to Portland, which passes through this gap, is crossed by the river Saco. Several brooks, the tributaries of the Saco, fall down the sides of the mountains, forming a succession of beautiful cascades, some of them within sight of the road. No part of the mountains is more interesting and picturesque than the scenery of this natural gap.

White oak, p-v. Rutherford co. N. C.

White oak creek, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 5 m. below Ripley.

White oak spring, p-v. Gibson co. Indiana.

Whiteplains, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y. 6 m. E. Hudson river, 30 from New-York. Pop. 675. The circuit courts are held here; and the courts of common pleas and General sessions alternately here and at Bedford.

White plains, p-v. Orange co. Va.

White plains, p-v. Granville co. N. C.

White plains, p-v. White co. Tennessee.

White post, p-v. Frederick co. Va.

White river, r. Vt. which flows into the Connecticut 15 m. above Windsor.

White river, Indiana, runs nearly parallel with the Ohio, at the distance of from 40 to 60 miles and enters the Wabash, 16 m. below Vincennes.

White river, t. Knox co. Indiana. Pop. in 1810, 974.

White river, r. Arkansas territory, which rises in the Ozark mountains in about lon. 94° W. and lat 36° N. and flowing E. receives Black river in lat. 35° 15′ N. after which its course is southerly. Near its mouth it divides into two branches; the smaller branch flows S. W. 4½ miles and joins the Arkansas, while the eastern enters the Mississippi in lat. 34° N. 15 m. above the mouth of Arkansas river. White river is navigable for keel boats 400 miles to Harding's ferry, and during a considerable part of the year, 100 miles further. On many parts of this river and its tributaries are extensive and fertile bottoms, particularly at the point formed by its confluence with Black river, where is a large tract not surpassed in fertility by the best lands in the western country.

White river, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas territory. Pop. 820.

Whiteburn, t. Scotland, in Linlithgow, 21 m. W. Edinburgh, 23 E. S. E. Glasgow.

Whitehaven, s-p. Eng. in Cumberland co. on a bay of the Irish sea. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. The coal mines here are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extend under the sea. Here are copperas works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is furnishing Ireland and part of Scotland with salt and coal. 40 m. S. W. Carlisle, 303 N. N. W. London. Lon. 3° 28′ W. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Pop. 10,016.

Whitehorn, or *Withern*, t. Scotland, in Wigten co. 12 m. S. Wigton, 409 N. London. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ N. Pop. 1,904.

Whitehorn, small isl. Scotland, near the S. E. coast of Wigton. Lon. 4° 27′ W. Lat. 54° 46′ N.

Whitekirk, t. Scotland, in Haddington, 4 m. S. E. North Berwick.

Whiten Head, cape on the N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4° 22′ W. Lat. 58° 37′ N.

Whitesand bay, bay on the W. coast of England, in Cornwall, N. of the Land's End. Lon. 5° 34′ W. Lat. 50° 6′ N.

Whitesborough, p-v. in Whitestown, and cap. of Oneida co. N. Y. 4 m. N. W. Utica. It is principally built on a single street, 1¾ miles long and contains a handsome court-house, a jail, academy, and 2 churches, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Presbyterians. Many of the dwelling houses are elegant.

White's creek, p-v. Rhea co. Tennessee.

White sand, p-v. Lawrence co. Miss.

White sea, large gulf of the Frozen sea, on the N. coast of Russia. Lon. 31° to 41° E. Lat. 63° 30′ to 67° 20′ N.

Whitestown, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, comprising the villages of Utica, Whitesborough, and New Hartford. Pop. 5,219.

Whitesville, t. and cap. Columbus co. N. C.

Whitewater, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,661.

White sulphur springs, p-v. Greenbriar co. Va.

White water, r. which rises in Indiana, and receiving numerous tributaries, runs into the Miami, in Ohio, 5 m. above the junction of that river with the Ohio, 20 m. below Brookville. It is

N. Nagold, 19 S. W. Stuttgard. Lon. 8° 48′ E. Lat. 48° 33′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Wildberg, or *Wildbergen*, t. Prussian states, 28 m. N. Brandenburg, 38 N. W. Berlin. Lon. 12° 38′ E. Lat. 52° 55′ N.

Wildeman, t. Hanover, near which are some mines of silver and lead. 6 m. S. W. Goslar, 24 N. N. E. Grubenhagen. Pop. 909.

Wildenfels, t Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, 5 m. S. E. Zwickau.

Wilderness, p-v. Spotsylvania co. Va.

Wilderness, t. Austria, on the Zeva, 8 m. W. S. W. Zisterstorf.

Wildeshausen, t. Germany, in Oldendurg, 20 m. S. S. W. Bremen, 74 S. W. Hamburg. Lon. 8° 27′ E. Lat. 52° 52′ N. Pop. 2,408.

Wildsaubach, r. Germany, which runs into the Elbe, 6 miles below Dresden.

Wildungen, t. Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 7 m. S. S. E. Waldeck, 82 E. Cologn. Lon. 9° 8′ E. Lat. 51° 7′ N.

ilhelmsthal, or *Neustadtel*, a mine t. Silesia, 15 m. S. E. Glatz. Lon. 16° 42′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N.

Wilkes, co. N. C. Pop. 9,967. Slaves 1,191. Engaged in agriculture 3,066, in commerce 10, in manufactures 49. Chief town, Wilkesborough.

Wilkes, p-t. and cap. Wilkes co. N. C. 50 m. W. Germantown.

Wilkes, co. Geo. on the S. side of Broad river. Pop. 16,912. Slaves 9,356. Engaged in agriculture 5,382, in commerce 16, in manufactures 124. Chief t. Washington. Bolton factory is 8 m. S.W. Washington.

Wilkesbarre, or *Wilkesburg*, formerly *Wyoming*, p-t. and cap. Luzerne co. Penn. on the S. E. side of the Susquehannah. It contains a court-house, jail, church, bank, and academy. A dreadful massacre was committed in this place, during the American war, by the Indians under the command of colonel Butler. 119 m. N. W. Philadelphia, 121 N. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,602.

Wilkesville, p-t. Gallia co. Ohio, 18 m. N. W. Gallipolis. Pop. 391.

Wilkinson. See *Marion*, co. Geo.

Wilkinson, co. Mississippi, on Mississippi river, Pop. 9,718. Slaves 5,761. Engaged in agriculture 3,481. Chief town, Woodville.

Wilkinsonville, p-v. Chesterfield co. Va.

Wilkinsonville, t. Johnson co. Illinois, on the Ohio, half way between the mouth of the river and fort Massac.

Wilkomiers, t. Russia, in Wilna, on the Swienta, near its union with the Wilna, 44 m. N. N. W. Wilna, 100 S. E. Riga.

Willamantic, r. Ct. which unites with the Natchaug or Mount Hope, at Windham, and forms Shetucket river.

Willemstadt, or *Williamstadt*, a strong t. Holland, on the part of the Meuse called *Butterriet*. It is one of the keys of Holland, and defended with 7 bastions and a double fosse; it has also a good harbor. 12 m. S. W. Dort, 14 W. N. W. Breda. Lon. 4° 18′ E. Lat. 51° 41′ N.

Willenberg, or *Wildenberg*, t. Prussia, 93 m. S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20° 53′ E. Lat. 53° 11′ N.

Willes, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 301.

Willet, t. Courtlandt co. N. Y. Pop. 437.

William Henry, v. Lower Canada, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sorel with the river St. Lawrence.

Williams, r. Vt. which runs into the Connecticut, 3 m. above Bellows falls.

Williams, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,590.

Williams, p-v. Montgomery co. Pa.

Williams, co. Ohio, on Maumee river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation.

Williamsborough, p-t. and cap. Grenville co. N. C. pleasantly situated on a creek which runs into the Roanoke, 17 miles from Warrenton, 48 N. E. Hillsborough. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and 40 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the back country.

Williamsburg, t. Dundas co. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Here was fought the battle of Chrystler's farm.

Williamsburg, t. Penobscot co. Maine, 40 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 107. Here is a quarry of slate of superior quality.

Williamsburg, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass. 8 m. N. W. Northampton. Pop. 1,087.

Williamsburg. See *Jonestown*, Pa.

Williamsburg, t. Talbot co. Md. 5 m. N. E. Easton.

Williamsburg, p-t. James City co. Va. 60 m. E. Richmond, situated between two creeks, one of which falls into James, the other into York river. It was formerly the metropolis of the State, and is regularly laid out in parallel streets, with a square in the centre, through which runs the principal street E. and W. about a mile long, and more than 100 feet wide. At the opposite ends of this street are two public buildings, the college and a capitol. Besides these, there is an Episcopal church, a court-house, jail, and hospital. Pop. 1,402.

The college of William and Mary was founded here in 1691, in the time of king William and queen Mary, who liberally endowed it. The college flourished for a number of years in great prosperity, and in former times furnished for the service of the State many good scholars; but the war of the revolution gave it a shock from which it has not yet recovered. On the decease of bishop Madison, the late president, it seemed to be threatened with total extinction. Exertions, however, have been recently made to revive it, and sanguine hopes are entertained by some that it will again flourish. The library contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is valuable. There are nominally 6 professorships, but only 3 or 4 are occupied. The buildings are of brick, and sufficient for the accommodation of about 100 students.

Williamsburg, district, S. C. Pop. 8,716. Slaves 5,864. Engaged in agriculture 2,923, in commerce 9, in manufactures 92. Chief town, Kingstree.

Williamsburg, p-t. and cap. of the above district, 72 m. N. N. E. Charleston.

Williamsburg, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Ten. on the N. side of Cumberland river, 15 m. E. N. E. Carthage.

Williamsburg, p-t. Whiteley co. Kentucky.

Williamsburg, p-t. and cap. Clermont co. Ohio, on the east fork of the Little Miami, 14 m. from Ohio river, 22 S. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,177. It contains a court-house, jail, and printing office.

Williamsfield, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Williamson, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on lake Ontario, 20 m. N. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,521.

Williamson, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 20,640. Slaves 6,972. Engaged in agriculture 4,810, in commerce 23, in manufactures 310. Chief town, Franklin.

Williamsport, p-t. borough and cap. Lycoming co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 38 m. above Northumberland. Pop. 624.

ous country, on several little eminences. Here is a magnificent church, remarkable for the elegant marble chapel of St. Casimir, whose silver shrine is said to weigh thirty quintals. There are upwards of 40 churches in this city, and among these, one Lutheran, and one Calvinist church, a Jewish synagogue, a Tartarian church, and a Greek church; but all the rest are Popish churches. Wilna has suffered several times severely by fire. Wilna is the see of a bishop. The university was founded in 1570. 168 m. E. Konigsberg, 216 N. E. Warsaw. Lon. 25° 18′ E. Lat. 54° 41′ N. Pop. 20,900.

Wilna, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river. Pop. 648.

Wilsden, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near Halifax.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, t. Saxony, 9 m. W. Dresden, 9 S. Meissen. Lon. 13° 8′ E. Lat. 51° N.

Wilsnach, t. Prussian states, in Brandenburg, 8 m. S. Perleberg, 56 W. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 1,400.

Wilson, t. Scotland, in Lanerkshire, 5 m. E. Lanerk.

Wilson, t. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 688.

Wilson, t. Saratoga co N. Y. Pop. 1,293.

Wilson, co. West Tennessee, on the S. side of Cumberland river. Pop. 18,730. Slaves 3,844. Engaged in agriculture 3,676, in commerce 20, in manufactures 341. Chief town, Lebanon.

Wilsonville, t. Wayne co. Pa. on the Lackawaxen, 120 m. N. Philadelphia. Here are numerous mills.

Wilster, t. grand dutchy of Holstein, 8 m. N. Gluckstadt, 34 N. W. Hamburg. Pop. 1,700.

Wilton, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, on the Willy. Wilton is much reduced from what it formerly was, but is still the county town, a corporation, and borough; sending 2 members to the British parliament. The celebrated collection of antiquities in this place, contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greatest part of the Earl of Arundel's. 3 m. W. Salisbury, 85 W. S. W. London. Lon. 1° 51′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 2,200.

Wilton, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 35 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,115.

Wilton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 40 m. S. Concord, 58 from Boston. Pop. 1,070.

Wilton, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct. 34 m. W. New Haven. It contains an academy, and 3 churches, 1 each for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. Pop. 1,818.

Wiltshire, county, England, bounded N. by Gloucestershire, E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, S. by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and W. by Somersetshire and Gloucestershire; about 54 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Pop. 193,828.

Wimbledon, v. Eng. in Surry, 9 m. S. London.

Wimpfen, t. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar, near which it is joined by the Jaxt, 8 m. N. Heilbronn, 38 E. S. E. Manheim. Lon. 9° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 15′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Winander Mere, or *Winder Mere*, lake, Eng. in Westmoreland co. 15 miles long and 2 broad, 17 m. S. S. E. Keswick, 270 N. N. W. London.

Winberg. See *Winterberg*.

Winburn Minster, t. Eng. in Dorset co. situated on the river Stour, 7 m. N. Pool, 102 S. W. London. Lon. 2° 5′ W. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 3,039.

Wincaunton, t. Eng. in Somerset co. In this town was shed the first blood in the revolution of 1688. 30 m. S. Bath, 108 W. London. Lon. 2° 35′ W. Lat. 51° 2′ N. Pop. 1,100.

Winchcombe, t. Eng. in Gloucester, on a brook which runs into the Avon, 16 m. N. E. Gloucester, 93 W. London. Lon. 1° 58′ W. Lat. 51° 59′ N.

Winchelsea, t. England, in Sussex, and one of the Cinque-Ports. It is much decayed, but still sends two members to parliament. 8 m. N. E. Hastings, 67 S. W. London. Lon. 0° 42′ E. Lat. 50° 55′ N. Pop. 600.

Winchenden, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. 32 m. N. W. Worcester. Pop. 1,263.

Winchester, city, Eng. in Hants, on the W. side of the river Alre, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus, *Venta Belgarum*. It was very considerable in the time of the Romans, and under the heptarchy became the residence of the Saxon kings. A noble college was founded here in 1387, with endowments for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c. The city sends two members to parliament. 61 m. E. S. E. Bath, 63 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 16′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N. Pop. 6,705.

Winchester, t. Dundas co. Upper Canada.

Winchester, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. 73 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,849.

Winchester, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 27 m. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,601.

Winchester, p-t. and cap. Frederick co. Virginia, near the head of Opeckon creek, a branch of the Potomac, 36 m. W. Harper's Ferry, 70 W. N. W. Washington, 162 N. N. W. Richmond. It is a handsome and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, jail, 2 banks, 2 academies, a market-house, almshouse, and 6 houses of public worship for as many different denominations. Several of the houses are built of stone, but the principal part are of brick. Pop. about 3,000. Lat. 39° 16′ N. Lon. 77° 28′ W.

Winchester, p-t. and cap. Clarke co. Ken. on a branch of Licking river, 30 m. from Lexington. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, bank and academy. Pop. about 1,000.

Winchester, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. W. Tennessee. Here is an academy.

Winchester, t. Knox co. Ohio, 9 m. S. Mount-vernon.

Winchester, t. Guernsey co. Ohio, 14 m. N. E. Cambridge.

Winchester, t. Green co. Ohio, 7 m. from Zenia.

Winchester, t. Champaign co. Ohio.

Winchester, p-t. and cap. New Madrid co. Missouri.

Windau, s-p. Russia, in Courland, near the mouth of the Wera, on the Baltic. It has a castle, once the residence of the Livonian knights. It is chiefly supported by ship-building, and exporting pitch, tar, wax, &c. 8 m. N. N. E. Piltyn, 72 N. W. Riga. Lon. 21° 32′ E. Lat. 57° 25′ 30″ N.

Windeck, t. Netherlands, 9 m. S. S. E. Ghent.

Windecken, t. Germany. 4 m. N. Hanau, 9 E. N. E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Windham, or *Wymondham*, t. Eng. in Norfolk, 9 m. W. S. W. Norwich, 103 N. London. Lon. 1° 7′ E. Lat. 52° 34′ N.

Windham, t. Norfolk co. Upper Canada.

Windham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, 16 m. N. W. Portland. Pop. 1,793.

Windham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. 31 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 889.

Windham, co. Vt. bounded N. by Windsor co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington co. Pop. 28,457. Engaged in agriculture 11,731, in commerce 124, in manufactures 1,143. Chief town, Newfane.

Windham, t. Windham co. Vt. 25 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 931.

Windham, co. Ct. bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode-Island, S. by New-London co. and W. by Tolland co. Pop. 31,684. Engaged in agriculture 6,317, in commerce 156, in manufactures 1,851. Chief town, Brooklyn.

Windham, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 14 m. N. Norwich, 30 E. Hartford, 44 W. Providence. Pop. 2,489. It contains a bank and 4 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 2 for Baptists.

Windham, p-t. Greene co. (N. Y.) S. W. of Catskill. Pop. 2,536. Here the Kaaterskill, a small creek running into the Catskill, has a stupendous fall over a perpendicular precipice of 310 feet.

Windham, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 350.

Windham, t. Portage co. Ohio, 12 m. N. E. Ravenna. Pop. 472.

Windisch Feistritz, t. Austria, 110 m. S. S. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 28′ E. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Windish, v. Switz. in Berne, 3 m. W. Baden.

Windle, t. Eng. in Lancashire, 10 m. N. E. Liverpool.

Windrush, r. Eng. in Oxford, which runs into the Thames, 5 m. S. S. W. Witney.

Windsbach, t. and citadel, Germany, 10 m. S. E. Anspach, 20 S. W. Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 46′ E. Lat. 49° 13′ N.

Windsheim, t. Bavaria, 28 m. S. W. Wurzburg, 36 S. S. W. Bamberg. Lon. 10° 26′ E. Lat. 49° 34′ N Pop. 4,300.

Windsor, t. Eng. in Berkshire, situated on the right bank of the Thames. It is built on the side of a hill, and consists of several streets. The castle is said to have been built before the Conquest, and for more than 700 years has been the favorite country residence of the kings of England. It is a magnificent edifice, containing many splendid apartments. St. George's chapel is a most beautiful Gothic building. Adjoining to the town are two royal parks, one, called the Little Park, about three miles in circumference; the other, called the Great Park, is said to be 20: both are well stocked with deer. Windsor sends two members to parliament. 38 m. E. S. E. Oxford, 22 W. London. Lon. 0° 32′ W. Lat. 51° 28′ N. Pop. 5,272.

Windsor, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis, 53 m. S. E. Three Rivers.

Windsor, t. Hant's co. Nova Scotia, 45 m. N. W. Halifax. A college was established here in 1789, by the legislature of Nova Scotia, and endowed with 400*l.* per annum, together with the sums requisite for the erection of the necessary buildings. A royal charter was obtained in 1802, which authorises the establishment of 3 or more professorships, and 12 or more scholarships, and 1,000*l.* per annum was granted for the support of the college. Hitherto the funds have supported only a president and vice-president, who have discharged the duties of the various professorships, and 4 scholars, who have an annual stipend of 20*l.* each. The Society in England for propagating the Gospel have recently founded 8 new scholarships, with a stipend of 30*l.* per annum for each. The college is designed principally for the education of clergymen for the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Connected with the college is a grammar school, designed as a preparatory institution.

Windsor, t. Hillsborough co. N. H. 30 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 237.

Windsor, co. Vt. bounded N. by Orange co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windham co. and W. by Rutland and Orange counties. Pop. 38,233. Engaged in agriculture 7,688, in commerce 156, in manufactures 1,481. Chief town, Woodstock.

Windsor, p-t. and cap. Windsor co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 16 miles below Hanover, 61 S. Montpelier, 40 E. Rutland, 110 N. W. Boston. It contains a court-house, state prison, a female academy, 2 printing offices, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The village is very pleasantly situated near the bank of the river, and has many well built houses and considerable trade. In the rear of the village rises the lofty mountain Ascutney, nearly 3,000 feet above the bed of the river. There is a bridge across the Connecticut, connecting the town with Cornish. Pop. 2,956.

Windsor, t. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 m. N.E. Lenox. Pop. 1,085.

Windsor, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. *on the W. side* of Connecticut river, 7 m. above *Hartford*. *Pop.* 3,008. It is intersected by Farmington river. It contains 5 churches, 2 of which are for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Windsor, p-t. Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehannah, 15 m. E. Chenango. Pop. 3,354.

Windsor, t Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,710.

Windsor, West, t. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,918.

Windsor, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,950.

Windsor, p-t. York co. Pa. Pop. 2,096.

Windsor, p-t. and cap. Bertie co. N. C. on the Cashie, 23 m. W. S. W. Edenton, 97 fr. Halifax.

Windsor, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 14 m. S. W. Jefferson. Pop. 402.

Windsor, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 440.

Windsor, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 415.

Windward Passage, a name given to a course from the S. E. angle of the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, and extending 160 leagues, to the N. side of Crooked Island, in the Bahamas

Windward Islands, in opposition to Leeward. These islands in the West Indies extend from Martinico to Tobago.

Windward Point, cape on the N. E. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62° 22′ W. Lat. 17° 23′ N.

Winee, or *Black river*, S. C. unites with the Pedee, 3 m. above Georgetown.

Winfield, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Utica. Pop. 1,752.

Wing, t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire, 7 m. N. E. Aylesbury.

Wingham, t. Eng. in Kent, 11 m. W. Deal, 62 E. London. Lon. 1° 12′ E. Lat. 51° 16′ N.

Wingham's Island, small isl. near the N. W. coast of America, 3 m. N. W. Kaye's Island. Lon. 215° 46′ E. Lat. 60° 4′ N.

Windhall, t. Bennington co. Vt. 25 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 428.

Wiringen, t. Prussian States, on the N. side of the Moselle, 5 m. W. Coblentz.

Winkoop's Bay, or *Wine Cooper's Bay*, *Island*, and *Cape*, on the S. coast of Java. Lon. of the cape, 106° 36′ E. Lat. 7° 25′ S.

Winlaton, t. Eng. in Durham, 6 m. W. Newcastle.

Winnebago, Lake, an expansion of Fox river. Michigan Territory. It is about 30 m. above the mouth of the river, and is 24 m. long and 10 wide.

Winenden, t. Wurtemburg, 12 m E. N. E. Stuttgart, 7 S. E. Marpach. Lon. 9° 30′ E. Lat. 48° 53′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Winnipec, Lake, U. States, through which flows the Mississippi. It is about 14 miles long and 9 wide. Little Lake Winnipec is 10 m. below, and is 5 miles long and 3 wide.

Winnipeg, lake, N. America, 240 m. long, and 100 broad. It receives many large rivers, the largest of which are the Saskatchawine and Red river, and discharges itself through the Severn and the Fort Nelson rivers into Hudson's bay. Lon. 97° 30′ W. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Winnipiseogee, or *Wentworth*, the largest lake in N. H. lies between lon. 71° 5′ and 71° 25′ W. and between lat. 43° 29′ and 43° 44′ N. near the centre of the State. It is of an irregular form; its length is estimated at 23 miles and its greatest breadth at 14 miles. It discharges its waters through the river of the same name into the Merrimac. The surface of the lake is 232 feet above the Merrimac at the confluence of their waters, and 472 feet above the level of the ocean.

This lake so remarkable for its beautiful and sublime scenery, was hardly known till the visits of Dr. Dwight, in 1812 and 1813. It is now frequently visited by travellers of taste. The summit most usually ascended for the prospect, is Red Mountain 3 miles from the village of Centre harbor. From this spot appears in the S. W. at the distance of 70 miles Mount Monadnock, from which proceeding north is a succession of mountains, among which are Kyarsarge, Simson, &c. and in the N. W. Moosehillock; directly N. appear the Sandwich mountains, between which and Red mountain is the beautiful lake Sullivan. To the S. E. in the bottom of a vast valley spreads lake Wentworth with its suite of islands, and deeply indented with bays formed by exquisitely finished points. From the borders of the lake rise majestic mountains, the Ossippee on the N. E. the Gunstock on the S and a fine semicircular mountain in the S. E. at the termination of the lake.

Winnipiseogee, r. N. H. which issues from the S. W. part of Winnipiseogee lake, and after a course of 20 miles falls into the Pemigewasset, the main branch of Merrimack river.

Winnsborough, p-t. and cap. Fairfield co. S. C. on a branch of the Wateree, 30 m. N. N. W. Columbia, 145 N. N. W Charleston. It contains a court-house and jail, and is the seat of a college called Mount Zion College, which, however, has not hitherto gone into operation.

Winschote, or *Winschotten*, t. Netherlands, in Groningen, 19 m. E. Groningen, 25 N. Covorden.

Winsen am der Luhe, t. Germany, 12 m. S. E. Hamburg, 22 N. W. Luneburg.

Winslow, t. Eng. in Bucks, 7 m. S. E. Buckingham, 50 N. W. London. Lon. 0° 52′ W. Lat. 51° 56′ N.

Winslow, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, on Kennebeck river, at the confluence of the Sebasticook, opposite Waterville, 16 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 935.

Winster, t. Eng. in Derby, 26 m. W. Derby, 152 N. London. Lon. 1° 31′ W. Lat. 53° 12′ N.

Winterberg, or *Winberg*, t. Bohemia, 10 m. W. Prachatiz, 26 N. W. Crumau. Lon. 13° 39′ E. Lat. 49° 2′ N.

Winterthur, t. Switzerland, in Zurich. It was formerly an imperial town. The earthen-ware made here is in great repute. 14 m. N. E. Zurich, 21 N. W. Constance. Pop. 3,280.

Winterton Ness, cape, Eng. on the E. coast of Norfolk, on which is a light-house, 10 m. N. Yarmouth. Lon. 1° 41′ E. Lat. 52° 44′ N.

Winthrop, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, 12 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,619.

Winton, p-t. and cap. Hertford co. N. C. on the S. bank of Chowan river, 35 m. N. W. Edenton.

Wintzig, t. Silesea, 9 m. E. N. E. Steinau, 9 N. W. Wohlau, 24 S. E. Gross Glogau. Lon. 16° 36′ E. Lat. 51° 27′ N.

Winyaw, bay, S. C. which receives Pedee, Wakkamaw, and Winee rivers, and meets the ocean 12 m. below Georgetown.

Wipe, r. Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 10 m. E. N. E. Labiau.

Wipper, r. Germany, which runs into the Rhine between Cologn and Zons; another runs into the Saal, near Bernberg.

Wipperfurt, t. Germany, 27 m. S. E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7° 27′ E. Lat. 51° 5′ N.

Wippra, t. Germany, on the Wipper, 10 m. W. N. W. Eiszleben, 20 E. Nordhausen. Lon. 11° 30′ E. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

Wirben, t. Germany, on the left side of the Elbe, 12 m. N. Stendal, 13 S Perleberg.

Wire, one of the small Orkney Islands, separated from Rousa by a strait, called *Wire Sound*, about ¼ m. broad. Lon. 2° 51′ W. Lat. 58° 58′ N.

Wirksworth, t. Eng. in Derbyshire, in the midst of mountains abounding in lead ore, 13 m. N. Derby, 106 N. London. Lon. 1° 27′ W. Lat. 53° 8′ N. Pop 5,474.

Wirral, or *Wirehall*, a strip of land in Cheshire, Eng. extending from the city of Chester to the sea, between the rivers Dee and Mersey.

Wisbaden, t. Germany, in the Dutchy of Nassau. Here are some medicinal springs, formerly in great repute. 5 m. N. W. Mentz, 30 S. W. Wetzlar. Lon. 8° 9′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N. Pop. 3,000.

Wisbeach, or *Wisbich*, or *Ousbeach*, s-p. Eng. in Cambridgeshire, on a navigable river, about 18 miles from the sea, 17 m. S. W. Lynn, 90 N. London. Lon. 0° 5′ E. Lat. 52° 39′ N. Pop. 5,309.

Wisby. See *Gothland*.

Wisby, t. Sweden, on the W. coast of the island of Gothland, formerly one of the Hanse Towns. The harbor is safe and commodious, but not very large. Lon. 18° 18′ E. Lat. 57° 38′ N. Pop. 3,745.

Wiscasset, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Lincoln co. Maine, on the W. side of Sheepscot river, 14 m. N. E. Bath, 49 N. E. Portland, 167 N. N. E. Boston. It contains a court-house, a handsome stone jail, an academy, Congregational meeting house, bank and insurance office. The harbor is safe, capacious, easy of access, and open at all seasons of the year. A large amount of shipping is owned here. The number of tons in 1815, was 18,429. Pop. 2,131.

Wischau, or *Wiskau*, t. Moravia, 15 m. E. Brunn, 18 S S.W. Olmutz. Lon. 16° 54′ E. Lat. 49° 17′ N. Pop. 2,590.

Wishart's Island, isl. in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon islands. Lon. 160° 55′ E. Lat. 2° 20′ S.

Wisir, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of Aroo. Lon. 134° 51′ E. Lat. 15° 21′ S.

Wisk, or *Wirsk*, r. Eng. in York, which runs into the Swale.

Wisloch, t. of the grand dutchy of Baden, 14 m. E. Spire, 18 S. E. Manheim. Lon. 8° 45′ E. Lat. 49° 18′ N. Pop. 1,902.

Wismar, t. of the grand dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated in a bay of the Baltic, with a good harbor; large, well fortified, and defended by a citadel. It has 6 churches with a grammar school, under the direction of 8 masters. 33 m. E. Lubeck, 32 W. S.W. Rostock. Lon. 11° 26° E. Lat. 53° 55′ N. Pop. 7,600.

W. Cassel, 10 N. Waldeck. Lon. 9° 10′ E. Lat. 51° 18′ N. Pop. 1,450.

Wolfstein, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 43 m. W. N. W. Manheim, 19 N. Deux Ponts.

Wolin, or *Wolynie*, t. Bohemia, 8 m. N. N. W. Prachatitz, 63 S. S. W. Prague. Lon. 13° 45′ E. Lat. 49° 10′ N.

Wolkenstein, t. Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, with a citadel, on a rock near the Zschopa, 13 m. S. S. E. Chemnitz, 36 S. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 59′ E. Lat. 50° 36′ N. Pop. 1,000.

Wollacombe Bay, bay, Eng. on the W. coast of Devonshire, to the N. of Barnstable bay.

Woller, or *Wooller*, t. Eng. in Northumberland co. on the Till, near the Cheviot Hills, 31 m. N. Morpeth, 318 N. London. Lon. 1° 45′ W. Lat. 55° 35′ N. Pop. 1,679.

Wollin, t. Prussian States, in Pomerania, on the E. coast of the island so called, separated from the continent by the river Direnow, over which is a bridge, 25 m. N. Old Stettin. Lon. 14° 35′ E. Lat. 53° 48′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Wollin, isl. at the mouth of the Oder, about 30 miles in circumference.

Wolmirstadt, t. Germany, 10 m. N. Magdeburg, 40 E. Brunswick. Lon. 11° 45′ E. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

Wolsingham, t. Eng. in Durham, 13 m. W. Durham, 295 N. London. Lon. 1° 52′ W. Lat. 54° 50′ N.

Wolverhampton, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, celebrated for its manufacture of locks, and of late years of japanned goods. 15 m. S. W. Litchfield, 124 N. W. London. Lon. 2° 8′ W. Lat. 52° 35′ N.

Wolves' islands, New Brunswick. Lon. 66° 40′ W. Lat. 44° 48′ N.

Wolvey, v. Eng. in Warwick, 10 m. N. E. Coventry, 96 N. W. London.

Wombinellore, t. Hind. in Baramaul, 100 m. S. E. Seringapatam, 110 W. S. W. Pondicherry. Lon. 78° 15′ E. Lat. 11° 43′ N.

Womborn, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, 3 m. S. W. Wolverhampton.

Womelsdorf, p-t. Berks co. Pa. 68 m. N.W. Philadelphia.

Wondra, or *Wondreb*, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Egra, near Konigsberg, in Bohemia.

Wood, co. in the N. W. part of Va. Pop. 5,860. Slaves 852. Engaged in agriculture 1,575, in commerce 19, in manufactures 84. Chief town, Parkersburg.

Wood, co. Ohio, on the Maumee, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation. Pop. 733. Engaged in agriculture 413, in commerce 20, in manufactures 54. Chief town, Maumee.

Woodberry, t. Huntingdon co. Pa.

Woodbourne, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 8 m. S. Dayton.

Woodbridge, t. Eng. in Suffolk, 8 m. E. N. E. Ipswich, 76 N. N. E. London. Lon. 1° 18′ E. Lat. 52° 6′ N.

Woodbridge, t. New-Haven co. Ct. 7 miles from New-Haven. Pop. 1,988.

Woodbridge, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J. 3 m. W. N. W. Amboy. Pop. 4,226. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Woodbury, t. Caledonia co. Vt. 15 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 432.

Woodbury, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. 25 miles from New-Haven, 36 from Hartford. Pop. 1,885.

Woodbury, p-t. and cap. Gloucester co. N. J. 9 m. S. Philadelphia. It contains a handsome brick court-house, a jail, academy, Quaker meeting-house, and about 80 houses.

Woodbury, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 2,155.

Woodbury, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,497.

Wood creek, r. N. Y. which runs into Lake Champlain, at Whitehall.

Wood creek, r. N. Y. which runs into Oneida lake. It is connected with Mohawk river by a canal.

Wood creek, r. Ill. runs into the Mississippi.

Wooden's island, rocky isl. in the Pacific Ocean, on the S. coast of King George III.'s Archipelago.

Woodford, t. Bennington co. Vt. 6 m. E. Bennington. Pop. 212.

Woodford, co. Ken. Pop. 12,207. Slaves 4,673. Engaged in agriculture 2,470, in commerce 23, in manufactures 484. Chief town, Versailles.

Woodhouse, t. Norfolk co. Up. Canada.

Wood island, small isl. off the coast of Maine, 5 leagues N. E. Cape Porpoise. Lon. 70° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 26′ N.

Wood's Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72° 55′ W. Lat. 53° 58′ S.

Woodsborough, p-t. Frederick co. Md. 11 m. N. E. Fredericktown.

Woodsfield, p-t. and cap. Monroe co. Ohio, 14 m. W. of Ohio river, 31 S. W. St. Clairsville, 35 N. Marietta. Pop. 81.

Woods, Lake of the. See *Lake of the Woods.*

Woodstock, t. Eng. in Oxford co. anciently a royal seat. It is famous for the parliamentary settlement of the honor and manor of the town and hundred on the Duke of Marlborough and his descendants, as a reward for his victories, in the year 1704, over the French and Bavarians, particularly at Blenheim; to perpetuate the memory of which battle, a stately palace, by the name of *Blenheim-House*, was erected here, at the public charge. 8 m. N. Oxford, 62 N. W. London. Woodstock is noted for the manufacture of gloves. Lon. 1° 15′ W. Lat. 51° 51′ N. Pop. 1,322.

Woodstock, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, 6 m. N. Paris. Pop. 509.

Woodstock, p-t. and cap. Windsor co. Vt. 14 m. N. W. Windsor, 47 S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,601. The village is pleasantly situated on the Queechy, and contains a court-house, jail, and church.

Woodstock, p-t. Windham co. Ct. 45 m. N. E. Hartford, 33 N. W. Providence. Pop. 3,017. It is divided into 3 parishes, and contains an academy, and 5 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 2 for Baptists.

Woodstock, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. 14 m. N. W. Kingston. Pop. 1,317. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Dutch Reformed.

Woodstock, p-t. and cap. Shenandoah co. Va. 30 m. S. S. W. Winchester, 112 from Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, 4 churches, and about 200 houses.

Woodstock, p-t. Hyde co. N. C.

Woodstown, p-t. Salem co. N. J. 12 m. N. by E. Salem, 26 S. S. W. Philadelphia.

Woodstown, p-t. and cap. Clark co. Alabama.

Woodville, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.

Woodville, p-v. Hanover co. Va.

Woodville, p-t. and cap. Wilkinson co. Mississippi, 37 m. S. Natchez.

Woodville, p-v. Warren co. Tennessee.

Woody Island, isl. in the E. Indian Sea. Lon 106° 5′ E. Lat. 1° 46′ N. See *Victoire.*

Woody Point, cape on the N. W. coast of America. Lon. 128° 5′ W. Lat. 50° N.

Woojeda, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, (an. *Guagida,*) 20 m. W. S. W. Tremecen.

Wooldale, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, near Wakefield.

Woolly, or *Ouly*, kingdom of Africa, on the N. side of the Gambia.

m. S. Gloucester, 108 W. London. Lon. 2° 23′ W. Lat. 51° 42′ N.

Wragby, t. Eng. in Lincolnshire, 11 m. N. E. Lincoln, 144 N. London. Lon. 0° 20′ W. Lat. 53° 16′ N.

Wrath, Cape, Scotland, the N. W. extremity of Sutherland co. Lon. 5° 18′ W. Lat. 58° 40′ N.

Wreak, or *Wreke*, r. Eng. in Leicestershire, which runs into the Soar, 7 m. N. E. Leicester.

Wrentham, p-t Norfolk co. Mass. 27 m. S. W. Boston, 18 N. N. E. Providence. It contains an academy, and cotton manufactory, and is celebrated for the manufacture of straw bonnets. Pop. 2,801.

Wrexham, t. Wales, in Denbigh. This is the largest town in North Wales. Here is a large cannon foundery. 12 m. S. S. W. Chester, 178 N. W. London. Lon. 3° 12′ W. Lat. 53° 4′ N. Pop. 4,039.

Wrightsborough, p-v. Union co. S. C.

Wrightsborough, p-v. Columbia co. Geo. 12 m. W. Aplington.

Wrightsburg, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 8 m. N. W. Jefferson. Pop. 341.

Wrightstown, t. Bucks co. Pa. 4 m. N. Newtown. Pop 618.

Wrightstown, t. Belmont co. Ohio.

Wrightsville, p-v. York co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, opposite Columbia.

Wrightsville, p-v. Duplin co. N. C.

Wrington, t. Eng. in Somersetshire, 11 m. S. Bristol, 125 W. London. Lon. 2° 56′ W. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

Wrotham, or *Wortham*, t. Eng. in Kent, 11 m. W. N. W. Maidstone, 24 S. E. London. Lon. 0° 18′ E. Lat. 51° 19′ N.

Wroxeter, v. Eng. in Salop, at the union of the Torn and the Severn. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here. 5 m. S. E. Shrewsbury, 155 N. W. London.

Wumme, r. Germany, which runs into the Weser, about 6 m. N. W. Bremen.

Wunnenberg, t. Prussian States, in Westphalia, 14 m. S. Paderborn. Lon. 8° 7′ E. Lat. 51° 29′ N.

Wunschelberg, or *Hradeck*, t. Prussian States, in Silesia, 10 m. N. W. Glatz, 20 S. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16° 15′ E. Lat. 50° 19′ N. Pop. 1,352.

Wunsiedel, t. Bavaria, 34 m. E. Bayreuth, 16 W. Eger in Bohemia. Lon. 12° 3′ E. Lat. 50° 3′ N. Pop. 2,871.

Wunstorf, t. Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 m. W. N. W. Hanover. Lon. 9° 32′ E. Lat. 52° 27′ N. Pop. 1,700.

Wurbenthal, t. Austrian Silesia, 13 m. W. Jaerndorf, 22 N. W. Troppau. Lon. 17° 15′ E. Lat. 49° 57 N.

Wurtemberg, late a dutchy, and now a kingdom of Germany, of an oval figure, and included between Bavaria on the east and Baden on the west. It is completely surrounded by these two countries, except for a short distance on the south, where it borders on the Lake of Constance. It contains 8,118 square miles, and 1,395,463 inhabitants, with a revenue £1,000,000 sterling. In the diet of the German Confederation, it is entitled to 1 vote, and 4 votes in the general assembly. The kingdom is composed of a great number of counties and lordships, some of which were purchased, some devolved to it by marriage, and others were acquired by conquest. It is the most fertile part of the southwestern section of Germany, and exports grain in considerable quantities. There is a university of Tubingen. Stuttgart is the capital.

Wurzburg, late a bishopric of Germany, and in 1806 erected into a dutchy, now included in the kingdom of Bavaria. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad. Wurzburg was the capital.

Wurzburg, city, Bavaria, on the Maine, well fortified, and defended by a fortress, situated on a rock without the town. The town is divided into four quarters and four suburbs, in which are a new palace, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbeys, and convents. 50 m. E. S. E. Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 9° 59′ E. Lat. 49° 50′ N. Pop. 16,000.

Wursen, or *Wurtsen*, t. Saxony, on the Mulda, 14 m. E. Leipsic, 44 N. W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 42′ E. Lat. 51° 19′ N. Pop. 2,100.

Wusterhausen, t. Prussia in Brandenburg. 36 m. N. W. Berlin, 27 N. Brandenburg. Lon. 12° 31′ E. Lat. 52° 53′ N. Pop. 2,400.

Wutach, r. Germany, which runs into the Rhine, 10 m. below Lauffenburg.

Wyaconda, r. Missouri, which runs into the Mississippi, 30 m. below the Des Moins.

Wyalusing, r. Pa. which runs into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, above Asylum.

Wyalusing, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehannah. Pop. 546.

Wyandot, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, S. of Corydon.

Wyck le Duerstede, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, 13 m. S. E. Utrecht, 21 W. Arnheim.

Wycomb, (*High*,) or *Chipping Wycomb*, t. Eng. in Bucks, 25 m. E. S. E. Oxford, 29 W. N. W. London. Lon. 0° 46′ W. Lat. 51° 38′ N. Pop. 4,756.

Wydaw, r. Denmark, which runs into the North sea, near Tondern.

Wye, r. Wales, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow.

Wye, t. Eng. in Kent, 12 m. S. W. Canterbury, 56 E. S. E. London. Lon. 0° 58′ E. Lat. 51° 11′ N.

Wye mills, p-t. Talbot co. Md.

Wylliesbury, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.

Wyoming, a name formerly given to a tract of country on the Susquehannah in Pa. above Wilkesbarre. Wyoming falls are 2 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Wyre, r. Eng. in Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea, 9 m. W. Garstang. Lon. 2° 56′ W. Lat. 53° 53′ N.

Wynants kill, r. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson at Troy.

Wyschney wolotschok, t. Russia, in Tver, cap. of a circle. Pop. 3,315. Lon. 34° 39′ E. Lat. 57° 30′ N.

Wysox, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 1,083.

Wythe, co. Va. inclosed by Tazewell, Montgomery, Grayson, and Washington cos. Pop. 9,692. Slaves 1,533. Engaged in agriculture 1,644, in commerce 21, in manufactures 401. Chief town, Evansham. At the court-house is a post-office. Ten miles S. of the court-house are lead mines.

Wytootackee, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 200° 19′ E. Lat. 18° 52′ S.

is intended to make a turnpike road for 7 miles. The distance from Cheraw Hill to Georgetown by land is 103 miles, but by water 270. It is thought that at least one-third of that distance can be saved by canals at a moderate expense. See *Pedee, Great.*

Yadrin, t. Russia, in Kazan, 122 m. W. Kazan. Lon. 45° 44′ E. Lat. 55° 34′ N.

Yakimvar, t. Russia, in Viborg, on lake Ladoga, 8 m. S. Serdopol.

Yakutsk, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena, the capital of a province, to which it gives name. 960 m. N. E. Irkutsk. Lon. 129° 14′ E. Lat. 62° 5′ N.

Yale College. See *New Haven*, Ct.

Yallah's Point, cape on the S. coast of Jamaica, 12 m. S. E. Kingston. Lon. 76° 21′ W. Lat. 17° 53′ N.

Yalobusha, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Yazoo. It is boatable to Elliot, 30 miles.

Yalutorovsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tobol, 108 m. S.W. Tobolsk, 520 W. N.W. Kolivan. Lon. 66° 32′ E. Lat. 56° 8′ N.

Yamaska, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, in lon. 72° 45′ W. Lat. 46° N.

Yamaska, seignory, Buckingham co. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. S. W. Three Rivers.

Yamburg, t. Russia, 20 m. E. Narva. Lon. 28° 40′ E. Lat. 59° 15′ N.

Yamina, t. Africa, in Bambarra, near the Niger. Lon. 3° 50′ W. Lat. 13° 46′ N.

Yamscherskaia, fort of Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 77° 50′ E. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

Yamskaia, gulf of Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea, between cape Piliatchin and the continent. Lon. 154° 14′ E. Lat. 60° 20′ N.

Yamskoi, t. Russia, near the gulf of Yamskaia. Lon. 153° 34′ E. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

Yana, r. Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea, in lon. 131° 16′ E. lat. 71° 25′ N.

Yanceyville, p-v. Louisa co. Va. on South Anna creek, 60 m. N. W. Richmond.

Yandinskoi, t. Russia, on the Angara, 160 m. N. N. W. Irkutsk. Lon. 103° 20′ E. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Yang-tcheou, city, China, in Kiang-nan, on the royal canal, 485 m. S. S. E. Peking. Lon. 118° 54′ E. Lat. 32° 26′ N.

Yang-tse-kiang, or *Kian-ku*, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and after crossing the empire of China, from W. to E. falls into the sea, 120 m. E. Nan-king. It changes its name in almost every province through which it passes.

Yani, kingdom, Africa, divided into Upper and Lower, on the N. side of the Gambia.

Yantic, or *Norwich river*, Ct. joins the Shetucket, at Norwich.

Yao-ngan, or *Yao-gan*, city, China, in Yunnan, 1,175 m. S. W. Peking. Lon. 101° E. Lat. 25° 33′ N.

Yao-tcheou, t. Chinese Tartary, 380 m. E. N. E. Peking. Lon. 122° 14′ E. Lat. 40° 43′ N.

Yao-tcheou, city, China, on the N. side of the lake Po-yang, 670 m. S. Peking. Lon. 116° 14′ E. Lat. 29° N.

Yapizlaga, or *Llanos de Manso*, province of Buenos Ayres, S. of Vermejo river.

Yapoc, r. Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, near cape Orange.

Yaracui, r. Venezuela, which runs into the Spanish Main, in lon. 68° 40′ W. lat. 10° 28′ N.

Yaransk, t. Russia, 72 m. S. W. Viatka. Lon. 48° 34′ E. Lat. 55° 36′ N.

Yarensk, t. Russia, on the Vitchegda, 92 m. N. E. Ustiug. Lon. 47° 50′ E. Lat. 62° N.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, or *Yarkien*, t. Kashgar, or Little Bukharia, 90 m. S. E. Kashgar. Lon. 78° 49′ E. Lat. 38° 13′ N.

Yarm, or *Yarum*, t. Eng. in York co. on the Tees, 4 m. S. Stockton. Lon. 1° 24′ W. Lat. 54° 37′ N.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, seaport, Eng. in Norfolk co. at the mouth of the Yare. It is extensively engaged in the herring fishery, which employs about 150 vessels, of 40 to 50 tons. The harbor is convenient, but will not admit large vessels. Yarmouth sends 3 members to parliament. 22 m. E. Norwich, 123 N. N. E. London. Lon. 1° 43′ E. Lat. 52° 35′ N. Pop. 17,977.

Yarmouth, seaport, Eng. on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, near the W. end. It sends 2 members to parliament. 11 m. W. Newport, 99 S. W. London. Lon. 1° 30′ W. Lat. 50° 40′ N.

Yarmouth, t. on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, 35 m. W. Shelburn.

Yarmouth, t. Middlesex co. Upper Canada, on lake Erie.

Yarmouth, p-t. and seaport, Barnstable co. Mass. 4 m. E. Barnstable, 70 S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,232.

Yarrow, r. Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, 2 m. below Selkirk.

Yate's River, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in lon. 12° 15′ W. lat. 8° 8′ N.

Yatreb, the real name of Medina, in Arabia. It is called Medina, or the city, by way of eminence.

Yauaca, t. Peru, on the coast, 20 m. S. S. E. Nasca. Lat. 15° S.

Yaugos, t Peru, 80 m. S. E. Lima. Lon. 75° 46′ W. Lat. 12° 40′ S.

Yaxley, t. Eng. in Huntingdon co. 15 m. N. Huntingdon, 74 N. London. Lon. 0° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 27′ N.

Yazoo, r. Mississippi, which rises in the Chickasaw country, and running S. W. joins the Mississippi, 12 m. above the Walnut hills, 100 above Natchez. It is navigable 100 miles. Little Yazoo runs into the Mississippi, 15 m. below Palmyra.

Ye, or *Wye*, r. Holland, which passes by Amsterdam, and runs into the Zuyder Zee, 6 miles below.

Yecla, t. Spain, in Murcia. Lat. 38° 33′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Yegue Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, 418 m. E. N. E. Peking. Lon. 124° 19′ E. Lat. 43° N.

Yell Island, one of the Shetland islands, 20 miles long. Lon. 1° 20′ W. Lat 60° 56′ N.

Yellow River, r. Ireland, which runs into the Boyne, 4 m. S. Kinnegad.

Yellow River. See *Hoangho.*

Yellow Sea, or *Gulf of Leo Tong*, large gulf included between the coast of China and the peninsula of Corea, about 400 miles from N. to S. and from 100 to 250 broad.

Yellow busha. See *Yalobusha.*

Yellow creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio about 15 m. above Steubenville. It rises in salt springs, at which salt is manufactured.

Yellow creek, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 722.

Yellow sands, isl. of Lake Superior, chiefly remarkable from the superstition of the Indians who

Charles. It has 4 fathoms water for 20 miles above Yorktown.

York, co. Va. on the western shore of the Chesapeake, bordered on the N. by York river. Pop. 4,384. Slaves 2,165. Engaged in agriculture 1,328, in commerce 9, in manufactures 128. Chief town, Yorktown.

York, district, S. C. on Catabaw river. Pop. 14,936. Slaves 4,590. Engaged in agriculture 4,748, in commerce 38, in manufactures 321. At the court-house is a post-office.

York, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 335.

York, t. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 14 m. S. St. Clairsville. Pop. 836.

York, t. Montgomery co. Ohio, 7 m. N. Dayton.

York, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

York Bay, a bay on the S. W. coast of the island of St. Vincent, 2 m. N. W. Kingston bay.

York Fort, fort at the mouth of Nelson's river, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 92° 46′ W. Lat 57° 2′ N.

York Minster, a lofty promontory on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70° 25′ W. Lat. 55° 26′ S.

York Point, a cape in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73° 32′ W. Lat. 53° 39′ N.

York Road, a road for ships in the straits of Magellan, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 73° 52′ W. Lat. 53° 39′ S.

Yorkshire, county, England, and by far the largest in the kingdom, bounded N. by Durham, E. and N. E. by the German sea, S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, S.W. by Cheshire and Lancashire and N. W. by Westmoreland. It is divided into three ridings, North, East, and West. Pop. in 1811, 973,117.

Yorkshire, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y.

Yorktown, or *York*, p-t. port of entry, and cap. York co. Virginia, on the S. side of York river, 11 miles from its mouth, at the point where the river is suddenly contracted to the width of a mile. The banks of the river are very high, and vessels of the largest burden may ride close under them with the greatest safety. The harbor is said to be the best in Virginia. The amount of shipping owned in this district in 1815, was 733 tons. This town will ever be famous in the American annals for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1791. 29 m. N. W. Norfolk, 72 E. S. E. Richmond, 187 S. S. E. Washington. Lat. 37° 22′ N. Lon. 76° 52′ W. Pop. about 700.

Youghall, seaport, Ireland, in Cork co. on a bay to which it gives name, at the mouth of Blackwater river. There is a bar at the mouth of the port, which makes it difficult and sometimes dangerous. 31 m. S. W. Waterford, 25 E. Cork.

Youghiogeny, r. Pa. which pierces the Laurel mountains, and flowing N. W. joins the Monongahela, 15 m. S. E. Pittsburg. From the falls at the Laurel mountains, to Cumberland on the Potomac is 40 miles.

Young Point, cape on the E. coast of St. Vincent. Lon. 61° 9′ W. Lat. 13° 12′ N.

Young's Island, isl. near the S. coast of the island of St. Vincent, 2 m. S. E. Kingston bay.

Youngstown, t. Niagara co. N. Y. 6 m. from Lewiston.

Youngstown, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

Youngstown, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 14 m. S.E. Warren. Pop. 1,025.

Yowry, isl. near the N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 130° 45′ E. Lat. 0° 15′ S.

Yox glades, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.

Ypres, or *Ipres*, city, Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Yperlee. In the year 1242, the population amounted to 200,000, principally weavers and tradesmen. The inhabitants carried on a great trade in wollen cloth, but by the severity of the duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England. At this time, they carry on a considerable manufacture of linen, of excellent fabric. Ypres has sustained several remarkable sieges. 5½ posts S. Ostend, 4 N. W. Lisle. Lon. 2° 53′ E. Lat. 50° 48′ N. Pop. 15,148.

Yrun. See *Irun*.

Ysendyck, or *Isendyck*, t. and fort, Flanders, on the arm of the Scheldt called the Blie, 8 m. E. Sluys, 17 N. W. Ghent. Lon. 3° 28′ E. Lat. 51° 21′ N.

Yssengeaux, or *Issengeaux*, t. France, in Upper Loire, 12 m. N. E. Le Puy. Lon. 4° 10′ E. Lat. 45° 8′ N. Pop. 6,482.

Ystad, or *Ydstad*, seaport, Sweden, 26 m. S. E. Lund. Lon. 13° 44′ E. Lat. 55° 22′ N. Pop. 3,021.

Yucatan. See *Merida*.

Yverdun, or *Ifferten*, t. Switzerland, in Vaud, on the lake of Neufchatel, at the mouth of the river Orb, which divides into two branches, forming a good port, and an island, on which the town is situated. It has a large and strong castle, a college, hospital, divers magazines, &c. 34 m. S W. Berne, 16 N. Lausanne. Lon. 6° 14′ E. Lat. 46° 48′ N. Pop 2,500.

Yvetot, t. France, in Lower Seine, 18 m. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 9,800. Lat. 46° 47′ N.

Yuma, or *Yumba*, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, about 50 miles long. Lon. 74° 50′ W. Lat. 23° 20′ N.

Yungar, r. Missouri, which rises on the western slope of the Ozark mountains and receiving many tributaries, enters Osage river, 140 from the confluence of the latter with the Missouri.

Yun-nan, province, China, bounded N. by Setchuen and Thibet, E. by Quang-si and Koeitcheou, S. by Laos, and W. by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles long, and 250 broad. It is reckoned one of the most fertile in China.

Yun-nan, city, China, of the first rank, and capital of Yun-nan, at the N. extremity of a lake, and formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices; but the Tartars, in their different invasions, destroyed all those monuments. 1,152 m. S. S. W. Peking. Lon. 102° 28′ E. Lat. 25° 6′ N.

well guarded. 28 m. N. W. Scardona. Lon. 15° 38′ E. Lat. 44° 22′ N Pop. 6,000.

Zara Vecchia, Old Zara, or *Biograd,* or *Albi Maritima,* t. Dalmatia, now little better than a village, 18 m. S. E. Zara.

Zaraisk, t. Russia, in Riazan, on the Oser, 24 m. S. W. Riazan. Lon. 38° 24′ E. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

Zarpana, or *Rota,* or *St. Ann,* one of the Ladrone islands, about 40 miles in circumference, 21 m. from Guam.

Zashirersk, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, 1,320 m. N. N. E. Irkutsk, 1,732 E. N. E. Kolivan. Lon. 138° 14′ E. Lat. 67° 25′ N.

Zatmar, t. Hungary, 56 m. N. N. W. Colosvar, 170 E. Presburg. Lon. 22° 24′ E. Lat. 47° 47′ N. Pop. 8,209.

Zavidei, isl. Russia, at the entrance of the gulf of Tchaunskaia, in the Frozen sea, 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 166° 14′ E. Lat. 71° 50′ to 72° 20′ N.

Zaweh, t. Persia, and capital of a district, on the river Tedjen, 24 m. from the Caspian sea, 81 m. N. Meschid, 45 N. N. E. Asterabat.

Zealand, or *Zeeland,* or *Seeland,* (in Danish *Sialand,*) the largest island belonging to the kingdom of Denmark, bounded N. by the Scaggerac, E. by the sound, S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Great Belt; about 65 miles long from N. to S. and where widest, 60 from E. to W. The soil is generally fertile, and produces corn more than sufficient for the inhabitants, with excellent pastures. Lon. 10° 58′ to 12° 40′ E. Lat. 55° 2 to 56° 6′ N. Sq. miles 3,168. Pop. 310,000.

Zealand, one of the States of the kingdom of the Netherlands, consisting of islands formed by branches and outlets of the Scheldt. On the N. it is bounded by Holland, E. by Brabant, S by Flanders, and W. by the North sea. The islands of Walcheren and Schouwen are defended against the violence of the sea, by downs or sand hills on one side, and on the other like the rest of the islands of Zealand, by vast dykes. The soil is very fruitful, and famed for its excellent wheat and madder. Sq. miles, 680. Pop. 112,000.

Zebid, city, Arabia, in Yemen, once the most commercial city in all Tehama; but since the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih and Mocha, and it now retains nothing but the shadow of its former splendour. 52 m. N. Mocha. Lon. 43° 15′ E. Lat. 14° 12′ N.

Zechini, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, 2 m. S. E. Stanchio. Lon. 26° 51′ E. Lat. 36° 48′ N.

Zedic, t. Africa, cap. of a district of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, called the bay of Zedic, 150 m. E. S. E. Tripoli, 120 S. E. Mesurada.

Zegedin, or *Szeged,* t. Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Maros and Theisse. It is strong, and a place of some trade, 68 m. N. Belgrade, 60 N. W. Temesvar. Lon. 19° 56′ E. Lat. 46° 15′ N. Pop. 25,347.

Zehdenick, t. Prussian States, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 28 m. S. S. W. Prenzlow, 28 N. Berlin. Lon. 13° 22′ E. Lat. 52° 58′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Zeila, or *Zella,* or *Seila,* s-p. Africa, in Adel, on the coast of the Arabian sea, at the mouth of the Hanazo, which forms a bay called the *Gulf of Zeila.* Lon. 44° 20′ E. Lat. 10° 45′ N.

Zeiton, t Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, on a gulf to which it gives name. 48 m. S. S. E. Larissa, 62 N. Corinth. Lon. 22° 58′ E. Lat. 39° 6′ N. Pop. 4,000.

Zeiton, gulf of the Egæan sea, on the E. coast of Thessaly, N. W. of the island of Negroponte.

Zeitoun, t. Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Kizilemark, 33 m. W. Samsoun.

Zeitz, t. Prussian States, in Saxony, 15 m. E. S. E. Naumburg, 64 W. Dresden. Lon. 12° 2′ E. Lat. 51° 3′ N. Pop. 5,800.

Zelandy, small isl. near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98° 14′ E. Lat. 0° 53′ N.

Zelanira, cape on the N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 77° 24′ E. Lat. 78° N.

Zeleh, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, (an. *Zela,*) 21 m. W. S. W. Tocat, 55 W. N. W. Sivas.

Zelenin, small isl. in the Frozen ocean, near the S. W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 56° 24′ E. Lat. 70° 50′ N.

Zelenzenskaia, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the E. side of the Irtisch. Lon. 75° 40′ E. Lat. 53° 25′ N.

Zell am Hammersbach, t. Baden, 9 m. W. Freudenstadt, 26 N. W. Rothweil. Lon. 8° 7′ E. Lat. 48° 23′ N. Pop. 1,112.

Zelle, city, Hanover, in the principality of Luneburg, fortified and well built, on the Aller, which is here navigable. Here are manufacturers and artificers in various branches, particularly in gold and silver. 40 m. S. Luneburg, 128 W. Berlin. Lon. 10° 14′ E. Lat. 53° 52′ N. Pop. 8,800.

Zellerfeld, t. Hanover, in the Harz Forest; silver to the value of 20,000 imperial crowns is annually coined in this town. 6 m. S. S. W. Goslar.

Zeller See, lake, Germany, 28 m. S. S. W. Salzburg.

Zemlin, or *Semlin,* t. and fortress, Sclavonia, at the union of the Save and the Danube, opposite Belgrade. Pop. 7,089.

Zermorget, or *Zermogete,* small isl. in the Red sea, 30 m. from the coast of Egypt. Lon. 53° 5′ E. Lat. 23° 25′ N.

Zenderoud. r. Persia, which passes by Ispahan, and loses itself in a lake, 15 m. S. W. Lauristan.

Zengan, or *Zenigan,* t. Persia, in Irak. It has been frequently sacked and destroyed by the Tartars, and the Turks. 21 m. N. W. Sultania, 120 S. S. E. Tauris.

Zenia. See *Xenia.*

Zenta, t. Hungary, on the river Theys, memorable for a signal victory obtained in the year 1697, by Prince Eugene over the Turks. 52 m. N. Belgrade, 52 W. Temesvar.

Zephira, small isl. in the Grecian archipelago, near the N. coast of Antiparos.

Zerbst, t. Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt-Dessau, and the largest and handsomest town in the whole principality of Anhalt. In the town are 2 Lutheran churches, with an university. 8 m. N. N. W. Dessau, 44 S. W. Potsdam. Lon. 12° 10′ E. Lat. 52° 3′ N. Pop. 8,000.

Zermagna, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, opposite Pago.

Zero, r. Italy, which runs into the sea, 7 m. N. Venice.

Zevaco, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 81° 46′ W. Lat. 8° N.

Zeulenroda, t. Germany, in the principality of Reuss-Greitz. 10 m. W. Greitz. 17 N. N. W. Lobenstein. Lon. 11° 51′ E. Lat. 50° 36′ N. Pop. 3,600.

Zia, isl. in the Grecian archipelago, (an. *Ceos* and *Hydrussa,*) about 16 leagues in circumference. The inhabitants are Greeks, who have a bishop. The soil is fertile. Of four cities in this island, the only one at present remaining is Zeia, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, with a harbour

of Zug, 15 m. S. Zurich, 12 N. N. E. Lucerne. Lon. 8° 16′ E. Lat. 47° 6′ N. Pop. 2,000.

Zug, lake, Switzerland, 8 miles long and 2 wide, which takes its name from the town on its coast.

Zullichau, t. Prussian States in Brandenburg, situated in a low plain, half a German mile distance from the Oder, and about the same distance from the Ober. Without the walls is a seat belonging to the king of Prussia, fortified with walls and moats. Zullichau contains a good woollen manufacture. In the year 1759, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians and the Russians, in which the former were defeated. 37 m. S. E. Francfort on the Oder, 17 E. Crossen. Lon. 15° 45′ E. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Pop. 5,500.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, t. Prussian States, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, 18 m. S. W. Cologn, 43 E. Liege. Lon. 6° 34′ E. Lat. 50° 43′ N.

Zultz, or *Biala*, t. Silesia, 20 m. S. S. W. Oppeln, 14 E. S. E. Neisse. Pop. 1,400.

Zumaia, or *Cumaia*, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, near the coast of the bay of Biscay, 14 m. W. St. Sebastian. Lon. 1° 51′ W. Lat. 43° 17′ N.

Zurara, t. Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, at the mouth of the Ave, opposite Villa de Conde.

Zuric, or *Zurich*, canton, Switzerland, bounded N. by Germany and the canton of Scaffhausen, E. by Thurgau, S. by the cantons of Schweitz and Zug, and W. by Argow. This canton is not unaptly called an epitome of all Switzerland, as containing in it hills, vallies, plains, corn lands, vineyards, lakes, and rivers. Pop. 182,123.

Zurich, city, Switzerland, and cap. of a canton of the same name; situated on a large lake, where the river Limmat is discharged, which divides it into two parts. The old part is surrounded with the same battlements and towers which existed in the 13th century. The inhabitants carry on several manufactures: the principal are those of linens and cottons, muslins and silk handkerchiefs. Pop. 10,353. 41 m. S. E. Bale, 36 S. W. Constance. Lon. 8° 25′ E. Lat. 47° 18′ N.

Zurich, lake, Switzerland, in a canton to which it gives name, 22 m. long, and 2 wide.

Zurzach, t. Switzerland, on the Rhine, chiefly celebrated for its fairs, 25 m. E. Bale, 9 N. Baden.

Zutphen, city, Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the river Berckel, which passes through the middle of it, and immediately joins the Issel. 7 m. S. Deventer, 40 E. Utrecht. Pop. 6,878. Lon 6° 5′ E. Lat. 52° 10′ N.

Zutphen islands, small islands in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105° 42′ E. Lat. 5° 50′ S.

Zuyder-Zee, or *Zuider-See*, a great gulf or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from south to north, in the Kingdom af the Netherlands, between Friesland, Overissel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zwammerdam, or *Zwadenburgerdam*, t. Netherlands, on the Rhine, 10 m. E. S. E. Leyden.

Zwartkops Bay, or *Algoa Bay*, bay on the S. coast of Africa, where ships may lie in five fathom water a mile from the general landing place. 500 m. E. from the Cape. Lon. of the landing-place, 26° 53′ E. Lat. 33° 56′ S.

Zweneckau, t. Saxony, on the Elster, 5 m. S. Leipsic, 18 E. S. E. Mersenburg. Lon. 12° 18′ E. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Pop. 1,400.

Zwell, t. Austria, 26 m. W. N. W. Crems, 56 W. N. W. Vienna. Lon. 15° 7′ E. Lat. 48° 33′ N.

Zwickau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Mulda, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library, 38 m. S. S. E. Leipsic, 40 S. E. Naumburg. Lon. 12° 25′ E. Lat. 50° 39′ N. Pop. 5,600.

Zwingenberg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Bergstrasse, 10 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,200.

Zwitta, or *Zwittawa*, t. Moravia, 30 m. N. W. Olmutz, 84 E. Prague. Lon. 16° 16′ E. Lat. 49° 43′ N. Pop. 2,740.

Zwol, or *Swol*, t Netherlands, in Overissel, on the river Aa, between the Issel and the Vecht, strongly fortified. Its situation is very advantageous, on an eminence which commands the country, and is the ordinary passage from Holland to the provinces of Friesland, Groningen, and Overissel. 28 m. S. W. Covorden, 15 N. Deventer. Lon. 6° 1′ E. Lat. 52° 32′ N. Pop. 12,220.

Zwornick, t. Bosnia, 68 m. S. W. Belgrade, 60 E. Serajo. Lon. 18° 50′ E. Lat. 44° 37′ N. Pop. 14,000.

Zype, isl. of North Holland, formed by canals cut from the Zuyder-Zee to the German Ocean.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Agamenticus, mt. Maine, in the town of York.

Algoa bay. See *Delagoa*.

Apurimac, r. one of the sources of the Amazon, joins the Beni near lat. 10° S. to form the Ucayale.

Arkansas river, line 9th and 10th, instead of 'The upper part of its course is,' read 'Here it at first flows.'

Same article, 5th line from the end, dele the words 'and might it is said ascend as much farther.'

Ashuelot, r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut at Hinsdale.

Brainerd, line 5th, instead of S. E. read N. W. line 6th, for N. W. read S. E. and for N. E. read S. W.

Clyde, flourishing p-v. in Galen, N. Y. on the canal, 14 m. N. Waterloo.

Concord, N. H. line 10th, for 1813 read 1823.

Fall river, p-v. Troy, Bristol co. Mass. on both sides of Fall river, at its mouth. The river falls 140 feet within the course of 100 rods, affording fine mill seats. There is a sloop navigation to the falls. At this place are erected iron works, 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 4 cotton factories, and a large cotton and woollen factory. The village contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. Pop. about 1,000.

Fort Royal, Jamaica, dele this article.

Fort Wayne. The Baptist mission still remains here; a branch only is established in Michigan.

Machias, town, line 5th, for 'west' read 'east'—line 6th, for 'east' read 'west'—line 10th and 11th, for 'Congregational church and 2 academies,' read '2 Congregational churches and an academy'—line 11th and 12th, for this town' read 'the eastern village.' Dele the words, 'Its funds' to 'recently established.' Also, line 22d, the words, 'It went into operation in 1823.'

APPENDIX.

MONEY TABLE.

Value of coin used in common calculations.

	Dls.Cts.
A Florin of Germany	0.40.74
——————Austria	0.48.14
Rix Dollar of Prussia	0.74.11
Guinea of England	4.66.66
Pound Sterling	4.44.44
Rix Dollar of Denmark	1.05.55
Piaster of Spain	0.98.14
Florin of Holland	0.40.74
Lire of Italy	0.15.74
Scudi of Rome	1.01.86
Ducat of Naples	0.79.62
Ruble of Russia	0.75
Rix Dollar of Sweden	1.07.4

MEASURES.

TABLE I. *Miles of different countries compared with the English statute mile.*

	Eng. mile.	
German	4.62	or 15 to a deg.
Swedish	6.65	- 10.41
French myriametre,	6.23	- 11⅛
Italian	1.16	- 60
Arabian	1.22	- 56¾
Turkish	1.04	- 66.67
Dutch	3.65	- 19
Spanish and Polish	3.41	- 20
Danish	4.69	- 14.79
Old French league	2.77	- 25
Eng and French marine league	3.46	- 20
Irish	1.25	- 54½
English geographical mile	1.16	- 60
Scotch	1.39	- 49¾
Hungarian	5.78	- 12
English statute mile	1.	- 69.36

TABLE II. *Scripture Long Measures.*

	Eng. feet.	*inch. dec.*
A digit	0	0.912
A palm = 4 digits	0	3.648
A span = 3 palms	0	10.944
A cubit = 2 spans	1	9.888
A fathom = 4 cubits	7	3.552
Ezekiel's rod	10	11.328
Arabian pole	14	7.104
Scoenus or measuring line	145	1.104

TABLE III. *Grecian long measures reduced to English.*

	Eng. yds.	*feet.*	*inch. dec.*
A digit	0	0	0.7554
A doron = 4 digits	0	0	3.0218
A lichas	0	0	7.5546
An orthordoron	0	0	8·3101
A spithame	0	0	9.0656

	Eng. yds.	*feet*	*inch. dec.*
A pous	0	1	0.0875
A pygme	0	1	1.5984
A pygon	0	1	3.1094
A pecus	0	1	6.1312
A pace or orgya	0	6	0.525
A stadium	201	1	7.78
A mile	1612	1	2.24

The stadium was of different lengths in different places.

TABLE IV. *Jewish Long or Itinerary measures.*

	Eng. miles.	*paces.*	*feet. dec.*
A cubit	0	0	1.824
A stadium	0	145	4.6
A Sab. day's journey	0	729	3.0
Eastern mile	1	403	1.0
Parasang	4	153	3.0
A day's journey	33	172	4.0

TABLE V. *Roman long measures reduced to English.*

	Eng. paces.	*feet.*	*inch. dec.*
Digitus transversus	0	0	0.725
Uncia or inch	0	0	0.967
Palma minor	0	0	2.901
Pes or foot	0	0	11.604
Palmipes	0	1	2.505
Cubitus	0	1	5.406
Gradus	0	2	5.01
Passus	0	4	10.02
Stadium	120	4	4.5
Milliare	967	0	0

TABLE VI. Proportions of the long Measures of several nations to the English Foot, taken from Messrs. Greaves, Auzout, Picard, and Eisenschmid.

The English standard foot being divided into 1000 equal parts, the other measures will have the proportions to it which follow :—

	Feet.	*Inches.*
English foot	1000	12
Paris foot	1068	12 816
Venetian foot	1162	13.944
Rhinland foot	1033	12.396
Strasburg foot	952	11.424
Norimberg foot	1000	12
Dantzic foot	944	11.328
Danish foot	1042	12.504
Swedish foot	977¼	11.733
Derahor cubit of Cairo	1824	21.888
Persian arish	3197	38.364
Great Turkish pike	2200	26.4
Lesser Turkish pike	2131	25.572
Braccio at Florence	1913	22.956
Braccio for woollen at Sienna	1242	14.904
Braccio for linen at Sienna	1974	23.688
Canna at Naples	6889	82.56
Vera at Almeria and Gibraltar	2760	33.12
Palmo di Archtetti at Rome	7320	87.84

	Feet.	Inches.
Fanna di Architetti	7320	87.84
Palmo di bracchio di mercantia	695½	8.346
Genoa palm	815	9.78
Bolognian foot	1250	15
Antwerp ell	2283	27.396
Amsterdam ell	2268	27.216
Leyden ell	2260	27.12
Paris draper's ell	3929	47.148
Paris mercer's ell	3937	47.244

TABLE VII. *Attic Dry measures reduced to English.*

	Pecks.	Gall.	Pts.	Sol. inch.
Cochliarion	0	0	0	0.276
Cyathus	0	0	0	2.763
Oxybaphon	0	0	0	4.144
Cotylus	0	0	0	16.579
Xestes	0	0	0	33.158
Choenix	0	0	1	15.705
Medimnus	4	0	6	3.501

TABLE VIII. *Attic reduced to English wine measures.*

	Gall.	Pts.	Sol. Inch.
A Cochliarion	0	1/128	0.0356
A Cheme	0	1/8	0.712
A Mystea	0	1/48	0.0892
A Concha	0	1/24	0.1785
A Cyathus	0	1/12	0.3565
An Oxybathon	0	1/6	0.5354
A Cotylus	0	½	2.1415
An Xestes	0	1	4.2830
A Chous	0	6	25.698
A Metretes, or amphora	10	2	19.626

TABLE IX. *Roman reduced to English wine measure.*

	Galls.	Pts.	Sol. inch.
A ligula	0	1/48	0.117
A cythus	0	1/12	0.469
An acetabulum	0	1/8	0.704
A quartarius	0	¼	1.409
A hemina	0	½	2.818
A sextarius	0	1	5.636
A congius	0	7	4.942
An urna	3	4½	5.33
An amphora	7	1	10.66
A culeus	143	3	11.095

TABLE X. *Jewish Dry Measure reduced to English.*

	Pecks.	Galls.	Pts.	Sol. inch.
A gachal	0	0	1 1/2 7/6	0.031
A cab	0	0	2 5/6	0.073
A gomor	0	0	5 1/10	1.211
A seah	1	0	1	4.036
An epha	3	0	3	12.107
A letteeh	16	0	0	26.500
A chomer or coron	32	0	1	18.969

TABLE XI. *Jewish reduced to English wine measure.*

	Galls.	Pts.	Sol. inch.
A caph	0	5/3	0.177
A log	0	5/6	0.211
A cab	1	3⅓	0.844
A hin	1	2	2.533
A seah	2	4	5.067
A bath or epha	7	4	15.2
A coron or chomer	75	5	7.625

TABLE XII. *Roman square measure.*

	feet Eng.	roods.	poles.	feet.
As	28,800	2	18	250
Deunx	26.400	2	10	183
Dextrans	24,000	2	2	117
Dodrans	21,600	1	34	51
Bes	19,200	1	25	257
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191
Semis	14,400	1	9	125
Quincunx	12,000	1	1	58
Triens	9,600	0	32	264
Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198
Sextans	4,800	0	16	132
Uncia	2,400	0	8	66

TABLE XIII. *Roman dry measure reduced to English.*

	peck.	gal.	pints.	sol inch.
A ligula	0	0	1/48	0.01
A cyathus	0	0	1/12	0.04
An acetabulum	0	0	⅛	0.06
A hemina	0	0	¼	0.24
A sextarius	0	0	1	0.48
A semid	0	1	0	3.84
A modius	1	0	0	7.68

TABLE XIV. *English Long Measure.*

3	barley corns.	1 inch
12	inches	1 foot
3	feet	1 yard
5½	yards	1 pole, perch, or rod
40	rods or perches	1 furlong
8	furlongs	1 mile
6	feet	1 fathom

TABLE XV. *English Square Measure.*

Inches.					
144	Feet				
1296	9	Yards			
39204	272¼	30¼	Poles		
1568160	10890	1210	40	Roods	
6272640	43560	4840	160	4	Acres

TABLE XVI. *English Dry Measure.*

Solid In.						
34 1/2	Pint					
272¼	8	Gallon				
544½	16	2	Peck			
2178	64	8	4	Bushel		
	256	32	16	4	Coom	
	5120	640	320	80	20	Last

TABLE XVII. *English Wine Measure.*

Solid In.						
28.875	*Pint*					
231	8	*Gallon*				
7276.5	252	31½	*Barrel*			
9702	336	42	1½	*Tierce*		
14553	504	63	2	1½	*Hhds.*	
19404	672	84	2⅔	2	1⅓	*Pun.*

TABLE XVIII. *English ale and beer measure.*

Solid In.						
35.25	*Pint*					
282	8	*Gallon*				
2538	72	9	*Firkin*			
10152	288	36	4	*Barrel*		
15228	432	54	6	1½	*Hhds.*	
30456	864	108	12	3	2	*Butt*

TABLE XIX. *French measures on the old system.*

An inch or pouce is	1.06578	English inches.
A foot - -	12.78933	do. do.
A sonde - -	63.9967	or 5 French feet.
A toise or fathom	76.7360	or 6 do. do.
A perche - -	230.2080	or 18 do. do.
A league - -	2282	toises.
A square inch -	1.13582	English sq. inch.
An arpent - -	100	square perches, about $\frac{5}{6}$ acre English.

TABLE XX. *French measures on the new system.*

1. *Measures of Length.*

	Eng. inch.	
Millimetre	.03937	
Centimetre	.39371	
Decimetre	3.93710	
Metre	39.37100	or 3.281 feet.
Decametre	393.71000	or 10 yards, 2 feet, 9.7 inches.
Hecatometre	3937.10000	or 100 yards, 1 foot, 1 in.
Chiliometre	39371.00000	or 4 furlongs, 213 yds. 1 foot, 10.2 inches.
Myriometre	393710.00000	or 6 miles, 1 furlong, 136 yards, 6 inches.

2. *Superficial* or *square measures.*

	Eng. sq. yards.	
Are, a square decametre	119.6046	
Decare - - -	1196.0460	
Hecatare - -	11960.4600	or 2 acres, 1 rood, 35.4 perches.

3. *Measures of capacity.*

	Eng. cubic inch.
Millilitre - -	.06103
Centilitre - - -	.61028
Decilitre - -	6.10280
Litre, a cubic decimetre	61.02800 or 2.113 wine pints.
Decalitre - -	610.28000 or 2.64 wine gallons.
Hecatolitre -	6102.80000 or 26.4 wine gallons.

The standard of measure according to the new French system, is a meridional circle of the earth, which for this purpose has been accurately ascertained by men of science. The whole circle is divided into 40 million parts, or the quadrant into 10 million parts, one of which is the unity of length called a metre. In order to express decimal proportions in this new system, the following terms have been adopted. The term *Deca* prefixed denotes 10 times; *Heca*, 100 times; *Chilo*, 1,000 times; and *Myrio*, 10,000 times. On the other hand, *Deci* expresses the 10th part; *Centi*, the 100th part; and *Milli*, the 1,000th part: so that *Decametre* signifies 10 metres; and *Decimetre*, the 10th part of a metre, &c. The *Metre* is the element of long measures; *Are*, that of square measures; the *Litre* is the element of all measures of capacity; and the *Gramme*, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water, is the element for all weights. For bulky articles, like wood, the *stere* is the unity of measure. It is equal to a cubic metre, containing 35.3171 cubic feet English.

WEIGHTS.

TABLE I. *Jewish weights reduced to English Troy weights.*

	lb.	*oz.*	*pwt.*	*gr.*
Sheckel - - -	0	0	9	$2\frac{4}{7}$
Maneh - - -	2	3	6	$10\frac{3}{7}$
Talent - -	113	10	1	$10\frac{3}{7}$

TABLE II. *Grecian and Roman weights reduced to English Troy weight.*

	lb.	*oz.*	*pwt.*	*gr.*
Lentes - - -	0	0	0	$0\frac{8}{11}\frac{8}{12}$
Siliquæ - - -	0	0	0	$3\frac{1}{24}$
Obolus - - -	0	0	0	$9\frac{2}{24}$
Scriptulum - - -	0	0	0	$18\frac{3}{14}$
Drachma - - -	0	0	2	$6\frac{2}{14}$
Sextula - - -	0	0	3	$0\frac{4}{7}$
Sicilius - - -	0	0	4	$13\frac{3}{7}$
Duella - - -	0	0	6	$1\frac{5}{7}$
Uncia - - -	0	0	18	$5\frac{1}{7}$
Libra - - - -	0	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$

TABLE III. *Of Troy weight.*

As used by Goldsmiths.

24 grains, gr. -	1 pennyweight, dwt.
20 dwt. - - -	1 ounce, oz.
12 oz. - -	1 pound, lb.

As used by Apothecaries.

20 grains - - - -	1 scruple, ℈
3 ℈ - - - - -	1 dram, ʒ
8 ʒ - - - - -	1 ounce, ℥
12 ℥ - - - - -	1 pound, ℔

TABLE IV. *Of Diamond Weight.*

Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed by carats, the carat weighing 3½ grains troy.

Diamond weight.		*Troy weight.*
16 parts =	1 grain =	$0\frac{3}{5}$ grain.
4 grains =	1 caret =	3½ grains.

TABLE V. *Of Avoirdupois weight.*

Drachms.					
16	*Ounce*				
256	16	*Pound*			
7168	448	28	*Quar.*		
28762	1792	112	4	*Hund.*	
573440	35840	2240	80	20	*Ton.*

144 *lb.* avoirdupois	=	175 *lb.* troy.
192 *oz.* do.	=	175 *oz.* troy.

TABLE VI. *New French weights reduced to Troy weight.*

The elements of all French weights is the *Gramme*, which is the weight of a cubic centimeter of distilled water, and is equal to 15.4441 grains troy.

	grains. dec.
A milligramme is	0.0154
A centigramme	0.1544
A decigramme	1.5444
A gramme	15.4441
A decagramme	154.441 &c.
A hectogramme	1544.41 &c.
A chilogramme	15444.1 &c.
A myriagramme	154441. &c.

TABULAR VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL TABLE. Showing the extent, population, number of militia, manufactures, and value of houses and lands in each of the United States, and the number of representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled.

States.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population in 1820.	Militia in 1821.	Manufactures in 1810.	Value of houses and lands in 1799.	Value of houses and lands in 1814–15.	No. of Representatives.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1. Maine	31,750	298,335	30,990	3,741,116	- -	- -	7
2. New-Hampshire	9,491	244,161	27,012	5,225,045	23,175,046	38,745,974	6
3. Vermont	10,212	235,764	20,781	5,407,280	16,723,873	32,461,120	5
4. Massachusetts	7,250	523,287	48,140	21,895,528	*83,992,468	* 143,765,560	13
5. Rhode-Island	1,580	83,059	8,665	4,106,074	11,066,357	20,907,766	2
6. Connecticut	4,764	275,248	22,100	7,771,928	48,313,424	88,534,971	6
7. New-York	46,000	1,372,812	121,553	25,370,286	100,380,706	269,370,900	34
8. New-Jersey	8,320	277,575	35,240	7,054,594	36,473,899	95,899,333	6
9. Pennsylvania	46,000	1,049,398	115,231	33,691,111	102,145,900	346,633,889	26
10. Delaware	2,120	72,749	7,451	1,733,744	6,234,413	13,449,370	1
11. Maryland	13,959	407,350	32,189	11,468,794	32,372,290	106,496,638	9
12. Virginia	64,000	1,065,366	88,915	15,263,473	71,225,127	165,608,199	23
13. North Carolina	48,000	638,829	46,782	6,653,152	30,842,372	51,517,031	13
14. South Carolina	24,000	490,309	23,729	3,623,595	17,465,012	74,325,262	9
15. Georgia	60,000	340,989	29,661	3,658,481	12,061,137	31,487,658	7
16. Alabama	44,000	127,901	11,281	} 419,073	- -	- -	2
17. Mississippi	45,000	75,448	5,292		- -	- -	1
18. Louisiana	48,000	153,407	10,257	1,222,357	- -	- -	3
19. Tennessee	40,000	422,813	36,146	3,611,029	6,134,108	24,243,750	9
20. Kentucky	42,000	564,317	51,052	6,181,024	21,408,090	66,878,587	12
21. Ohio	39,000	581,434	83,247	2,894,290	- -	61,347,215	14
22. Indiana	36,000	147,178	14,990	300,000	- -	- -	3
23. Illinois	52,000	55,211	2,031	120,000	- -	- -	1
24. Missouri	60,000	66,586	12,030	200,000	- -	- -	1
Columbia District	100	33,039	- -	1,100,000	- -	- -	
Michigan Territory	40,000	8,896	1,707	50,000	- -	- -	
Northwest "			- -	- -	- -	- -	
Arkansas "			- -	- -	- -	- -	
Missouri "	1,000,000	14,273	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Oregon "			- -	- -	- -	- -	
Florida	50,000	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Total United States		9,625,734	899,541	172,762,676	619,977,247	1,631,657,224	212

* Including Maine.

TABLE I. Showing the *total population* of each of the United States according to the enumerations of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820, with the increase and rate of increase between those periods.

States.	Population.				Increase from 1790 to 1820.	Rate of increase.		
	In 1790	In 1800	In 1810	In 1820.		1790–1800	1800–1810	1810–1820
						per c.	per c.	per c.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	201,795	57.2	50.7	30.4
New-Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	102,276	29.6	16 6	13.8
Vermont	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	150,225	80.5	41.0	8.2
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472.040	523,287	144,500	11.5	11.6	10.9
Rhode-Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	14,234	0.4	11.4	8.0
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	37,302	5.5	4.3	5.1
New-York	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,032,692	72.0	63.6	43.1
New-Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	93,436	14.3	16.3	13.0
Pennsylvania	437,373	602,548	810,091	1,049,398	615,025	38.6	34.4	29.5
Delaware	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	13,645	8.7	13.0	0.1
Maryland	319,728	349,692	380,546	407,350	87,622	6.8	11.4	7.0
Virginia	747,610	886,149	974,622	1,065,366	317,756	17.6	10.7	9.3
North Carolina	393 ,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	245,078	21.4	16.2	11.4
South Carolina	240,073	34[illegible],591	415,115	490,309	250,236	38.6	20.1	18.1
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	258,441	97.0	55.1	35.1
Alabama	- -	8,850	31,502	127,901	- -	-	356.0	545.0
Mississippi	- -			75,448	- -	-		
Louisiana	- -	- -	67,556	153,407	- -	-	-	100
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,813	387,122	196.0	147.8	61
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	490,640	200.0	83.9	39
Ohio	3,000	45,365	230,760	581,434	578,434	1400	408	152
Indiana	- -	4,875	24,520	147,178	- -	-	408	500
Illinois	- -	215	12,282	55,211	- -	-	560.9	351
Missouri	- -	- -	19,783	66,586	- -	-	-	236
Arkansas Territory	- -	- -	1,062	14,273	- -	-	-	124.4
Michigan do.	- -	551	4,762	8,896	- -	-	764.2	88
Columbia District	- -	14,093	24,023	33,039	- -	-	70.0	37.6
Total	3,929,328	5,306,035	7,239,903	9,625,734	5,696,406	35.1	34.6	32.9

TABLE II. Showing the number of whites and the number of blacks in the several states at each of the four national enumerations.

States.	Whites.				Blacks.			
	1790	1800	1810	1820	1790	1800	1810	1820
Maine,	96,002	150,901	227,736	297,340	538	818	969	929
New-Hampshire	141,097	182,995	213,490	243,236	788	860	970	786
Vermont	85,298	153,908	217,145	234,846	271	557	750	918
Massachusetts	373,324	416,393	465,303	516,419	5,463	6,452	6,737	6,740
Rhode-Island	64,470	65,438	73,214	79,413	4,355	3,684	3,717	3,602
Connecticut	232,374	244,751	255,179	267,181	5,572	6,281	6,763	7,967
New-York	314,142	555,063	918,699	1,332,744	25,978	30,988	40,350	39,367
New-Jersey	169,954	194,325	226,868	257,409	14,185	16,824	18,694	20,017
Pennsylvania	424,099	586,278	786,804	1,017,094	10,274	16,270	23,287	30,413
Delaware	46,308	49,852	55,361	55,282	12,786	14,421	17,317	17,467
Maryland	208,649	221,998	235,117	260,222	111,079	125,222	145,429	147,128
Virginia	442,117	518,674	551,534	603,008	305,493	365,920	423,088	462,042
North Carolina	288,204	337,864	376,410	419,200	105,547	140,339	179,090	219,629
South Carolina	131,178	196,259	214,196	231,812	108,895	149,336	200,919	258,497
Georgia	52,886	101,068	145,414	189,566	29,662	60,423	107,019	151,439
Alabama	- }	5,179	23,024	85,451	- }	3,671	17,238	42,450
Mississippi	- }			42,176	- }			33,272
Louisiana	- -	- -	34,311	73,383	- -	- -	42,245	79,540
Tennessee	31,913	91,709	215,875	339,727	3,778	13,893	45,852	82,926
Kentucky	61,133	179,875	324,237	434,644	12,544	41,084	82,274	129,491
Ohio	3,000	45,028	228,861	576,572	- -	337	1,899	4,723
Indiana	- -	4,577	23,890	145,758	- -	298	630	1,420
Illinois	- -	208	11,501	53,788	- -	7	731	1,374
Missouri	- -	- -	*17,227	56,018	- -	- -	*3,618	10,569
Michigan Territory	- -	534	4,618	8,591	- -	17	144	174
Arkansas Territory	- -	- -	- -	12,582	- -	- -	- -	1,676
Columbia District	- -	10,066	16,079	22,614	- -	4,023	7,944	10,425
Total	3,172,120	4,304,306	5,862,093	7,856,269	757,208	1,001,729	1,377,810	1,764,836

* Including Arkansas Territory.

TABLE V. Showing the *proportion of the sexes* in the free white population of each state, in 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820; and in the slave and free colored population in 1820.

States.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.					
	Whites.				Slaves.	Free blacks.
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1820.	1820.
Maine,	95.39	96.27	97.15	99.36	None	112.25
New-Hampshire,	98.90	100.52	101.44	104.05	None	111.02
Vermont,	90.48	94.01	97.49	100.20	None	109.58
Massachusetts,	104.07	102.92	102.53	104.83	None	103.75
Rhode-Island,	102.66	105.46	104.83	106.53	166.66	123.81
Connecticut,	102.19	101.92	101.92	104.26	162.16	103.72
New-York,	94.12	93.53	93.68	96.12	102.24	118.06
New-Jersey,	96.11	96.91	96.64	98.63	89.44	94.20
Pennsylvania,	99.77	94.36	95.93	96 87	148.23	104 04
Delaware,	93 55	99.14	97.67	98.12	76.51	100.32
Maryland,	94.53	95.50	95.63	97.55	90.65	112.21
Virginia,	94.70	96.19	96.94	97.87	94.81	106.99
North Carolina,	95.40	96.77	99.01	99.92	92.89	97.65
South Carolina,	91.11	94.47	95.45	96.41	98.08	106.94
Georgia,	94.81	89.48	91.72	92.64	97.18	107.16
Alabama,	- -	- -	- -	86.48	92.16	79.56
Mississippi,	- -	- -	- -	81.42	95.02	91.63
Louisiana,	- -	- -	81.15	77.65	89.03	131.00
Tennessee,	- -	94.58	93.15	95.92	101.66	81.57
Kentucky,	89.78	92.08	92.07	93.85	95.16	84.79
Ohio,	- -	84.30	91.27	91.80	None	92.46
Indiana,	- -	77.93	90.00	90.22	93.87	88.37
Illinois,	- -	80.87	80.25	82.94	67.33	92.72
Missouri,	- -	- -	- -	80.70	91.53	86.56
Michigan Territory,	- -	62.31	62.80	59.57	None	65.71
Arkansas Territory,	- -	- -	- -	80.49	97.19	31.81
Columbia District,	- -	89.64	97.65	102.43	112.07	134.50
Total,	96.38	96.18	96.17	97.28	95.18	107.09

TABLE VI. Showing *what proportion* of the free white population were under 10 years of age; between 10 and 16; 16 and 26, &c. according to the census of 1820.

States.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.				
	Under ten yrs. of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26.	Of 26 and under 45.	Of 45 and upwards.	Under ten yrs. of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26.	Of 26 and under 45.	Of 45 and upwards.
Maine,	16.65	8.25	9.60	9.33	6.55	15.67	8.06	10.36	9.50	6.33
New-Hampshire,	14.58	8.08	9.33	9.40	7.55	14.19	7.75	10.17	10.57	8.19
Massachusetts,	13.75	7.46	9.58	10.54	7.48	13.41	7.42	10.22	11.17	8.94
Rhode Island,	14.53	7.38	9.56	9.59	7.41	13.74	7.26	10.58	10.92	9.01
Connecticut,	13.79	7.74	9.67	9.59	8.16	13.21	7.42	10.18	10.84	9.35
Vermont,	15.20	8.19	10.27	9.38	6.89	15.04	7.91	10.52	10.08	6.48
New-York,	16.70	7.82	9.96	10.40	6.09	16.24	7.64	9.93	9.74	5.43
New-Jersey,	16.34	7.75	9.57	9.51	7.20	15.51	7.57	9.98	9.72	7.00
Pennsylvania,	17.24	7.57	10.08	9.54	6.33	16.48	7.71	9.97	9.27	5.85
Delaware,	17.37	8.52	10.75	10.72	6.25	16.58	8.25	10.67	10.67	6.32
Maryland,	15.95	7.28	10.14	10.73	6.52	15.16	7.52	10.45	10.12	6.09
Virginia,	17.22	7.58	9.75	9.61	6.33	16.32	7.58	10.34	9.27	5.91
North Carolina,	18.00	7.85	9.43	8.65	6.07	16.93	7.89	10.79	9.08	5.99
South Carolina,	17.99	7.68	10.07	9.30	5.96	16.80	7.89	10.00	8.80	5.58
Georgia,	18.60	7.73	10.22	9.38	5.70	17.42	7.84	9.78	8.06	4.74
Alabama,	19.56	7.18	10.68	10.36	4.65	18.09	7.19	9.14	7.58	3.31
Mississippi,	19.25	7.63	10.82	12.13	5.37	17.15	7.54	9.00	7.37	3.79
Louisiana,	16.26	6.42	11.92	15.33	6.58	15.09	7.43	9.15	7.76	4.23
Tennessee,	19.93	8.38	9.13	8.04	5.52	18.66	8.17	9.28	8.23	4.60
Kentucky,	19.11	8.28	9.51	8.76	5.76	17.63	8.08	9.64	8.16	4.76
Ohio,	19.37	7.95	9.89	9.45	5.49	18.39	7.65	9.25	8.46	4.11
Indiana,	20.34	7.86	9.90	9.59	4.85	19.00	7.35	9.35	8.24	3.47
Illinois,	19.65	7.87	13.45	10.71	4.91	17.79	7.47	9.01	7.76	3.36
Missouri,	19.06	7.60	11.67	11.82	5.19	17.44	7.10	9.06	7.61	3.39
Michigan Territory,	14.35	6.57	15.22	18.36	7.16	13.29	6.17	8.14	7.00	3.13
Arkansas Territory,	19.20	7.88	11.41	11.62	5.48	17.13	7.20	9.43	7.47	3.41
Columbia District,	14.49	6.81	9.59	12.80	5.71	14.68	7.26	11.14	11.57	5.97
Total,	17.11	7.79	9.62	9.74	6.29	16.28	7.70	9.93	9.37	5.88

TABLE VII. Showing the population of the six largest cities in the United States in 1820; and distinguishing the number of whites, slaves and free blacks, together with the males and females in each class.

Cities.	Whites.		Slaves.		Free blacks.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
Boston,	20,114	21,450	None	None	759	931	43,29[illegible]
New York,*	55,312	57,508	177	341	4,194	6,174	123,706
Philadelphia,*	25,855	29,232	None	3	3,156	4,423	63,[illegible]02
Baltimore,	23,922	24,453	1,778	2,188	4,363	5,962	62,738
Charleston,	5,323	5,328	5,695	6,957	623	852	24,780
New Orleans,	8,266	5,318	2,709	4,646	2,422	3,805	27,176

TABLE VIII. Showing the proportion of the sexes in each of the six principal cities in the United States, in 1820.

Cities.	Number of Females to every *hundred Males.*			
	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Total.
Boston,	106.70	None	122.66	107.00
New York,*	104.00	194.00	147.21	107.42
Philadelphia,*	113.30	None	140.00	116.06
Baltimore,	101.00	123.00	137.00	107.67
Charleston,	100.00	122.00	136.75	113.25
New Orleans,	64.38	171.00	157.00	103.52

* New York includes the city and county; Philadelphia, merely the city.

TABLE IX. Showing *the ages* of the free white persons in each of the principal cities of the United States, in 1820.

Cities.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.				
	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.
Boston,	5,289	2,416	3,564	7,345	1,500	5,399	2,965	4,544	5,973	2,569
New York,	15,898	7,066	11,017	14,872	6,459	15,983	8,335	13,120	13,701	6,369
Philadelphia,	7,247	3,305	5,921	6,332	2,980	7,155	4,160	7,215	7,065	3,637
Baltimore,	6,991	3,107	5,147	6,097	2,580	6,827	3,530	5,617	5,520	2,639
Charleston,	1,408	649	1,147	1,305	814	1,359	825	1,113	1,192	841
New Orleans,	1,477	495	1,784	3,565	945	1,500	885	1,327	1,016	590

TABLE X. Showing *what proportions* of the free white persons in each of the six principal cities of the United States are under ten years of age, between 10 and 16, &c. distinguishing the males from the females.

Cities.	Free White Males.					Free White Females.				
	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.
Boston,	12.74	5.82	8.58	17.70	3.61	13.00	7.14	10.95	14.40	6.19
New York,	14.09	6.26	9.76	13.18	5.72	14.16	7.39	11.63	12.14	5.64
Philadelphia,	13.17	6.00	10.76	11.51	5.42	13.00	7.56	13.12	12.84	6.61
Baltimore,	14.56	6.47	10.72	12.70	5.37	14.22	7.35	11.70	11.50	5.49
Charleston,	13.28	6.12	10.82	12.31	7.68	12.82	7.78	10.50	1.24	7.93
New Orleans,	10.86	3.64	13.12	26.21	6.95	11.03	6.50	9.76	7.47	4.34

TABLE XI. Comparing the ages of the Slaves with those of the free colored population of the United States.

Classes.	Males.				Females.			
	Under 14.	14 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.	Under 14.	14 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.
Slaves,	22.36	13.20	10.64	5.03	21.10	13.16	9.92	4.59
Free colored,	20.42	10.30	10.04	7.53	19.66	12.34	11.64	7.11
Total Blacks,	22.10	12.82	10.56	5.35	20.90	13.05	10.15	5.05

TABLE XII. Comparing the ages of the white and black population of the United States.

Classes.	Males.			Females.		
	Under 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.	Under 26.	26 to 45.	45 & upwards.
Whites,	34.52	9.74	6.29	33.91	9.37	5.88
Blacks,	34.92	10.56	5.35	33.95	10.15	5.05

TABLE XIII. Showing the number of persons engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, and also the number of foreigners not naturalized in each of the United States; together with the proportion which each class forms of the whole population.

States.	Persons engaged in						Foreigners, not naturalized.	
	Agriculture.		Commerce.		Manufactures.			
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Maine,	55,031	18.5	4,297	1.5	7,643	2.5	1,680	.5
New-Hampshire,	52,384	21.4	1,068	.4	8,699	3.5	124	.05
Massachusetts,	63,460	12.1	13,301	2.5	33,464	6.4	3,425	.6
Rhode Island,	12,559	15.1	1,162	1.4	6,091	7.3	237	.28
Connecticut,	50,518	18.4	3,581	1.3	17,541	6.4	568	.2
Vermont,	50,951	21.6	776	.3	8,484	3.6	935	.4
New-York,	247,648	18.0	9,113	.66	60,038	4.3	15,101	1.1
New-Jersey,	40,812	14.4	1,830	.66	15,941	5.7	1,529	.6
Pennsylvania,	140,801	13.4	7,083	.67	60,215	5.7	10,728	1.0
Delaware,	13,259	18.2	533	.73	2,821	4.0	331	.4
Maryland,	79,135	19.4	4,771	1.2	18,640	4.5	3,776	.9
Virginia,	276,422	25.9	4,509	.4	32,336	3.0	2,142	.2
North Carolina,	174,196	27.3	2,551	.4	11,844	1.8	415	.06
South Carolina,	161,560	32.9	2,588	.5	6,488	1.3	1,205	.2
Georgia,	101,185	29.6	2,139	.6	3,557	1.0	453	.1
Alabama,	30,642	24.0	452	.3	1,412	1.1	162	.1
Mississippi,	22,033	29.2	294	.4	650	.9	181	.2
Louisiana,	53,941	35.1	6,251	4.1	6,041	4.0	3,145	2.0
Tennessee,	101,919	24.1	882	.2	7,860	1.8	312	.07
Kentucky,	132,161	23.4	1,617	.3	11,779	2.0	529	.1
Ohio,	[illegible]	19.0	1,459	.2	18,956	3.3	3,495	.6
Indiana,	[illegible]	21.1	429	.3	3,229	2.2	833	.5
Illinois,	[illegible]	22.5	233	.4	1,007	1.8	598	1.1
Missouri,	14,247	21.4	495	.8	1,952	3.0	497	.8
Michigan Ter.	1,468	16.6	392	4.4	196	2.0	656	7.5
Arkansas Ter.	3,613	25.4	79	.5	179	1.2	34	.2
Columbia D.	853	2.6	512	1.6	2,184	6.6	564	1.7
Total,	2,065,499	21.4	72,397	.75	349,247	3.5	53,655	.55

TABLE III., Showing the estimated value of the domestic and foreign produce, exported from the United States to foreign countries during each year from 1790 to 1820.

YEARS. For the year ending Sept. 30th,	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	YEARS. For the year ending Sept. 30th,	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1790	- -	- -	20,205,165	1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963
1791	- -	- -	19,012,041	1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150
1792	- -	- -	20,753,098	1808	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960
1793	- -	- -	26,109,572	1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203.283
1794	- -	- -	33,026,233	1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970
1795	- -	- -	47,989,472	1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000*	67,064,097	1812	30,032.109	8,495,127	38,527,236
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000*	56,850,206	1813	25,008,152	2,847,845	27.855,997
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000*	61,527,097	1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	1815	45.974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	1816	64.731,896	17,138,556	81,920,452
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	87.671,569
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	1818	73.854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133
1803	42,205.961	13,594,072	55,800,033	1819	50,976,839	19,165,683	70,142,521
1804	41,467,477	36,231.597	77,699,074	1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669
1805	42,387,002	53,179.019	95,566,021	Total	1,010,227,190	658,638,605	1,839,003.366

* These numbers are estimates. There was no discrimination made in the general accounts between the value of domestic and foreign articles until the year 1802.

TABLE IV. Destination of the Exports. Showing the annual value of the produce exported to each foreign country, calculated on the average of ten years, ending September 30th, 1812; also, the value of the produce exported to each country in the year ending September 30th, 1820.

Foreign countries.	Average annual value of Domestic produce exported.	Proportion.	Average annual value of Foreign produce exported.	Proportion.	Average annual value of the whole produce exported.	Proportion.	Value of the whole Produce exported in 1820.	Proportion.
	Dollars	per ct.	*Dollars.*	per ct.	*Dollars.*	per ct.	*Dollars*	per.ct.
Russia - - -	307,717	0.82	1,919,303	3.33	1,327,020	1.95	1,382,321	2.0
Prussia - - - -	96,030	0.25	178,948	0.58	274,979	0.44	4,839	0.01
Sweden and Swedish W. Indies - - -	1,400,868	3.74	1,015,741	3.32	2,416,605	3.55	646,866	0.97
Danish dominions, including Norway - - -	1,832,827	4.89	1,961,150	6.42	3,793,977	5.56	2,469,639	3.55
Holland and Dutch colonies	1,790,967	4.78	6,803,503	22.22	8,594,471	12.63	7,688,336	11.03
British dominions -	16,853,102	44.99	1,312,674	5.92	18,665,777	27.44	28,891,915	11.47
Germany - - -	736,552	1.96	1,695,506	5.54	2,432,059	3 57	2,591,275	3.7
French dominions -	3,118,217	8.32	5,874,694	19.18	8,992.912	13.19	9,111,215	13.7
Spanish dominions -	5,692,220	15.19	5,598,596	18.28	11,190,817	16.45	6,840,024	9.8
Portuguese dominions -	4,154,999	11.09	696,284	2.97	4,851,283	7.13	1,325,751	1.9
Italy - - -	152,968	0.40	1,831,681	6.15	2,034.649	2.99	*1,211,190	1.8
Trieste and Austrian ports on the Adriatic -	14.380	0.03	216,504	0.70	230,885	0.33	587.582	.84
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	15,431	0.04	260,701	0.84	276.132	0.40	†693,186	1.0
Cape of Good Hope -	50,198	0.13	70,286	0.22	120,484	0.17	- -	
China - - -	193,430	0.51	139,634	0.45	333,065	0.48	1,479.701	2.1
Asia generally - -	6,976	0.01	14,991	0.01	11,968	0.02	63,427	0.1
East Indies do. - -	128,135	0.31	351,189	1.14	479,324	0 70	- -	
West Indies do. - -	1,123,275	2 99	390,057	1.27	1,513,332	2 22	2.508,956	3.6
Europe do. - -	158,293	0.42	458,368	1.49	616.661	0.90	965,024	1.4
Africa do. - -	213,819	0.57	227.305	0.14	441,214	0.62	76,909	.11
South Seas - -	4,366	0 01	20,162	0.06	24,529	0.03	26,961	.04
North-West coast - -	19,011	0.05	147,771	0.48	166,782	0.24	234,431	.34
Hayti - - -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	644,358	.92
South America - -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	241,195	.35
Barbary States - -	93,287	0.24	179,743	0 58	273,031	0.40	4,571	.00
Total	37,454.583	100	30,563,563	100	68.018.147	100	69,691,669	100

* Including Malta. † Including Mocha and Aden.

TABLE V. Domestic Exports classified according to the sources whence they are derived; with the value of the various articles annually exported from 1811 to 1822.

Articles.	*1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1. *Produce of the Sea.*												
Dried salt fish,	757,000	592,000	210,000	128,000	494,000	935,000	1,003,000	1,031,000	- -	964,000	708,773	- -
Pickled fish,	305,000	146,000	81,000	50,000	218,000	221,000	325,000	317,000	- -	538,000	264,813	- -
Whale oil and bone,	78,000	56,000	2,500	1,000	57,000	116,000	231,000	495,000	- -	636,000	350,480	- -
Spermaceti oil and candles,	273,000	141,000	10,500	9,000	143,000	59,000	112,000	294,000	- -	113,000	175,117	- -
Total of the sea,	1,413,000	935,000	304,000	188,000	912,000	1,331,000	1,671,000	2,137,000	2,024,000	2,151,000	1,499,188	1,384,598
2. *Produce of the Forest.*											- -	
Ginseng, peltry, &c.	393,000	133,000	58,000	61,000	419,000	553,000	790,000	1,079,000	- -	749,000	937,991	- -
Naval stores,	834,000	490,000	91,000	31,000	455,000	793,000	345,000	537,000	- -	292,000	314,660	- -
Pearl and Pot Ashes,	752,000	333,000	204,000	217,000	865,000	1,630,000	1,967,000	1,275,000	- -	952,000	889,348	- -
Lumber, masts, &c.	3,307,000	1,745,000	754,000	261,000	2,171,000	4,312,000	3,196,000	2,800,000	- -	3,311,000	1,652,342	- -
Total of the forest,	5,286,000	2,701,000	1,107,000	570,000	3,910,000	7,293,000	6,484,000	5,691,000	4,927,000	5,304,000	3,794,341	3,815,542
3. *Produce of Agriculture.*												
Animal food and Animals,	2,866,000	1,657,000	1,101,000	482,000	1,332,000	2,093,000	2,069,000	1,936,000	- -	2,447,000	2,324,731	2,529,503
Vegetable food,	20,391,000	17,797,000	19,041,000	2,179,000	11,234,000	13,151,000	22,954,000	19,048,000	- -	8,401,000	6,750,436	7,975,249
Tobacco,	2,150,000	1,514,000	319,000	232,000	8,235,000	12,809,000	9,230,000	9,867,000	- -	7,969,000	5,648,962	6,222,838
Cotton,	9,652,000	3,080,000	2,324,000	2,683,000	17,529,000	24,106,000	22,628,000	31,334,000	- -	22,309,000	20,157,484	24,035,058
Total of Agriculture,	†35,556,000	†24,565,000	†23,119,000	†5,613,000	†38,308,000	†53,354,000	†57,222,000	†62,897,000	†41,452,000	†41,485,000	†35,407,992	†41,273,379
4. *Produce of Manufactures.*												
From domestic materials,	2,062,000	1,135,000	372,000	233,200	1,321,000	1,415,000	1,517,000	2,039,000	- -	1,616,000	1,827,146	1,661,173
From foreign materials,	314,000	220,000	18,000	13,100	232,000	340,000	685,000	400,000	- -	403,000	435,476	253,388
Total of manufactures,	2,376,000	1,355,000	390,000	246,300	1,553,000	1,755,000	2,202,000	2,439,000	2,574,000	2,019,000	262,622	2,483,052
5. *Uncertain Articles.*	663,000	436,000	88,000	164,700	791,000	1,049,000	734,000	640,000	- -	625,000	707,751	916,567
Grand total of Domestic Exports,	45,294,043	30,032,000	25,008,000	6,782,000	45,974,000	64,782,000	68,313,000	73,854,437	50,976,838	51,684,000	43,671,894	49,874,079

* NOTE. The year referred to is the year ending September 30th, 1811, and so for all the rest.
† These numbers include some articles not embraced by either of the four enumerated articles.

TABLE VI. Showing the annual value of the articles imported from foreign countries, between 1795 and 1804.

Countries.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	Average of the three years 1802, 1803 and 1804.	Proportion.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	pr. ct.
England, - - - - -	21,108,350	28,689,939	24,264,911	15,063,012	25,870,773	29,579,426	34,326,466	- -	-
Other British dominions, -	9,863,865	12,437,406	8,155,732	8,685,229	11,341,146	12,998,164	17,887,056	- -	-
Total British dominions,	30,972,215	41,127,345	32,620,643	23,753,241	37,211,919	42,577,590	52,213,522	35,970,000	47.69
France, - - - - -	3,671,331	1,835,066	3,045,796	1,371,727	901,018	74,228	1,013,690	- -	-
Other French dominions, -	16,556,686	17,207,948	15,027,131	16,496,375	2,285,050	9,570,095	13,593,255	- -	-
Total French dominions,	20,228,017	19,043,014	18,072,927	17,868,102	3,186,168	9,644,323	14,606,945	12,356,390	16.46
Spain, - - - - -	1,232,844	1,521,081	1,333,056	984,057	2,576,988	3,380,582	2,876,974	- -	-
Other Spanish dominions, -	2,709,601	2,342,285	5,728,955	8,463,433	11,899,941	12,711,336	15,363,340	- -	-
Total Spanish dominions,	3,942,445	3,863,366	6,062,011	9,447,490	14,476,929	16,071,918	18,240,314	6,196,940	8.36
Holland and dependencies, -	3,699,615	4,857,934	5,613,249	6,538,209	6,038,026	7,132,627	8,949,473	6,265,585	8.45
Portugal and do. - -	2,223,777	2,128,326	2,138,305	1,421,346	1,314,984	1,295,736	1,418,434	1,052,358	1.39
Russia and do. - -	1,168,715	1,382,978	1,418,418	1,067,152	2,274,913	1,524,995	1,672,059	2,105,346	2.90
Prussia and do. - -	- -	- -	8,732	- -	39,013	355,757	57,225	127,834	0.16
Denmark and do. - -	2,614,449	3,283,787	2,759,516	1,343,206	2,941,939	1,376,500	3,436,369	2,392,774	3.29
Sweden and do. - -	671,496	751,323	680,878	319,243	562,499	474,656	545,035	587,513	0.78
Italy, - - - - -	319,653	268,237	852,408	726,209	753,484	1,104,833	902,406	669,896*	0.88
Germany,† - - - -	1,663,433	2,176,486	2,755,677	3,738,763	6,928,511	4,993,975	4,686,757	1,779,109	2.36
China & other native Asiatic ports,	1,144,103	2,459,410	2,319,964	2,309,304	3,219,262	4,613,463	4,558,356	4,856,156	6.44
All other countries, - -	1,108,341	93,958	76,678	19,435	118,441	81,526	76,401	713,418	0.94

NOTE. The first seven columns of the above table are from Pitkin's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States.
* Including Trieste. † Including Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

TABLE VII. Exhibiting the value of every description of IMPORTS from, and the value of articles of every description of EXPORTS to, each Foreign Country, in 1822.

NAMES OF PLACES.	*Value of Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Foreign Exports.*	*Total value of all Exports.*
Russia,	3,307,328	177,261	351,820	529,081
Prussia,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sweden,	1,151,788	180,411	80,210	*260,621*
Swedish West Indies,	393,119	569,566	91,947	*660,813*
Denmark and Norway,	21,232	32,023	160,757	192,780
Danish West Indies,	2,514,174	1,603,494	628,256	2,231,750
Danish East Indies,	- - -	7,344	2,172	9,516
Holland,	863,995	2,077,368	1,524,683	3,602,051
Dutch West Indies and American colonies,	1,491,023	921,072	157,704	1,078,776
Dutch East Indies,	353,144	121,441	999,571	1,121,012
England, Man and Berwick,	32,108,947	21,072,395	1,029,224	22,101,619
Scotland,	1,891,316	1,615,565	10,987	1,626,552
Ireland,	806,024	770,176	- - -	770,176
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gibraltar,	490,378	525,708	625,074	1,150,782
British African Ports,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British East Indies,	3,272,217	67,979	1,968,365	2,036,344
British West Indies,	335,537	449,601	2,540	452,141
Newfoundland and British Fisheries,	- - -	1,314	- - -	1,314
British American Colonies,	526,817	1,881,273	16,286	1,897,559
Other British Colonies,	106,593	4,850	- - -	4,850
The Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany,	1,578,757	1,644,226	860,789	2,505,015
French European Ports on the Atlantic,	5,688,835	4,561,299	1,210,533	5,771,832
French European Ports on the Mediterranean,	400,998	183,191	70,337	253,528
French West Indies and American Colonies,	969,509	918,699	42,303	961,002
French East Indies,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bourbon and Mauritius,	- - -	17,952	71,018	88,987
Other French African Ports,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hayti,	2,341,817	1,746,107	373,704	2,119,811
Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic,	322,535	116,270	67,742	184,012
Spanish European Ports on the Mediterranean,	503,656	25,200	1,354	26,554
Teneriffe and the other Canaries,	241,195	85,937	29,140	*115,077*
Manilla and Philippine Islands,	234,568	- - -	11,799	11,799
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore,	286,910	123,115	127,943	251,058
Cuba,	7,299,322	3,201,045	1,069,573	4,270,618
Other Spanish West Indies,	935,667	150,435	7,606	*158,041*
Spanish South American Colonies,	2,522,988	1,592,767	1,828,286	*3,421,053*
Portugal,	442,666	102,935	18,555	121,490
Madeira,	188,757	186,952	4,662	191,614
Fayal and other Azores,	202,445	33,160	10,454	43,614
Cape de Verd Islands,	47,422	34,941	35,832	70,773
Other Portuguese African Ports,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese Am. Colonies,	1,486,567	1,217,411	246,518	1,463,929
Italy and Malta,	1,562,033	560,714	889,470	1,450,184
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	274,375	38,752	436,963	475,720
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Eden,	364,677	6,124	405,197	411,321
Morocco and Barbary States,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cape of Good Hope,	63,875	6,150	- - -	6,150
China,	5,242,536	429,230	5,506,138	5,935,368
Asia, generally,	171,891	74,346	1,087,989	1,162,335
West Indies, generally,	1,590	515,729	24,331	540,060
Europe, generally,	- - -	58,575	6,931	65,506
Africa, generally,	115,544	71,968	69,410	141,378
South Seas,	86,024	37,209	11,934	49,143
Northwest Coast of America,	- - -	54,799	110,790	165,589
Uncertain,	750	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total,	83,241,541	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281

TABLE VIII. Showing the real value of all imports and exports between Great Britain and the United States for three years, being exclusive of the trade of Scotland.

(From an official return made to an order of the House of Commons of 13th February, 1809.)

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.				EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Articles.	Years ending 10th October.			Articles.	Years ending 10th October.		
	1806	1807	1808		1806	1807	1808
	£	£	£	1. British produce and manufactures, viz.			
Annotto	28,339	52,020	14,020		£	£	£
Ashes, pearl and pot	68,336	94,716	46,976	Brass and copper manufactures	84,004	156,960	82,612
Cochineal	76,824	19,908	184	Cotton goods	4,401,112	4,385,787	2,887,797
Coffee	25,893	43,737	123,950	Glass and earthen ware	163,242	155,371	43,425
Cotton wool	2,028,123	3,036,392	1,780,396	Haberdashery	299,040	295,422	46,672
Corn, grain and meal	359,981	901,613	195,257	Hats	90,389	60,855	4,940
Hides	9,296	20,064	3,629	Iron and steel	661,332	620,714	260,798
Indigo	43,852	70,835	15,829	Lead	46,756	29,101	35,456
Pitch and Tar	25,884	35,266	35,148	Salt	93,664	93,181	36,976
Seeds, flax and linseed	3,387	2,757	2,473	Silk manufactures	447,484	423,880	13,726
Skins and furs	65,464	23,855	17,187	Linens	125,015	118,075	26,189
Sugar	53,128	3,307	109,331	Tin and pewter	68,498	79,185	42,967
Tobacco	361,140	340,827	258,480	Woollens	4,894,008	4,288,866	1,994,902
Wood, deals, &c.	55,442	124,699	42,208	Other articles	342,076	311,671	242,155
Mahogany	19,860	66,920	19,620	Total British produce, &c.	11,716,620	11,119,048	5,718,615
Masts	9,823	5,493	582	2. Foreign merchandize	458,875	253,822	65,788
Staves	115,978	148,818	41,030	Total exports £	12,175,495	11,372,870	5,784,403
Turpentine	89,205	80,194	37,566		or	or	or
Other articles	68,525	130,490	62,804	Dolls.	54,059,197	50,495,542	25,682,749
Total imports £	3,508,480	5,201,909	2,804,707	Deduct imports	15,577,651	23,096,475	12,452,899
	or	or	or	Balance against the U. States	38,481,546	27,398,066	13,229,850
Dolls.	15,577,651	23,096,475	12,452,899				

TABLE IX. Showing the annual value of the several species of merchandize imported into the U. States, the amount re-exported with allowance of drawback, and the balance or amount consumed within the U. States, also, the annual amount of duties levied, drawbacks allowed and net duties collected on said merchandize, calculated on the average of the three years ending Sept. 30th, 1804. (*From Seybert's Statistical Annals.*)

Articles imported.	Value imported.	Exported with allowance of drawback.	On which duties were actually collected.	Gross amount of duty.	Drawback.	Net duty.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Merchandize paying ad valorem duties	39,489,590	4,411,332	35,078,258	5,177,824	560,282	4,617,542
Nails and spikes	479,041	34,982	444,059	75,776	5,375	70,401
Lead and manufactures of lead	227,002	12,750	214,252	25,209	1,367	23,842
Steel	147,957	4,145	143,812	9,862	267	9,595
Beer, ale, and porter	76,020	2,118	73,902	13,822	374	13,448
Cheese	77,150	40,767	36,383	21,601	11,015	10,586
Boots and shoes	101,300	11,331	89,969	15,278	1,668	13,610
Coal	36,407	185	36,222	20,226	99	20,127
Salt	771,996	6,283	765,713	727,152	165,199	561,953
Rum	3,881,089	125,568	3,755,521	1,858,561	58,347	1,800,214
Geneva	675,430	91,083	584,347	320,918	41,218	279,700
Brandy	2,077,601	313,918	1,763,683	635,495	87,520	547,975
Wines	2,962,039	810,348	2,151,691	986,730	260,662	726,068
Teas	2,360,507	963,028	1,397,479	785,026	307,777	475,249
Coffee	8,372,712	6,837,690	1,535,022	1,854,990	1,461,758	393,232
Sugar	7,794,254	3,821,965	3,972,289	2,560,712	1,223,107	1,337,605
Molasses	1,930,592	8,112	1,922,480	321,765	1,305	320,460
Cotton	804,125	748,831	55,294	96,495	86,715	9,780
Pepper	633,041	512,383	120,658	345,295	269,700	75,595
Indigo	436,941	279,271	157,670	72,824	44,916	27,908
Cocoa	310,773	132,289	178,484	41,187	17,021	24,166
Pimento	71,927	35,227	36,700	23,829	11,331	12,498
Hemp	919,443	- -	919,443	102,160	- -	102,160
All other articles	680,000	166,493	513,507	102,360	24,974	77,386
Total	75,316,937	19,370,099	55,846,838	16,195,097	4,643,997	11,551,100

TABLE X. Showing the amount of tonnage belonging to each of the United States in 1795, and 1815, and distinguishing the amount employed in the foreign trade, coasting trade, and fisheries; also the proportion of shipping belonging to each state, compared with the whole United States.

States.	1795.					1815.				
	Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade.	Enroll'd & licenced tonnage employed in coasting trade.	Enroll'd & licensed in the fisheries.	Total.	Proportion.	Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade.	Enroll'd & licensed tonnage employed in coasting trade.	Enroll'd & licensed in the fisheries.	Total.	Proportion.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	pr.ct.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	pr.ct.
New-Hampshire	13,463	1,085	534	15,082	2.0	24,532	3,491	1,721	29,744	2.2
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Massachusetts*	171,748	55,413	32,538	259,699	34.7	299,298	120,653	34,298	454,249	33.2
Rhode Island	20,327	6,666	240	27,233	3.6	29,019	9,171	6	38,196	2.9
Connecticut	23,549	11,190	743	35,482	4.7	33,472	24,880	1,749	60,091	4.4
New-York	93,421	35,849	33	129,303	17.3	180,664	106,358	478	287,500	21.0
New-Jersey	637	8,310	- -	8,947	1.2	2,465	28,735	- -	31,200	2.3
Pennsylvania	83,623	7,324	- -	90,946	12.2	77,199	22,359	- -	99,558	7.7
Delaware	1,290	2,714	- -	4,004	.6	1,305	8,285	- -	9,590	.7
Maryland	48,007	24,470	- -	72,477	9.3	88,161	65,047	- -	153,208	11.2
District of Columbia	- -	- -	- -	-	-	11,280	10,473	- -	21,753	1.6
Virginia	31,767	20,868	- -	52,635	7.0	31,152	40,344	- -	71,496	5.2
North Carolina	12,601	6,278	- -	18,879	2.5	25,826	15,185	- -	41,011	3.0
South Carolina	25,483	4,465	- -	29,948	4.0	24,501	12,667	- -	37,168	2.3
Georgia	3,548	756	- -	4,304	.6	11,253	4,035	- -	15,288	1.1
Mississippi Territory	- -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	145	- -	145	-
Orleans Territory	- -	- -	- -	-	-	†13,766	†3,437	- -	†17,203	1.3
Kentucky and Ohio	- -	- -	- -	-	-	27	392	- -	419	-
Michigan Territory	- -	- -	- -	-	-	159	- -	- -	159	-
United States	529,470	184,397	34,095	747,963	100.	854,294	475,664	38,166	1,368,127	100.

*Including Maine. †Louisiana.

TABLE XI. A statement of the American and Foreign tonnage entered into the United States from 1789 to the 31st of December 1821, showing the whole tonnage employed in the foreign trade, together with the proportion of the foreign tonnage to the whole.

Years.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	Proportion.	Years.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	Proportion.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1789	127,329	106,654	234,634	41.1 to 100	1806	1,044,005	90 984	1,135,504	8.0 to 100
1790	354,767	251,058	606,137	41.4 to do.	1807	1,089,876	86,780	1,176,198	7.3 to do.
1791	363,662	240,740	604,592	39.8 to do.	1808	525,130	47.674	593,137	8.0 to do.
1792	414,679	244,278	658,957	37.0 to do.	1809	603,931	99,205	685,019	11.8 to do.
1793	447,754	164,676	613,540	26.8 to do.	1810	906,434	80,316	987,030	8.1 to do.
1794	525,649	84,521	611,717	13.8 to do.	1811	948,247	33,202	981,975	3.4 to do.
1795	580,277	62,549	648,543	9.7 to do.	1812	667,999	47,098	715,374	6.6 to do.
1796	675,046	49,960	728,120	6.9 to do.	1813	237,348	113,827	352,904	32.2 to do.
1797	608,078	76,693	688,707	11.2 to do.	1814	59,626	48,301	108,094	44.7 to do.
1798	522,045	88,568	611,617	14.5 to do.	1815	706,463	217,376	929,111	22.2 to do.
1799	626,495	109,599	738,110	14.9 to do.	1816	877,031	259,017	1,150,056	22.5 to do.
1800	632,871	122,403	808,507	15.1 to do.	1817	780,136	212,420	992,556	21.4 to do.
1801	849,302	157,270	1,008,979	15.5 to do.	1818	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to do.
1802	798,805	145,519	942,138	15.4 to do.	1819	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to do.
1803	787,424	163,714	951,489	17.2 to do.	1820	801,253	79,204	880,457	8.10 to do.
1804	821,962	122,141	944,166	12.9 to do.	1821	769,084	83,181	852,265	9.7 to do.
1805	922,298	87,842	1,010,141	8.6 to do.					

TABLE XII. Showing the tonnage of the U. States each year, from 1789 to 1820, distinguishing the amount employed in the foreign trade, coasting trade, and fisheries.

Years.	Foreign trade	Coasting trade.		Fisheries.			Total tonnage of every description.
	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed vessels under 20 tons.	Enrolled tonnage employed in the Whale fishery.	Enrolled tonnage employed in the Cod fishery.	Licensed vessels under 20 tons in the Cod fishery.	
1789	123,893	68,607	- -	- -	9,062*	- -	201,562
1790	346,254	103,775	- -	- -	28,348*	- -	478,377
1791	363,110	106,494	- -	- -	32,542*	- -	502,146
1792	411,438	120,957	- -	- -	32,062*	- -	564,437
1793	367,734	114,853	7,217	- -	38,177	1,985	491,780
1794	438,862	167,227	16,977	4,139	23,121	5,549	628,816
1795	529,470	164,795	19,601	3,162	24,837	6,046	747,963
1796	576,733	195,423	22,416	2,363	28,509	6,453	831,900
1797	597,777	214,077	23,325	1,103	33,406	7,222	876,912
1798	603,376	227,343	24,099	763	35,476	7,269	898,328
1799	669,197	220,904	25,736	592	23,932	6,046	946,408
1800	669,921	245,295	27.196	651	22,306	7,120	972,492
1801	718,549	246,255	28,296	736	31,279	8,101	1,033,218
1802	560,380	260,543	29,079	580	32,987	8,533	892,101
1803	597,157	268,676	30,384	1,142	43,416	8,396	949,147
1804	672,530	286,840	30,696	323	43,088	8,925	1,042,403
1805	749,341	301,366	31,296	898	48,479	8,986	1,140,368
1806	808,284	309,977	30,562	728	50,353	8,829	1,208,735
1807	848,306	318,189	30,838	907	60,689	8,616	1,268,548
1808	769,053	397,684	33,135	724	43,597	8,400	1,242,595
1809	910,059	371,500	33,661	573	26,109	8,376	1,350,281
1810	984,269	371,114	31,232	339	26,250	8,577	1,424,783
1811	768,852	386,258	34,103	54	34,360	8,872	1,232,502
1812	760,624	443,180	34,790	941	21,822	8,636	1,269,997
1813	674,853	433,404	37,703	788	12,255	8,622	1,166,628
1814	674,632	425,713	40,443	561	8,863	8,992	1,159,208
1815	854,294	435,066	40,598	1,229	26,510	10,427	1,368,127
1816	800,759	479,979	42,185	1,168	37,879	10,246	1,372,218
1817	809,724	525,029†	- -	- -	65,157‡	- -	1,399,911
1818	606,088	549,374†	- -	- -	69,722‡	- -	1,165,184
1819	612,930	571,058†	- -	- -	76,762‡	- -	1,260,751
1820	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,280,165

* These numbers include the enrolled tonnage employed in the Whale fishery.
† These numbers include the licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade.
‡ These numbers include all the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the fisheries.

TABLE III. Showing the aggregate receipts and expenditures of the Treasury from the 4th of March 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815.

Receipts.	Total amount.	Annual average.	Proportion of the whole.	Expenditures.	Total amount.	Annual average.	Proportion of the whole.
From customs,	222,530,374	8,558,860	90.05	For the army,	88,270,562	3,395,021	25.04
" int. revenue,	9,016,342	346,782	3.65	" fortifications,	4,374,805	168,384	1.24
" direct taxes,	4,476,826	172,185	1.81	" other military,	4,938,611	189,946	1.40
" postage,	747,388	28,745	.30	" Indian dep.	1,338,040	51,463	.38
" public lands,	8,658,369	333,014	3.50	" naval dep.	47,818,303	1,839,165	13.56
" miscellaneous,	1,590,001	61,154	.64	" foreign interc.	10,678,015	410,693	3.03
	247,019,302	9,500,742	100.00	" Barbary powers,	2,405,322	92,512	.68
From loans,	107,138,184	4,120,699		" civil list,	14,940,695	574,642	4.24
Total	354,157,487	13,621,441		" miscel. civil,	9,909,978	381,153	2.81
				" public debt,	167,524,588	6,444,253	47.52
				" account rev.gov't.	316,268	12,164	.01
				Total	352,560,193	13,560,008	100.00

TABLE IV. Showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury during three years of war: viz. 1812, 1813, 1814.

Receipts.				Expenditures.			
	1812	1813	1814		1812	1813	1814
From revenue,	9,301,132	14,340,709	11,500,606	Civil and miscellaneous	1,791,360	1,833,308	2,337,897
" loans,	10,902,400	20,089,635	15,080,546	Military establishment	12,078,773	19,802,488	20,510,238
" treasury notes	2,835,500	6,094,500	8,297,280	Naval do.	3,959,365	6,446,600	7,312,899
Total	22,639,032	40,524,844	34,878,432	Public debt	4,449,622	11,108,123	8,386,880
				Total	22,279,121	39,190,520	38,547,915
Total receipts for 3 years, $98,042,309.				Expenditure for 3 years, $100,017,557.			

PUBLIC LANDS OF U. STATES.

TABLE, Showing the number of acres surveyed, and the number sold in various districts from the opening of the land offices in 1797, to the 30th Sept. 1819, with the amount of purchase money, and the sums due from purchasers.

Districts.	Number of acres surveyed	Acres sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Due from purchasers.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Marietta,	576,000	156,035	354,770	118,845
Chillicothe	2,128,480	1,020,630	2,196,140	274,275
Steubenville	1,935,360	1,446,618	3,097,996	299,036
Cincinnati	3,709,440	2,733,683	5,769,685	1,211,761
Zanesville	1,504,880	886,295	1,793,695	459,142
Vincennes	5,532,500	1,386,771	2,861,221	1,469,500
Jeffersonville	2,862,920	1,218,757	2,456,178	1,214,962
Canton or Wooster	1,244,160	889,514	2,001,370	618,595
Shawneetown	3,018,240	562,296	1,153,897	781,601
Kaskaskia	2,188,800	407,027	814,054	529,783
Edwardsville	2,625,960	394,730	795,631	556,145
Detroit	2,073,600	58,450	67,113	114,768
Franklin	3,801,600	662,434	1,894,905	1,380,071
St. Louis	6,777,760	476,990	1,141,340	839,799
West of Pearl river	3,787,840	1,124,286	2,343,987	1,298,091
East of Pearl river	5,253,120	951,131	2,266,076	1,439,800
Huntsville	5,460,480	1,427,407	8,431,691	5,936,360
Cahaba	3,893,760	1,268,319	4,614,794	3,458,709
Total	58,374,900	16,965,378	44,054,452	22,000,657

PUBLIC DEBT.

TABLE I. Showing the amount of the public debt on the 1st of January in each year, from 1791 to 1823; also the sums paid annually on account of the debt from 1791 to 1815.

Years.	Amount of Debt on the 1st of January.	Sums paid on account of			
		Principal of the Public Debt.	Interest of Public debt.	Charges on Foreign loans.	Total payments.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1791	75,169,974	2,938,512	2,090,637	258,000	5,287,849
1792	76,373,767	4,062,037	3,076,628	125,000	7,263,665
1793	77,587,997	3,047,263	2,714,293	57,948	5,819,505
1794	75,996,170	2,311,285	3,414,254	54,062	5,778,602
1795	78,149,937	2,895,260	3,136,671	52,480	6,084,411
1796	81,642,272	2,610,791	3,183,490	- -	5,824,282
1797	80,934,023	2,492,378	3,220,043	80,000	5,792,421
1798	78,494,165	937,012	3,053,281	- -	3,990,294
1799	77,399,909	1,410,589	3,186,287	- -	4,596,876
1800	81,633,325	1,203,665	3,174,704	- -	4,578,369
1801	82,000,167	2,878,794	4,396,998	4,000	7,279,792
1802	78,754,568	5,413,965	4,120,038	5,000	9,539,004
1803	74,731,922	3,407,331	3,790,113	6,000	7,203,444
1804	85,353,643	3,905,204	4,259,582	7,000	8,171,787
1805	80,534,058	3,220,890	4,140,998	8,000	7,369,889
1806	74,542,957	5,286,476	3,694,407	29,000	8,989,884
1807	67,731,645	2,938,141	3,369,578	- -	6,307,720
1808	64,742,326	6,832,092	3,428,152	- -	10,260,245
1809	56,732,379	3,586,479	2,866,074	- -	6,452,554
1810	53,156,532	5,163,476	2,845,427	- -	8,008,904
1811	47,855,070	5,543,470	2,465,733	- -	8,009,204
1812	45,035,123	1,998,349	2,451,272	- -	4,449,622
1813	55.907,452	7,508,668	3,599,455	- -	11,108,123
1814	80,986,291	3,307,304	4,593,239	- -	7,900,543
1815	99,824,410	6,638,832	5,990,090	- -	12,628,922
1816	123,016,375	17,048,139	7,822,923	- -	24,871,062

The amount of the funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of January 1817, was $115,807,805; on the 1st of January 1818, $99,107,346; 1819, $92,648,177; 1820, $88,899,333; 1821, $89,214,236; 1822, $93,423,856; and on the 1st of January 1823, according to estimate, $90,777,431.

TABLE II. Showing the amount of the Evidences of the Public debt of the U. States, possessed by Creditors within the U. States and in Foreign countries, on the 1st of January 1818.
(*From Seybert's Statistical Annals.*)

Stocks.	Within the U. States.	By the British.	By the Dutch.	By all other foreigners.	Total by foreigners.	Total.
Old six per cent. - - -	343,335	29,957	310,918	38,305	379,181	722,517
Deferred six per cent. - -	1,874,809	376,127	1,464,663	184,267	2,025,058	3,899,868
Three per cent. - - -	6,056,208	2,601,208	3,765,721	1,025,012	7,391,942	13,448,150
Exchanged six per cent. -	2,408,909	242,922	13,000	1,712	257,634	2,666,544
Louisiana - - - - -	2,548,200	2,386,900	5,013,400	339,700	7,740,000	10,288,200
Six per cent. of 1812 - -	5,634,318	465,321	12,600	43,862	521,783	6,206,102
Do. 1813 - -	19,505,253	2,384,276	373,300	305,212	3,062,789	22,568,042
Do. 1814 - -	10,633,865	1,992,563	72,715	72,321	2,137,600	12,771,466
Do. 1815 - -	8,076,897	1,327,788	45,249	43,812	1,416,851	9,493,748
Six per cent. Treasury note	1,118,712	138,313	6,000	4,676	148,990	1,267,702
Seven per cent. do. - -	8,247,813	360,416	- -	1,800	362,216	8,610,030
Five per cent. - - - -	7,000,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,000,000
Six per cent. 1796 - - -	80,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	80,000
	*73,578,322	12,305,797	11,077,569	2,060,683	25,444,049	99,022,372

* Of this sum, 2,341,662 dollars were owned by the States, 24,374,544 by incorporated bodies, and 46,862,116 by individuals.

TABLE III. Statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st January 1822.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed am't.)	1,526,077 06	Six per cent. stock of 1815, -	9,490,099 10
Three per cent. stock - -	13,295,956 94	Treasury note six per cent stock	1,465,285 47
Six per cent. stock of 1796 -	80,000	Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27
Exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812	2,668,974 99	Five pr. ct. stock (subs. to bank U.S.)	7,000,000
Six per cent stock of 1812, -	6,187,006 84	Six per cent. stock of 1820 -	2,000,000
Six pr. ct. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,521,136 45	Five per cent. stock of 1820 -	999,999 13
Six pr. ct. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,836,232 39	Five per cent stock of 1821 -	4,735,296 30
Six per cent. stock of 1814, -	13,011,437 63	Total,	$93,423,856 67

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

TABLE I. Showing the number of Post Offices &c. for each year, from 1789, to 1821, inclusive.

Years.	No. of Post Offices.	Amount of postages.	Compensation to postmasters.	Incidental expenses.	Transportation of the Mail.	Nett revenue.	Extent in miles of Post-roads.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1789	75	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1790	75	37,935	8,198	1,861	22,081	5,795	1,875
1791	89	46,294	10,312	3,092	23,293	9,597	1,905
1792	195	67,444	16,518	5,282	32,731	12,913	5,642
1793	209	104,747	21,646	5,660	44,734	32,707	5,642
1794	450	128,947	27,156	9,812	53,005	38,974	11,984
1795	453	160,620	30,272	12,262	75,359	42,727	13,207
1796	468	195,067	35,730	14,353	81,489	63,495	13,207
1797	554	213.998	47,109	13,623	89,382	63,884	16 130
1798	639	232,977	56,035	16,035	107,014	53,893	16,130
1799	677	264,846	63,958	14,605	109,475	76,808	16 130
1800	903	280,804	69,243	16,107	128,644	66,810	20,817
1801	1,025	320,443	79,338	23,363	152,450	65,292	22,309
1802	1,114	327,045	85,587	21.658	174,671	45,129	25,315
1803	1,258	351,823	93,170	24,084	205,110	29,459	25,315
1804	1,405	389,450	107,716	24,231	205,555	51,948	29,556
1805	1,558	421,373	111,552	26,180	239,635	44,006	31,076
1806	1,710	446,106	119,785	25,895	267,393	32,533	33,431
1807	1,848	478,763	129.041 *	32,093	292,751	24,878	33,755
1808	1,944	460,564	128,653	28,676	305,499	- -	34,035
1809	2,012	506,634	141.579	23,516	332,917	8,622	34,035
1810	2,300	551,684	149,438	18,565	327,966	55,715	36,406
1811	2,403	587,247	159,244	20,689	319,166	88,148	36,406
1812	2,610	649,208	177,422	22,117	340,626	109,043	39,378
1813	-	703,155	221,848	20,605	438,559	22,143	39,540
1814	-	730.370	234,354	17,170	475,602	3,244	41,736
1815	3,000	1,043,065	241,901	18,441	487,779	294,944	43,966
1816	3,260	961,782	265,944	16.508	521,970	157,360	48,976
1817	3,459	1,002,973	303,916	23,410	589,189	86,458	52,689
1818	3,618	1,130,235	346,429	24,792	664,611	94,403	59,473
1819	4,000	1,204,737	375,828	24,152	717,881	86,876	68,586
1820	4,500	1,111,927	352,295	26,206	782,425	- -	73,492
1821*	4,976	1,029,102	331,882	33,181	800,418	- -	79,808

* The produce of the fourth quarter of 1821, is estimated, and the incidental expenses of that year were increased by an expenditure for the roof of the General Post-Office, and a fire Engine, amounting to six thousand and twenty dollars.

TABLE II. Exhibiting a view of the progress of the Post Office Department.

The several periods referred to.	Number of Post Offices.	Length of the post roads.	Weekly transportation of the mail in stages.	Weekly transportation of the mail in sulkies & on horse back.	Weekly transportation of the Mails.	Yearly transportation of the Mails.
Period.	*Number.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
1793	209	5,642	8,567	7,662	16,229	843,908
1797	554	16,180	14,902	19,708	34,610	1,799,720
1801	1,025	21,840	24,490	34,380	58,870	3,061,964
1803	1,258	25,315	30,172	37,228	67,400	3,504,800
1807	1,848	33,755	41,528	45,000	86,528	4,499,456
1811	2,403	36,406	46,380	61,171	107,550	5,592,652
1816	3,260	48,976	71,046	74,516	145,562	7,569,224
1817	3,459	52,689	- -	- -	- -	- -

TABLE OF COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Names of Universities and colleges.	Where located.	No. grad. in 1822	Undergraduates in 1822.	When incorporated.	Day of annual commencement.	Names of Presidents in 1822.	Library, No. of volumes.	No. of Professors.*
Bowdoin college,	Brunswick, Me.	24	120	1795	3 W. in Aug.	Wm. Allen, D. D.	5,000	4
Waterville c.	Waterville, Me.	3	27	1818	do.	Rev. D. Barnes,	- -	2
Dartmouth c.	Hanover, N. H.	44	138	1769	do.	Rev. B. Tyler,	12,000†	7
Vermont U.	Burlington, Vt.	3	40	1791	2 W. in Aug.	Rev. D. Haskell,	1,000	6
Middlebury c.	Middlebury, Vt.	26	87	1800	3 W. in Aug.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	2,000	4
Harvard U.	Cambridge, Ms.	59	302	1638	4 W. in Aug.	J. T. Kirkland, D.D.	26,000	20
Williams' c.	Williamst'n, Ms.	13	79	1793	1 W. in Sep.	E. D. Griffin, D. D.	1,500	2
Amherst c.	Amherst, Mass.	- -	98	- -	4 W. in Aug.	Z. S. Moore, D. D.	1,300†	3
Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	34	157	1764	1 W. in Sep.	A. Messer, D. D.	7,500†	9
Yale c.	New-Haven, Ct.	77	371	1700	2 W. in Sep.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	12,000†	10
Union c.	Schenect'y, N. Y.	77	234	1794	4 W. in July.	Eliph. Nott, D. D.	9,000	5
Hamilton c.	Clinton, N. Y.	28	107	1812	4 W. in Aug.	Henry Davis, D. D.	2,000	3
Columbia c.	New-York city,	22	140	1754	1st T. in Aug.	Wm. Harris, D. D.	4,000	5
Washington c.	Staten Isl. N. Y.	- -	- -	1817	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
New-Jersey c.	Princeton, N. J.	39	148	1738	last W. in Sep.	Ashbel Green, D. D.	8,000	2
Pennsylvania U.	Philadelphia,	26	- -	1755	- - -	Fred. Beasley, D. D.	- -	17
Dickinson c.	Carlisle, Pa.	7	76	1783	- - -	J. M. Mason, D. D.	3,000	3
Jefferson c.	Canonsburg, Pa.	17	82	1801	4 W. in Sep.	Rev. Mat. Brown,	1,000	3
Washington c.	Washington, Pa.	- -	100	1802	- - -	Rev. A. Wylie,	- -	2
Alleghany c.	Meadville, Pa.	- -	10	1817	- - -	Timo. Alden, D. D.	1,000	1
Maryland U.	Baltimore, Md.	- -	- -	1812	1 M. in April.	Jas. Kemp, D. D.	- -	11
St. Mary's c.	Baltimore, Md.	- -	- -	1804	- - -	- - -	- -	7
Baltimore c.	Baltimore, Md.	- -	- -	1807	- - -	L. H. Girardin, A.M.	- -	- -
St. John's c.	Annapolis, do.	- -	- -	1784	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Georgetown c.	Georget'n, D. C.	- -	- -	1784	- - -	Rev. E. Fenwick,	7,000	- -
Columbian c.	Wash'ton, D. C.	- -	51	1821	3 W. in Dec.	W. Staughton, D.D.	- -	5
William & Mary c.	Will'sburg, Va.	- -	- -	1691	- - -	Dr. Augustus Smith,	- -	- -
Hampd'n Sidn'y c.	Prin. Edw. co.	do.	- -	- -	1774	- - -	- - -	- -
Washington c.	Lexington,	do.	- -	- -	1801	- - -	- - -	2,000
Virginia U.	Albermarle co.	- -	- -	1817	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
North Carolina U.	Chapel Hill, N.C.	27	165	1789	1 Th. in June	J. Caldwell, D. D.	- -	4
South Carolina c.	Columbia, S. C.	22	100	1801	1 M. in Dec.	T. Cooper, M. D.	5,000	4
Charleston c.	Charleston, do.	- -	- -	1785	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Beaufort c.	Beaufort, do.	- -	- -	1795	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Franklin c.	Athens, Geo.	9	119	1785	1 W. in Aug.	Rev. Dr. Waddell,	2,000	3
Jefferson c.	Washington, Mi.	- -	- -	1802	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
New-Orleans c.	N. Orleans, Lou.	- -	- -	1805	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Greenville c.	Greene co. Tenn.	- -	- -	1794	- - -	Chas. Coffin, D. D.	- -	- -
Washington c.	Wash'ton co.	do.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Knoxville c.	Knoxville, do.	2	18	1821	- - -	Rev. D. A. Sherman,	- -	1
Cumberland c.	Nashville, do.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Transylvania U.	Lexington Ky.	28	121	1798	2 W. in July	Horace Holley, D.D.	3,000	12
Centre c.	Danville, do.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	Rev. J. Chamberlain	- -	2
Ohio U.	Athens, Ohio,	- -	- -	1801	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Cincinnati c.	Cincinnati, do.	- -	- -	1819	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Vincennes c.	Vincennes, Ind.	- -	- -	1806	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
St. Louis c.	St. Louis, Misso.	- -	65	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -

* Including Medical and Theological professors.
† Including libraries belonging to societies of students, &c.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Denominations.	Where located.	When established.	No. of Professors.	Students in 1822.	Alumni in 1822.	Library.
Congregational, -	Bangor, Me.	1815	2	20	- -	- -
Congregational, -	Andover, Mass.	1808	4	132	295	5,000
Presbyterian, -	Auburn, N. Y.	1819	3	21	- -	- -
Presbyterian, -	Princeton, N. J.	1812	3	95	- -	6,000
Episcopal, - -	New-York city,	1820	2	22	- -	900
Dutch Reformed, -	New Brunswick, N. J.	1810	2	15	- -	800
Baptist, - -	Washington city,	1821	3	-	- -	- -

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

TABLE, Showing the number of Churches, Ministers, &c. belonging to several of the principal Religious Denominations in the United States.

States.	Baptists in 1822.				Episcopalians in 1820.			Congregationalists in 1822.			German Reformed in 1820.			*Christians* in 1821.			Methodists in 1822.				Presbyterians in 1814.			
	Associations.	Churches	Ministers	Destitute Churches	Churches	Ministers	Destitute Churches	Churches	Ministers	Destitute Churches	Churches	Ministers	Destitute Churches	Churches	Ordained Elders.	Destitute Churches	Names of Conferences.	Number of members. Whites	Colored	Total	Names of Synods.	Churches	Ministers	Dest. Chs.
Maine	5	174	127	47	2	2	-	126	96	30	*	-	-	23	18	5								
New-Hampshire	3	46	36	10	9	4	5	154	99	55	-	-	-	15	13	2								
Vermont	7	125	93	32	†	5	-	180	83	97	-	-	-	37	29	8	N. England	19,807	217	20,024				
Massachusetts	5	111	102	9	19	13	6	394	364	30	-	-	-	12	11	1								
Rhode Island	2	55	39	16	†	7	-	12	†	-	-	-	-	3	2	1					Albany	64	54	10
Connecticut	3	61	60	1	72	39	33	212	187	25	-	-	-	9	7	2	Genesee	27,182	119	27,301	Geneva	64	46	18
New-York	21	450	338	112	118	77	41	†	†	-	-	-	-	†	47	-	New-York	25,557	442	25,999	N.Y. & N. J.	121	94	27
New-Jersey	1	26	23	3	25	15	10	9	5	4	-	-	-	0	1	0								
Pennsylvania	7	73	74	-	30	29	1	-	-	-	246	50	196	6	4	2	Philadel.	26,500	8,270	34,770	Philadel.	164	93	71
Delaware	1	7	6	1	†	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Maryland	2	34	20	14	†	48	-	-	-	-	34	7	27	-	-	-	Baltimore	28,265	9,616	37,881				
District of Columbia	1	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Virginia	19	258	109	149	50	29	21	-	-	-	33	4	29	13	9	4	Virginia	19,329	6,625	25,954	Virginia	*28	*14	14
North Carolina	12	196	104	92	10	8	2	-	-	-	28	1	27	-	-	-					N. C.	76	31	45
South Carolina	7	181	94	87	†	27	-	9	7	2	18	6	12	-	-	-	S. Carolina	21,290	12,906	34,796	S. C. & Geo.	*55	*25	30
Georgia	7	201	101	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Alabama	4	78	69	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Mississippi	3	55	36	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mississippi	4,531	1,020	5,551				
Louisiana	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Tennessee	8	189	123	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tennessee	15,823	1,810	17,633				
Kentucky	22	398	116	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kentucky	20,864	2,859	23,723	Ken.	161	66	95
Ohio	15	202	103	99	22	7	15	†	5	-	52	5	47	†	2	-	Ohio	34,336	205	34,541	Pittsburg	164	80	84
Indiana	7	123	71	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Illinois	3	25	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Missouri	3	13	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Missouri	9,161	288	9,449				
Total	149	3103	1883	1220	-	314	-	*106	*846	*243	*411	*73	338	-	143	-		263,045	44,377	297,622		‖897	*503	34

*These returns are imperfect. † Unknown. ‖ Number of churches in 1822, 1,411.

‡ The number of destitute churches is obtained by deducting the number of ministers from the number of churches. Wherever one minister, therefore, officiates in two places, as is frequently the case in the Episcopal church, the number is not strictly correct. It serves to show, however, how many ministers are wanting to supply each congregation with one pastor.

§ NOTE. We have not at present the documents necessary to extend this table to the Friends, Universalists, Roman Catholics, Dutch and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, &c. We should feel obliged if any gentleman would republish the table with additions and corrections from authentic sources, and send us a copy of it in its improved form.

EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE, Showing the military and naval force of the principal European states, together with the name, and age of their respective sovereigns. [*From Reichenecker's Statistical Tables.*]

European States,	Military force.		Naval force.				Sovereign.		
	In peace.	In war.	Ships of the line.	Frigates.	Smaller vessels.	Sailors and Marines.	Names.	Began to reign.	Age in 1820.
Russia,	450,000	689,415	32	18	59	32,000	Alexander I.	1801	42
Austria,	263,400	535,394	1	2	24		Francis I.	1792	52
France,	240,000	500,000	40	30	112	14,340	Louis XVIII.	1814	64
Great Britain,	70,000	330,000	258	258	1,144	70,000	George IV.	1820	58
Spain,	117,000	350,000	44	36	211	48,000	Ferdinand VII.	1808	35
Prussia,	175,000	250,000		1			Frederick Wm. III.	1797	49
Turkey,	110,000	300,000	15	12	42	15,000	Mahomet II.	1808	35
Netherlands,	40,000	62,000	16	10	76	12,000	William I.	1813	47
Sweden & Norway,	53,560	121,800	12	8	200	9,000	Charles John XIV.	1818	56
Portugal,	16,000	60,000	1	2	many		John VI.	1816	53
Denmark,	28,000	76,300	3	4	3	6,000	Frederick VI.	1808	52
Two Sicilies,	24,000	51,800	3	5	32	6,000	Ferdinand IV.	1759	69
Sardinia,	15,000	60,000	2	2	4		Victor Emanuel I.	1802	60
Bavaria,		35,600					Maximilian Joseph,	1799	64
Switzerland,	15,000	33,914							
Hanover,		13,054					George IV.	1820	58
Saxony,		12,000					Frederick Augustus,	1763	69
Tuscany,	6,000	12,000	in all	4	sail.		Ferdinand III.	1790	51
Baden,		10,000					Louis Wm. Augustus,	1818	57
States of the Church,	2,000	6,000	in all	5	sail.		Pius VII.	1800	77
Modena,	2,400	5,000					Francis IV. of Este,	1814	40
Parma,	2,400	5,000					Maria Louisa,	1814	28
Lucca,	800	1,400					Maria Louisa,	1815	37

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Erratum.—The population of S. Carolina in our tables is given from the census, published before the the returns from Kershaw district were received. The total population, including Kershaw district is 502,741; of which number 120,934 are white males; 116,506 white females; 130,472 male slaves; 128,003 female slaves; 3,296 free colored males; 3,530 free colored females. Total whites 237,440; total slaves, 258,475; total free colored, 6,826. The whole number employed in agriculture is 166,-97; in commerce, 2,684; in manufactures, 6,747; foreigners not naturalized, 1,237.

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